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**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Miscellaneous Publication No. 172

Washington, D.C.

August 1934

**BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON LAND SETTLEMENT**

**WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE
TO SMALL HOLDINGS AND SUBSISTENCE
HOMESTEADS**

Compiled by

LOUISE O. BERCAW, A. M. HANNAY, and ESTHER M. COLVIN

Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

under the direction of

MARY G. LACY

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SOURCES CONSULTED

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United States Department of Agriculture.

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Indexes and bibliographies:

Agricultural Index, 1916–October 1933.

Edwards, E. E. A Bibliography of the History of Agriculture in the United States. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 84, 307 pp. 1930.

This bibliography has been examined for references of interest, but it should also be consulted by the student who wishes references on colonization and settlement in the United States, since these references have been omitted from the present bibliography. Acknowledgment is also made of the help received from an unpublished file of references compiled by Mr. Edwards.

Experiment Station Record, v. 1, 1889–v. 69, no. 6, December 1933.

Industrial Arts Index, 1926–August 1933.

International Index to Periodical Literature, 1907–September 1933.

A London Bibliography of the Social Sciences. 4 v. London, The London School of Economics and Political Science, 1931–32.

These volumes contain numerous items of interest. Only the subjects agricultural colonies, allotments, small holdings, and unemployed have been checked. Many of the items listed were not available for examination so have been omitted from the present bibliography. The various subheads under the subject "land" should be consulted for additional items.

Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin, 1915–33.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, 1900–33.

Social Science Abstracts, v. 1, 1929–v. 4, 1932.

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Library. Agricultural Economics Literature, v. 1, no. 1, January 1927–v. 8, no. 1, January 1934; also its predecessor, the Library Supplement, nos. 1–38, January 16, 1923–December 28, 1926.

United States Library of Congress, Division of Bibliography. List of References on State Aid to Farm and Home Ownership. 5 pp. Mimeographed. 1921.

United States National Recovery Administration, Division of Press Intelligence. Bulletin nos. 13–80, October 10–December 30, 1933.

No. 13 was the first number issued. This daily bulletin lists items from the press on the activities of the Government, including the subsistence homestead projects.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON LAND SETTLEMENT; WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO SMALL HOLDINGS AND SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

Compiled by LOUISE O. BERCAW, A. M. HANNAY, and ESTHER M. COLVIN,
Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, under the direction of MARY G.
LACY, *librarian*

INTRODUCTION

In this bibliography an attempt has been made to collect references to agricultural land settlement in the United States and in foreign countries which are likely to be useful to those interested in the literature of subsistence homesteads, small holdings, and land settlement as relief for unemployment. Many references to publications on the general subject of land settlement have been included, but in selecting the references the emphasis has been placed chiefly on schemes leading to the eventual ownership of a small farm or holding which will provide either partial or complete employment for the owner. The schemes and the nomenclature vary in the different countries, but the idea of a home where one's food may be grown is emphasized rather than the idea of the colonization of one country by another. Those interested in the early settlement of the United States are referred to *A Bibliography of the History of Agriculture in the United States*, compiled by E. E. Edwards.

This bibliography contains references to small holdings, allotment gardens, garden cities, soldier settlements, part-time farming, decentralization of industry, irrigation and reclamation projects, and the present-day back-to-the-land and subsistence homestead movements. The items on irrigation and reclamation have been selected mainly from the standpoint of the economic advisability of the inauguration or continuation of such projects. As most of the post-war agrarian reforms in Europe include provisions for the settlement of small farmers on the land, the literature dealing with these reforms has been included to some extent. References to war-time allotments and the cultivation of vacant lots to increase production in time of war have been omitted. References to labor, penal, correctional, welfare, and other institutional farm colonies have also been omitted. No systematic search has been made for legislation, although references to a number of single laws have been included. The sources for this information are the *Annuaire International de Législation Agricole*, issued by the International Institute of Agriculture, and the collected laws of the various countries and States. A number of items from Social Science Abstracts which were not available for examination have been included as it was thought that these abstracts might be useful. With this exception, the bibliography includes mainly, reference to publications on file in the library of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Library of Congress. The Foreign Agricultural Service Division of the Bureau of Agricultural

Economics has a number of typewritten reports on various phases of land settlement from consular and other officers in foreign countries which are available for reference but which are not included in this bibliography. Digests of a number of these reports may be consulted in the library.

The bibliography is in three main parts—general references on land settlement, land settlement in the United States, and land settlement in foreign countries. The second part, land settlement in the United States, is subdivided further as follows: Reclamation and irrigation settlements; soldier settlement; back-to-the-land movement, 1931-33; decentralization of industry; Henry Ford's farm-factory plan; States, alphabetically arranged. Items in the third part are arranged by country. The author and subject index which follows the bibliography should be consulted for complete lists of items on the various subjects, countries, and States. References in the index are to item numbers and not to page numbers. Abbreviations used are those listed in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1330, Abbreviations Employed in Experiment Station Record for Titles of Periodicals.

GENERAL LAND SETTLEMENT

Anonymous.

BACK TO THE LAND. Tasmanian Fruitgrower and Farmer 17 (199): 4. (1)
March 1, 1932.

States that the world-wide economic crisis has caused a definite trend back from cities to rural life. "It has been commented on in America, Great Britain, and there is evidence of it in our own country."

HOW FINANCE SETTLERS ON FARM LANDS? World's Work 35: 361-362. (2)
1918.

Discusses the plan which Australia formulated in appropriating 100 million dollars to buy and make ready farms for returning soldiers and speaks in favor of the bill "lately brought before Congress to give both state and national aid to land colonization after the pattern of the successful enterprises abroad."

IMPORTANT PRACTICAL PALLIATIVE REMEDY FOR FOSTERING SELF-RESPECTING MANHOOD. Arena 41: 580-583. 1909. (3)

Cultivation of vacant lots near cities by men with irregular or part-time work in the United States and England.

ADAMS, THOMAS.

AN AMERICAN GARDEN CITY. Natl. Munic. Rev. 10(1): 31-50. 1921. (4)

The author, town planning adviser to the Canadian Government, says that a garden city is needed in America. He outlines the history and standing of the English Garden City at Letchworth and tells how to proceed and where to establish one in America.

GARDEN CITIES. Encyclopaedia Social Sciences, v. 6, pp. 569-571. New York. 1931. Accompanied by a short list of references. (5)

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT; COOPERATIVE STUDIES BY TWENTY-SIX AUTHORS. Amer. Geogr. Soc. Spec. Pub. 14, 473 pp. New York. 1932. (6)

Articles are included discussing colonization and settlement in Canada, Alaska, the northern Great Plains of the United States, the eastern border valleys of the Andes, the Matto Grosso Highland and the Gran Chaco, Patagonia, Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, North Africa, North European Russia, Northern Eurasia, U.S.S.R., Mongolia, Manchuria, Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

ANSLEY, C. F.

THE OLD HOMESTEADS, INC. AGRICULTURE IN THE COMING WORLD ORDER. World Unity 8: 5-15. 1931. (7)

This is a discussion of large-scale farming to which the author refers as a "grain factory," as opposed to subsistence farming.

He says among other things, "Most remote in nature from the grain factory is the 'subsistence farm,' operated by a family to provide products for the use of the family. Hesiod had the subsistence farm in mind when he said, 'a house, a woman, and a plow ox—these are the first needs of a farmer.' The subsistence farm is older than the metropolis, older than Hesiod; it is neolithic. Its first needs are useless to the grain factory."

"Subsistence farming through its long history has been associated with other occupations. In a neighborhood of subsistence farmers, there is little occasion for exchanging farm products, since every family produces about what it needs, but there is much exchange of other products and of services; the farmer's income is considerably larger than the farm income. The American Indian farmer and the white pioneer often hunted and trapped, securing skins that were exchanged for other commodities. The Indian who grew corn and other crops might be a flint-worker. The white pioneer who farmed might be a gunsmith, a cabinet-maker, a minister or a physician. Occupations were combined in like ways in the Greek city state and the medieval manor."

"... Subsistence farming is primarily not a business but a way of life, and it must be supplemented by a source of income."

- ASHBY, A. W. (8)
ALLOTMENTS. *Encyclopaedia Social Sciences*, v. 2, pp. 5-7. New York. 1930.

A brief outline of the development of allotments, particularly in Great Britain, since 1760. "The urban allotment system had in its early stages pronounced utilitarian objects which were retained for a longer time in certain continental countries than in England. It is still primarily an economic arrangement in such countries as Belgium and the Netherlands, where industrial workers' families cultivate small garden plots in their spare time and thus provide variety in the family diet as well as some addition to the income. In Belgium the use of these garden plots is helped by low railway fare, which enables workmen to live where land is relatively cheap. It was of some economic and of undeniable psychological value in all of the belligerent countries during the war. On the whole, however, the values attached to urban allotments at present are mainly sentimental, recreational and aesthetic rather than utilitarian."

Accompanied by a short list of references.

- BENOÎT-LÉVY, GEORGES. (9)
L'ENFANT DES CITÉS-JARDINS. 176 pp. Paris, Éditions des Cités-jardins de France. [1909].

Provisions for child training in the garden cities of England and the United States.

- BERNARD, F. (10)
LA PETITE PROPRIÉTÉ. *École Natl. Agr. Montpellier Ann. (n.s.)* 10(2): 105-129. 1910.

"This article reviews the causes which have been in operation in various countries of Europe, in the United States, and in Canada, tending to form an independent class of small agricultural proprietors, and discusses in detail the more recent legislation which has been promulgated for the conservation, encouragement, and protection of the peasant class, particularly in France and other European countries.

"While recognizing many defects in recent legislation which the future is expected to correct, it is believed that the policy of the French government in rendering unseizable for debt the property of small holders, who depend upon their holdings wholly or partly for a livelihood, is in the right direction for the maintenance of the peasant class in economic independence, for the social welfare of their families, and for the best interests of their posterity."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 24: 291. 1911.

- BOWMAN, ISIAH. (11)
THE PIONEER FRINGE. *Amer. Geogr. Soc. Spec. Pub.* 13, 361 pp. New York. 1931.

"The pioneer lands of the world are of great extent. They are to be found in every continent. They include some of the best soil and some of the most promising young communities. One must also admit that some pioneer regions have become 'slums of settlements'. It is the purpose of this book to sketch the outlines of a 'science of settlement' to set forth the ideas that have moved men to take such diverse paths, and to provide a description of the different environments in which so many men elect to meet destiny."

Part 2, Regional Examples, includes: Ch. 8, Western Zones of Experiment in the United States; Ch. 9, The Canadian Fringe of Settlement; Ch. 10, The Prospect in Australia; Ch. 11, The White Man's Lands of Southern Africa; Ch. 12, Imprisoned Siberia; Ch. 13, A Modern Invasion: Mongolia and Manchuria; Ch. 14, South American Hinterlands.

A 20-page article with the same title was published in the October 1927 issue of *Foreign Affairs*.

- SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF SETTLEMENT. *Geogr. Rev.* 16: 647-653. 1926. (12)
Not examined.

- CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: (13)
[SERIES OF TWELVE ARTICLES ON THE PART-FARM, PART-FACTORY MOVEMENT]
illus. *Christian Sci. Monitor*, February 5-10, 12-16, 1934.

Contents: February 5: Roosevelt expects farm-factory plan to cut down doles. Under banner of new deal, President, like a new Joshua, leads way from industrial waste to fruitful fields. Homestead subsistence program promises surcease from grind. Administration sees new 'promised land'

where men can use new NRA leisure by tilling small plots of land after work hours. By H. E. Williams.

February 6: Recent government steps put farm subsistence plan into actual, everyday use. Spending of \$25,000,000 under NRA indicates successful operation, but proves these millions only drop in bucket. By Mary Hornaday. [Contains a list of the "factory-farm homes on way."]

February 7: Idle machines drive army of city workers to farms for peace and sustenance. By H. E. Williams. [This article is followed by a news item entitled "Federal Homestead Plan to be Tried in [Austin] Minnesota."]

February 8: Selection of right people for farm-factory plan calls for nice judgment. Pitfalls are many—care must be taken that those who benefit know something of soil and that they will "stay put." By Mary Hornaday.

February 9: Not all is farm drudgery but there is much to heed if one would find freedom. One must have certain aptitude for settling down and often a very few dollars a week span gap between serfdom and mastership. By H. J. Sowerby.

February 10: All classes of industry see hope for employment in farm-factory program. Farmer, manufacturer, and industrial worker all expected to benefit, and of these labor to enjoy by far the greatest.

February 12: New England shows way to farm factory success through years of usage. Almost from the beginning of colonial days agriculture and industry have gone hand in hand there to make progress. By H. S. Pearson.

February 13: Factory workers in Europe usually come from farms and continue to till soil. In many instances, however, industrial work gives men too little spare time and farm duties fall back on the women. By Godfrey Lias.

February 14: Home gardening in Europe is producing an increasing amount of wealth yearly. Project has proved so popular that 14 nations are represented in an association to promote its aims for wider expansion. By Godfrey Lias. [This article is followed by a news item entitled "Society in New Zealand Is Based on the Plan of Garden for Every Home."]

February 15: Federal program in South is setting world example on farm-factory projects. Tennessee Valley development embodies idea of subsistence farms in towns of Norris, Kingsport, and Alcoa models.

February 16: Dayton, Ohio, groups move into farm-factory homes under Federal sponsorship. Thought to be the first operative homestead subsistence colony. Youngstown also has project under way; others make progress.

February 17: Part-time farms in West not new but possibilities have just been realized. All over the Pacific Coast area the movement is definitely established, but greater development is seen under NRA plan.

CLARK, B. W. (14)
THE HUTERIAN COMMUNITIES. Jour. Polit. Econ. 32: 357-374, 468-486. 1924.

"The Society of Huterian Brethren is a deeply religious church organization that practices community of goods. It was founded in Moravia in 1528. Because of its persistent stand against war, it has been driven from one country to another in successive exiles for four centuries. A little less than fifty years ago the Brethren migrated to America, setting up three communities . . . in South Dakota. At the present time [1924] they have twenty-six communities, five of which are in South Dakota, nine in Manitoba, and twelve in Alberta."

A description of these communities is given and an account of their organization work, system of education, history, and group characteristics. "Perhaps the chief reason of all for the longevity of the institution is to be found in the peculiarly great talent for organization which characterizes the group . . . If one were to summarize briefly the whole philosophy of the Huterian system, he would say: It is a case of the individual surrendering everything to the group in return for which the group takes all responsibility for the welfare of the individual . . . It is, in a way, a combination and extension of the ideas involved in the recent movements in favor of old-age pensions, and insurance against unemployment, as well as against sickness and death."

CONVERT, F. (15)
LA PROPRIÉTÉ RURALE OUVRIÈRE. Rev. Vitic. 29: 467-470. 1908.

"This article briefly reviews the efforts of various countries to enable agricultural laborers to become property owners and discusses the [French] law [of April 10, 1908] . . . The author believes the law will enable the

poorer classes of peasants to improve the social and economic welfare of their families by increasing their incomes and will greatly encourage the rural population to remain on the land."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 191. 1908-9.

CUNOW, HEINRICH. (16)

LAND TENURE. WESTERN EUROPE, BRITISH EMPIRE AND UNITED STATES. Encyclopaedia Social Sciences, v. 9, pp. 82-99. New York. 1933.

Contains discussions of land settlement in various countries.

"Small farms predominate in Holland; more than half are from 1 to 5 hectares in size, while those above 100 hectares constitute less than 1 percent. There are in addition a large number of very small holdings cultivated by persons who are also otherwise employed. In 1918 the Government provided financial aid for the establishment of agricultural workers' holdings."

DIX, A. (17)

WEGE ZUR ARBEITSBESCHAFFUNG. Preuss. Jahrb. 232 (1): 63-68. 1933.

The author sees in colonization the only remedy for the present-day widespread unemployment.

ELY, R. T. (18)

PRIVATE COLONIZATION OF LAND. 27 pp. Madison, Off. Sec., Amer. Assoc. Agr. Legis. Univ. Wis. 1918.

"Reprinted from the American Economic Review, Sept. 1918." Abstract in Internatl. Rev. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 9: 780-782. 1918.

"This paper concerns landed property and endeavors to stimulate studies of the private ownership of land. A brief outline of plans for colonization as they have existed in the United States is given, together with comments and comparisons of the plans employed in Australia, New Zealand, and the city of Ulm, Germany.

"The author suggests that we must regard land as the chief public utility, and that we should have land settlement divisions of our departments of agriculture to exercise functions analogous to the railway and public utility commissions. These activities should consist in the expansion of present services—agricultural education, university certification of farms as to labor and living conditions, and the organization of suburban and country homes and farm homes companies to furnish the land purchaser with the best possible dwellings compatible with a modest return of capital, say 6 per cent. The companies acting in conjunction with the universities should advise would-be purchasers of land with regard not only to their own well-selected lots but also other lands. A portion of the profits of these companies should be devoted to scientific investigation of land problems. The problem of the returning soldiers and sailors of the present war is thought to add an urgent reason for action by the Government with regard to colonization methods."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 40: 192-193. 1919.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA. (19)

FARM COLONY. Encyclopaedia Britannica, ed. 14, v. 9, p. 80. London and New York. 1929.

Discusses farm colonies in Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. Mentions the Salvation Army colonies at Hadleigh, St. Albans, and Laindon in Essex; and the colonies in Holland—Frederiksoord, Willemsoord, and Wilhelminasoord.

Germany, it is stated, has about 30 colonies which are for the unskilled unemployed. All these are really labor colonies.

In the United States, the settlements on irrigation projects are discussed.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. (20)

AGRARIAN MOVEMENTS. Encyclopaedia Social Sciences, v. 1, pp. 489-515. New York. 1933.

Bibliography, pp. 513-515. The following sections are written by different authors: Classical Antiquity, Great Britain, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, United States, and Latin America.

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION. (21)

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING; A JOURNAL OF HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING AND CIVIC IMPROVEMENT. London.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture has v. 10 to 19, 1920 to 1929. File incomplete, with scattered numbers, v. 4 to 9.

This periodical contains articles dealing with the garden-city movement in various countries. Special attention is paid to Letchworth, the first garden city and one of the most successful. The settlement movement in different countries of the continent is also discussed.

GIDE, CHARLES.

(22)

COMMUNIST AND COOPERATIVE COLONIES . . . Translated by Ernest F. Row. 223 pp. London, Bombay [etc.], G. C. Harrap & Co., Ltd. [1930]. Reviewed by O. M. Johnson in *Jour. Farm Econ.* 13: 174-175. 1931.

This book gives a "sketch of the communitarian societies which were founded for the most part during the nineteenth century, and almost all of them in the New World." Contents of chapters are as follows: The Ceaseless Longing for Communitarian Life; Animal Communities; Monastic Communities; The Jesuit Republics of Paraguay; Protestant Communities in the United States [includes historical sketch of the principal communities: the Shakers, the Perfectionists of Oneida, the Dukhobors, the Mormons, Amana, Iowa, Harmony; and a discussion of the general characteristics of these communities and causes of their failures]; Communities of Socialist Origin in the United States [Owenite colonies, Fourierist colonies, Icarian colonies, founded by Étienne Cabet]; Anarchist colonies [The Free Society of Vaux, the Aiglemon Colony, Robinson colonies, etc.]; Agrarian Communities [Fairhope in Alabama, the Liéfra Colony in France, Zionist colonies in Palestine]; Cooperative Communities [the Colony of Llano, the Lasserre Foundation, etc.]; Conclusion.

GRANIER, JEAN.

(23)

LE BIEN DE FAMILLE; LE PAYSAN RATTACHÉ À SA TERRE ET MIS À L'ABRI DE LA MISÈRE. 180 pp. Toulouse, V. Rivière. 1905.
Thèse—Univ. de Toulouse.

Bibliography, pp iii-iv. The homestead in the United States and its equivalent in a number of European countries.

HAGGARD, H. R.

(24)

THE POOR AND THE LAND; BEING A REPORT ON THE SALVATION ARMY COLONIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND AT HADLEIGH, ENGLAND, WITH A SCHEME OF NATIONAL LAND SETTLEMENT AND AN INTRODUCTION. 157 pp., illus. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green & Co. 1905.

This book is a reissue of an official publication of the British Government, Cd. 2562, entitled "Report on the Salvation Army Colonies in the United States and at Hadleigh, England, with Scheme of National Land Settlement", by H. Rider Haggard.

"This is a report on the agricultural colonies established by the Salvation Army in the United States and at Hadleigh, England. Fort Romie, in California, and Fort Amity, in Colorado, are described and discussed at considerable length. The purpose of these colonies is the removal of poor people from the cities and their establishment in the country where they may live by carrying on agriculture.

"The following quotation gives a brief statement of the conclusions reached by the author: 'At both Fort Romie and Fort Amity I found the settlers healthy, happy, hopeful, and almost without exception, doing well. Beginning in nearly every case with nothing, moreover, in the course of about four years at Fort Romie these settlers are now worth an average of about \$2,000 per head above all their debts and liabilities to the Salvation Army and others, and at Fort Amity an average of about \$1,000 . . .

"The venture, however, has not proved so prosperous to its founders, the Salvation Army, who on these two settlements have incurred a total loss of about \$50,000. This loss is due to four causes: (1) The fact that the settlements were established by aid of money borrowed at a heavy rate of interest, namely 5 and 6 percent, and that the settlers were charged too little for their holdings which they pay for by installments. (2) The considerable initial cost of the estate both at Fort Romie and Fort Amity. (3) The fact that the settlers were first established at Fort Romie before the soil had been properly irrigated and at once confronted by a three years' drought. (4) The circumstances that at Fort Amity the land, which was virgin prairie, proved exceptionally hard to work; also to be impregnated with alkali or natural salts, whereof the presence was totally unsuspected at the time of buying, of which alkali it has cost much money to be rid by deep draining. So it comes about that although the settlers are doing so well, the Salvation Army have been called upon to pay \$50,000 for their experience.'"—Expt. Sta. Rec. 17: 816-817. 1905-06.

HALL, BOLTON.

(25)

HOMES IN WASTE PLACES. A SUCCESSFUL PLAN WHEREBY THOUSANDS OF CITY FAMILIES TRANSFORM UNDESIRABLE LOTS INTO VEGETABLE GARDENS—THE CHILDREN TAUGHT TO LOVE THE SOIL. *World's Work* 19: 12398-12399. 1909.

Describes this plan of gardening in various cities—Berlin, Göttingen, New York, etc.

HANNAN, A. J.

(26)

LAND SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN IN AUSTRALIA, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES. *Jour. Compar. Legis. and Internatl. Law* (3)2 (pt. 3): 225-237. 1920.

The settlement of discharged soldiers on the land in Australia was left to the States, money being lent by the Commonwealth Government to acquire the necessary land to provide for its successful occupation. In Canada the benefits available to ex-service men were conferred by the Soldier Settlement Act of the Dominion Parliament. A State land-settlement plan, based partly on the Australian scheme, was favorably received in the United States. A commencement in soldier settlement in some States had been made when this article was written.

HEIDENHAIN, W.

(27)

ORGANISATIONS- FRAGEN DER KLEINSIEDLUNG. *Arch. Exakte Wirtschaftsforsch.* 8: 86-145. 1916.

The author discusses various organization problems of land settlement, including legal organization, finance, and direction.

HIBBARD, B. H.

(28)

HOMESTEAD. *Encyclopaedia Social Sciences* v. 7, pp. 436-440. New York. 1932.

Accompanied by a list of references.

Reviews the homestead system in the United States, Canada, Australia, Algeria (by France), and Latin America.

HOWE, F. C.

(29)

THE LAND AND THE SOLDIER. 196 pp. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1919.

"The principles of Government promotion of farm colonies and its practicability, as illustrated by the Durham State Land Settlement in California and by similar projects in foreign countries, Australia, Denmark, Ireland, Germany, and Russia, are discussed. The author points out what he considers to be the advantages of such socialized farming in establishing returned soldiers, spreading efficient agricultural practice, and offering remedies for the evils of usury, land monopoly, and farm tenancy. He sets forth in detail matters of selection of sites, plans of the communities, and means of financing and securing credit to the colonists."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 41: 489. 1919.

(30)

LAND SETTLEMENTS AND THE SOLDIER. *Nation* 108: 426-427. 1919.

Attention is called to successful land settlement methods of Denmark, Ireland, and Australia and to an initial experiment in land colonization made by California. "A model measure has been drafted, based upon the experience of other countries, for legislation by the several States."

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING, 5TH CONGRESS, LONDON, 1922.

(31)

REPORT OF CONFERENCE, LONDON, 1922. 27 pp. London [printed by Garden City Press, Letchworth, Eng. 1922].

In the paper, How to Get Garden Cities Established Throughout the World, by Sir Theodore G. Chambers, and C. P. Purdom, pp. 10-13, the authors said "at present there are two garden cities in progress in England, there are none elsewhere. . . . The garden city movement would not have survived in England had Letchworth not been founded; and the movement has greatly revived since Welwyn Garden City was started eighteen months ago."

The delegates visited Welwyn Garden City on Thursday, March 16, and the speech of Sir Theodore G. Chambers at the luncheon and the reply speech of M. Henry Sellier are given, pp. 13-16.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING, 7TH CONGRESS, GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN, 1923. (32)

REPORT OF CONFERENCE AT GOTHENBURG, 1923. Report no. 5, 81 pp. London [1923].

The Garden City Movement in Relation to Present Economic Conditions, by Dr. Erik Sjostrand, pp. 29-33; The Garden City and the Overgrown Town, by Raymond Unwin, pp. 39-49; Urban and Rural Planning for Decentralisation, by Gustav Langen, pp. 49-53.

—, 8TH CONGRESS, AMSTERDAM, 1924. (33)

CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DE L'AMÉNAGEMENT DES VILLES . . . INTERNATIONALE STÄDTEBAUTAGUNG . . . INTERNATIONAL TOWN PLANNING CONFERENCE . . . INTERNATIONAL STEDEBOUWCONGRES, AMSTERDAM 1924 . . . (pt. I-II) 2 v., illus. [Amsterdam, n.u. de Erven H. van Munster & Zoon, 192-].

Papers in English, French, German, or Dutch; report in English.

Contents. pt. I, Papers; pt. II, Report.

Pt. I, La Cité Moderne, by M. J. Granpré Molière, pp. 1-14.

"The architecture of the city will unfold itself; provisionally it is concerned above all with the outlying districts bordering on the country. It will seek to re-unite town and country; civilisation and nature; it will introduce nature into the town and will guide into orderly ways the ebb of the crowd towards the country. It would seem that this is an immense work but in effect it will only be putting order into all that civilisation has produced up to the present."

The Development of Satellite Towns in Connection with the Regional Plan, by C. B. Purdom, finance director, Welwyn Garden City, pp. 110-123.

Summary: "1. A 'satellite town' is defined as a distinct civic unit possessing the economic, social, and cultural characteristics of a town, being an offshoot of a great city, or, while still retaining its own identity, in some relation of dependence upon a great city. It is to be distinguished from a village and a suburb, and from any form of community which is absorbed, or in process of absorption into another community.

"2. The two garden cities of England are satellite towns of London. Letchworth, planned for 35,000 inhabitants, 32 miles from London. Welwyn, planned for 40,000-50,000 inhabitants, 20 miles from London. A diagram is reproduced which shows how a series of towns on the Letchworth or Welwyn model could be established in the area within 30 miles of London.

"3. A summary is given of regional surveys and reports that have recently been made in England bearing upon the developments of satellite towns. None of these reports has been acted upon up to the present.

"4. The satellite town or the garden city system is the only practicable alternative to the continued increase of great cities which has existed hitherto . . . The satellite town is a process in the decentralising of the city which process has been going on for years past. Mr. Henry Ford . . . is quoted as evidence against the need for large centralized industrial plants and on behalf of reasonable small factories in towns of reasonable size." etc.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (34)

THE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL PROPERTY AND LAND SETTLEMENT IN THEIR RELATION TO THE AGRARIAN PROBLEM. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome]

Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 7 (5): 99-115; (7): 95-106. 1916.

In two parts: I, Distribution of Rural Property; II, Working of Properties. (35)

THE MIGRATION PROBLEM IN ITS RELATION TO AGRICULTURE. Internatl. Inst.

Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 24(9): 333-379. 1933.

Discusses the course of the migration movement in pre- and post-war times, causes of the present position of the migration movement, the effects of the present position of the migration movement, and then treats the following countries separately, Canada, Germany, Italy, Poland, Sweden, and the United States, and in less detail, England and Wales, France, Austria, Estonia, Brazil, New South Wales, and New Zealand. Schemes in the various countries for relieving unemployment by land settlement, suburban settlements, and garden allotments are described. (36)

NOTE ON THE CREATION OF ALLOTMENTS. 14 pp. Rome. 1925.

"An allotment is defined as a plat of land, not attached to a dwelling house, assigned to or rented by a rural or industrial worker for cultivation

or the rearing of small livestock during his spare time. The object of allotments is to add to the worker's subsistence, furnish temporary resources to him in times of unemployment, afford experience looking to the acquisition of a small holding, afford him a change of occupation, recreation, and outdoor work, and to act as a counter attraction to the public house.

"Legislation, methods of providing allotments, tenure of allotments, and the assistance furnished allotment holders in various European countries and the United States are described briefly."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 55: 482-483. 1926.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(37)

THE WORK OF THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 7(9): 1-14. 1916.

The origin and growth of the movement, the activities of the society, its cooperative and educational work are discussed, and figures showing the status of farm loans made by the society are given.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

(38)

ACTIVITIES OF ORGANISATIONS ENGAGED IN COLONISATION WORK. Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labor Rev. 8: 97-104. 1923.

A discussion of the activities of the central committee of the Jewish Colonization Association, the various colonization agencies of Great Britain; the Memorial Settlers' Association of South Africa, the Belgian Federation for National Settlement, the Emigration Association of the Netherlands, the Danish Emigrant Society, the Swedish Board of Social Affairs, and other agencies.

WORKERS' GARDENS. Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labor Rev. 10: 86-119. 1924.

This article takes up the following topics: Progress and development of the movement; expansion in consequence of the war; present extent of the movement—statistics; and the worker's garden as a small undertaking.

JOHNSON, ALVIN.

(40)

ECONOMICS OF LAND SETTLEMENT. New Repub. 16: 306-308. 1918.

The author emphasizes the difficulties of land settlement but concludes that "it is economically possible to establish farm communities whose members will enjoy far better opportunities than are now open to men with small capital, and without taint of charity or confiscation."

LAND SETTLEMENT COMMUNITY. New Repub. 17: 11-13. 1918.

Some suggestions with regard to the life within a land-settlement community.

"The settlement community offers a solution of the problem of agrarian democracy, a very large factor in the general problem of economic democracy. And in solving this agrarian problem the State would place itself in a position to contribute materially to the solution of many of the problems of the displaced and handicapped among its citizens."

KROPOTKIN, P. A.

(42)

FIELDS, FACTORIES, AND WORKSHOPS OR INDUSTRY COMBINED WITH AGRICULTURE AND BRAIN WORK WITH MANUAL WORK. 477 pp. London, Edinburgh [etc.], Thomas Nelson & Sons. 1913.

The original edition of this work was issued in 1899, and a second impression appeared in 1901.

In his chapter entitled "Small Industries and Industrial Villages", the author writes as follows:

"The two sister arts of agriculture and industry were not always so estranged from one another as they are now. There was a time, and that time is not so far back, when both were thoroughly combined; the villages were then the seats of a variety of industries, and the artisans in the cities did not abandon agriculture; many towns were nothing else but industrial villages. If the mediaeval city was the cradle of those industries which bordered upon art and were intended to supply the wants of the richer classes, still it was the rural manufacture which supplied the wants of the million, as it does until the present day in Russia, and to a very great extent in Germany and France. But then came the watermotors, steam, the devel-

opment of machinery, and they broke the link which formerly connected the farm with the workshop. Factories grew up and they abandoned the fields. They gathered where the sale of their produce was easiest, or the raw materials and fuel could be obtained with the greatest advantage. New cities rose, and the old ones rapidly enlarged; the fields were deserted. Millions of labourers, driven away by sheer force from the land, gathered in the cities in search of labour, and soon forgot the bonds which formerly attached them to the soil. And we, in our admiration of the prodigies achieved under the new factory system, overlooked the advantages of the old system under which the tiller of the soil was an industrial worker at the same time. We doomed to disappearance all those branches of industry which formerly used to prosper in the villages; we condemned in industry all that was not a big factory.

"True, the results were grand as regards the increase of the productive powers of man. But they proved terrible as regards the millions of human beings who were plunged into misery and had to rely upon precarious means of living in our cities. Moreover, the system, as a whole, brought about those abnormal conditions which I have endeavoured to sketch in the first two chapters. We were thus driven into a corner; and while a thorough change in the present relations between labour and capital is becoming an imperious necessity, a thorough remodelling of the whole of our industrial organisation has also become unavoidable. The industrial nations are bound to revert to agriculture, they are compelled to find out the best means of combining it with industry, and they must do so without loss of time.

"To examine the special question as to the possibility of such a combination is the aim of the following pages. Is it possible, from a technical point of view? Is it desirable? Are there, in our present industrial life, such features as might lead us to presume that a change in the above direction would find the necessary elements for its accomplishment? Such are the questions which rise before the mind. And to answer them, there is, I suppose, no better means than to study that immense but overlooked and underrated branch of industries which are described under the names of rural industries, domestic trades, and petty trades: to study them, not in the works of the economists who are too much inclined to consider them as obsolete types of industry, but in their life itself, in their struggles, their failures and achievements."

LETSCHINSKY, JAKOB.

(43)

JÜDISCHE WANDERUNGEN UND STAATSTRÄUME IM LICHT DER VERGANGENHEIT. Monatsschr. Gesch. Wiss. Judentums. 75: 429-443. 1931.

"During the first half of the 19th century many fantastic plans were put forth for the solution of the Jewish problem that were based on the idea of Jewish emigration and colonization of new territories and the creation of a political state. The large increase in the Jewish population and the economic distress brought about by the change from a feudal to a capitalistic economy were the prime factors that led to these formulations. Many of these plans were concerned with Palestine. Attempts at colonization in Russia took place in 1836 in the movement to Siberia and under Nicholas I to New Russia. German Jews also made various attempts at colonization. Of the plans for colonization in America the most important were those of Robinson in 1819, of Mordecai Emmanuel Noah in 1825, of Issachar ben Isaac, a rich Hessian Jewish merchant, in 1832 and the Neu Judäa plan of C.L.K. in 1840. Perhaps the most adventurous plan of all was that of Alteras to settle 40,000 Russian Jewish families in Algeria. Many proposals were also advanced by non-Jews, most of them motivated by the desire to be relieved of the Jews and the problems they raise. An example of this kind is the Kwestija Reformu Żydów (The question of Jewish reforms) written by the Polish philosopher, Joseph Golochowsky, in the 1840's."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 4, item 16401. 1932.

MATSON, ESTHER.

(44)

GARDEN CITY IDEA THE WORLD OVER; WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT GROWS. Craftsman 23: 420-431, illus. 1913.

Brief accounts of some garden cities. Every house has a garden plat. Those in Bournville have plats of about an eighth of an acre each, on which Mr. Cadbury reports the tenements make a fair profit of about 25 cents a week.

MEAD, ELWOOD.

(45)

HELPING MEN OWN FARMS. 228 pp. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1920.

"This discussion sets forth the conditions and influences which led to the passage of the Land Settlement Act in California, and explains methods and

policies of planned rural development which it has brought into operation. A brief account is given of State aid to farm settlement on irrigated land in Victoria, Australia, as well as of government encouragement of small farm owning in Italy, Denmark, Holland, and the British Isles. Five of the 14 chapters are given to details of the establishment of the Durham State land settlement, in Butte County, Calif. The author maintains that public control of utilities and natural resources is profitable and necessary."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 43: 894. 1920.

The appendix contains the California Land Settlement Act of 1917.

MEAD, ELWOOD. (46)

LAND SETTLEMENT. *Encyclopaedia Social Sciences*. v. 9, pp. 54-64. New York. 1933.

An account of land settlement or internal colonization in different countries including Denmark, Germany, Spain, Great Britain, Australia, Canada, Palestine, Latin America, Japan, and the United States, with brief references to post-war agrarian reform in Austria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Finland, and Italy. A bibliography is included.

LAND SETTLEMENT AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. New Reclam. Era 15: 101. 1924. (47)

Address, June 9, 1924, Chicago, before the Western Society of Civil Engineers.

Points out failures in American plan and success of Australian plan.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENTS; SHALL THERE BE A NATIONAL LAW FOR HOMESTEADERS? Country Gent. 84 (14): 5-30, illus. April 5, 1919. (48)

The purpose of this article as stated by the writer is "to outline the steps already taken to prepare for legislation and to give some of the reasons for action by the present Congress." What other countries are doing, particularly the small holdings and allotments for farm and factory laborers in England, Denmark, Belgium, Australia, and California, are pointed out. The writer thinks that "farm settlements and settlements for industrial workers in the older states would be the complement of the new communities created on arid swamp and cut-over land," and "would promote improvements in agricultural practices and rural society needed to enable this country to keep pace with world rural progress."

STATE AID AND DIRECTION IN LAND COLONIZATION. *Book of Rural Life*, v. 5, pp. 3119-3128. Chicago. 1925. (49)

Among the subjects discussed are what State aid and direction in land colonization include, what Europe and other countries are doing, the later land-settlement laws of Australia, the problem of farm ownership in the United States, particularly California, Wisconsin, and Hawaii, and principles which should control land settlement.

SUMMARY OF SOLDIER SETTLEMENTS IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES. 28 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1918. (50)

MORMAN, J. B. (51)

THE PLACE OF AGRICULTURE IN RECONSTRUCTION; A STUDY OF NATIONAL PROGRAMS OF LAND SETTLEMENT. 374 pp. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co. [1919].

"One of the primary purposes of this book has been to formulate a practical program of land settlement in the United States for discharged soldiers, sailors and marines . . . The proposed programs of land settlement for soldiers in other countries have been studied with a view of setting forth a practical plan of land settlement in the United States." Some of the chapter headings are: The Roman Land Settlement System for Soldiers and its Lessons; Proposed Systems of Land Settlement in Great Britain; Analysis of the Land Settlement Problem in Great Britain; Encouragement of Land Settlement in France; Analysis of the French System of Financing Land Settlement; Land Settlement by Returned Soldiers in Canada; Land Settlement for Soldiers in the United States and a Progressive Policy of Land Settlement.

MORRIS, H. C.

(52)

THE HISTORY OF COLONIZATION, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY. 2 v. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1900.

Frank T. Goodnow, in a review of this book in the March 1901 issue of the Political Science Quarterly, says in part that the book is "as its name indicates, a history of colonization; and it is on that account more objective in its treatment of the subject than any which has preceded it . . . Mr. Morris has in some cases overstepped the boundaries of his subject, and has included in his work what belongs to the history of commerce . . ." [He has] "conceived of colonization as a movement which can take place only over intervening spaces of water. The result has been that . . . movements which have taken place over land have been almost entirely omitted, no matter how closely connected with colonization—using the word in a somewhat narrow sense—these movements may have been. Thus, while Mr. Morris gives us a detailed sketch of Phœnician, Greek, and Italian 'colonization', as he calls it, he has nothing to say about the great expansion of the United States and of Russia—the one of the waste places of the North American Continent, the other over the vast expanses of Northern Asia. This is greatly to be regretted."

Contains an exhaustive bibliography appended to work and continual marginal references.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL, COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL WAR ACTIVITIES.

(53)

LAND COLONIZATION; A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS AND SURVEY OF REMEDIES. Natl. Catholic War Council Reconstr. Pamphlet 2, 16 pp. Washington, D.C. 1919.

This pamphlet describes the plan of the United States Department of the Interior "to hire the ex-service men at a fair wage to build up the farms and farm buildings and then to sell them the land upon such terms as would practically insure the success of the enterprise" and the model bill already sent out to the Governors of the various States. Soldier settlements in English-speaking countries, Great Britain, Canada, Provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia, Australia, New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Union of South Africa, are briefly described. A table compiled by the United States Reclamation Service gives details of soldier settlement in these countries, namely, the act, by whom administered, amount of aid given, length of time allowed and interest rate, amount of appropriation, lands (areas set aside), amount of training and capital necessary, and operation of the act.

State land settlement in California under the act of 1917 is described briefly, and the need for the plan as well as the reason why group settlement is preferable is set forth. Pope Leo's land policy is given and the special Catholic interest in land colonizations discussed.

P., C. B.

(54)

GARDEN CITIES. Encyclopaedia Britannica, ed. 14, v. 10, pp. 21-22. London and New York. 1929.

"Garden cities [was] a term first used in 1869 by A. T. Stewart in connection with the development of an estate on Long Island, N.Y." The scheme of the English garden city was first put forth by Sir Ebenezer Howard, in his book Tomorrow, issued in London in 1898. Letchworth and Welwyn are described in detail.

P., G.

(55)

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SMALL FAMILY PROPERTY. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 20: 174-179. 1929.

Covers legislation relating to the small rural property in various countries

PAVLOVSKY, GEORGE.

(56)

THE COURSE OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION IN 1931-32. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 24 (1): 31-41. 1933.

"There are distinct signs of an exodus of urban population in search of means of subsistence on the land . . . Its development, of which there has been considerable evidence in the course of the year 1931-32, is mostly a spontaneous process; but in some cases it is supported by the State and by municipal authorities, especially in the form of suburban land settlement of the un-

employed on municipal land or on holdings specially acquired for the purpose. This latter form of land settlement became, from the autumn of 1931, one of the recognized expedients in the scheme of unemployment relief, which the German Government, in cooperation with municipal authorities, was forced to develop in the face of the relentless growth of the number of unemployed. In the United States, on the other hand, the return to the land, which had reached considerable proportions, was in the main a spontaneous movement . . . This return to the land . . . possesses a vast economic and social significance . . . It is the manifestation of a far-reaching structural process . . . The return to the land must be looked upon in the light rather of a permanent ruralisation of a certain part of the industrial population of the more highly industrialised countries, than of a temporary expedient to tide over the depression." The danger in the old world of overcrowding in the country and consequent increase in poverty is pointed out. "National schemes of land settlement alone will not, as a rule, solve [the] problem satisfactorily and international cooperation will be needed to enable this mass of population not only to subsist precariously on the land in overcrowded villages, but to bring their weight, as consumers, to bear again upon the market."

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. (57)

WORLD AGRICULTURE; AN INTERNATIONAL SURVEY. 314 pp. London, H. Milford, Oxford Univ. Press. 1932.

Land planning in the various countries is discussed, also land settlement. On p. 143, E. Land, professor at Königsberg, East Prussia, is quoted as follows:

"The National importance of land settlement lies in the fact that the mainly thinly-populated marches of the German East and North (Schleswig-Holstein) border on countries with a thickly-settled peasant population . . . It is harder to drive a peasant population from its holdings than a small number of large landowners. It is not necessarily only a military attack on our borders that has to be considered; peasant districts can offer greater resistance to economic and political pressure than districts mainly occupied by large cities.

"Land settlement makes it possible to keep valuable men and women at home. In Württemberg and Bavaria, small peasant countries with a high birth-rate, and also in country districts in Eastern Germany, also with a large child population, many sons and daughters of peasant families have to emigrate. In the 11 years 1920-30, more than a quarter, 123,734, of the total number of emigrants came from rural and forest districts."

"There has been much criticism in Germany of the land-settlement policy in the less productive eastern regions. But that policy is only a part of the policy for increasing permanent settlement on the land and of providing allotments, especially in the neighbourhood of the large towns, as a method of dealing with unemployment."

The size of holdings in China, Japan, and India is discussed, and the "factory farm" is defined, p. 280-281. "The real factory farm is a development of the old world, not the new. Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary furnish examples. The basic principle that underlay the creation of the factory farm was that the producer must as far as possible 'process' his commodities rather than sell them as raw material."

SCHELER, M. B.

JEWISH "BACK-TO-LAND" MOVEMENT. *Reflex* 6 (4): 41-52. 1930. (58)

"The author presents data of Jewish colonization in Palestine, Smyrna, Tunis, Cyprus, Argentina, Canada, the United States, Russia, and in other countries. In the United States there were, in 1929, 109,600 Jewish farmers, distributed in 40 States, and tilling 1,000,000 acres of land. In Russia about 200,000 Jews are engaged in agriculture. The statistics concerning the other countries are not very recent and relate to various years."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 2, item 15404. 1930.

SUPAN, A. VON.

Die TERRITORIALE ENTWICKLUNG DER EUROPÄISCHEN KOLONIEN. 344 pp. Gotha, J. Perthes. 1906. Review in *Amer. Geogr. Soc. Bull.* 40: 699-702. 1908. (59)

"An account of the progress of colonization from the earliest beginnings to its extension over the whole earth. On 12 charts are outlined the rise and decadence of the great colonial powers of the world, and the accompany-

ing text describes, in seven chapters (1) the earliest beginnings of transoceanic colonization, (2) the Spanish-Portuguese period, (3) the Dutch period, (4) the Franco-British period, (5) the British-American period, (6) the European-American period, and (7) the principal results of colonization."

- TAYLOR, G. R. (60)
 SATELLITE CITIES; A STORY OF INDUSTRIAL SUBURBS. 333 pp. New York and London, D. Appleton & Co. 1915.

" 'Back to the land' has come to mean more than the migration of a few tenement dwellers to farms. The big opportunity for the escape from crowded cities is through the wholesale removal of the work which city people do. Huge industrial plants are uprooting themselves bodily from the cities. With households, small stores, saloons, lodges, churches, schools clinging to them like living tendrils, they set themselves down ten miles away in the open." Sketches are given of industrial towns on the rims of cities, such as Pullman, certain Cincinnati suburbs, Gary, and Fairfield. Reference is also made to the English garden cities of Letchworth and Harborne.

- TOMMASINA, C. (61)
 PER L'EVOLUZIONE ECONOMICA E SOCIALE DELLA PICCOLA PROPRIETÀ AGRARIA. R. Accad. Agr. Torino Ann. 57: 193-203. 1914.

The author sketches the development of the small holding, points out its disadvantages, and suggests a remedy.

- TURNOR, CHRISTOPHER. (62)
 THE FACTORY FARM. *Country Life* [London] 73: 177-178. 1933.

Mr. Turnor thinks that one way in which the "number of workers directly or indirectly engaged upon the land could be increased is by the development of 'factory farms,' which would, in the main, sell their produce, not as raw material but as processed articles."

He says, "The real 'factory farm' is native to the Continent, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Hungary. It is called a 'factory farm' because it has one or more factories upon it. Land production centers around these factories and supplies them with raw material. They may vary greatly in size. In Germany they are ordinarily about six thousand acres, in Czechoslovakia twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand acres, and there is one case in Hungary of an eighty thousand acre farm. Any or all of the following factories may be found on such farms: sugar, bacon, butter and cheese, chicory, 'coffee', flour mills and breweries . . . Under the 'factory farm' system all . . . profits go to the agriculturist and not to an outside entrepreneur. Not only are these farms highly organized producer-manufacturer units, but in many cases they provide a good market for surrounding small-holders. Sometimes one or more of the factories are cooperative . . ."

- UHLEMANN, GERHARD. (63)
 DIE NEUERE LÄNDLICHE KOLONISATION DER WELT UNTER BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG DER SIEDLUNGSFORMEN. 101 pp. Berlin, 1930. (Inaug. Diss. Landw. Hochschule, Berlin).

Land settlement in its various forms in the Old and the New World is studied. The factors that influence the type of settlement adopted in various countries are discussed, and some of the problems of the land settlement of the future are indicated.

- UNITED STATES CONGRESS, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION. (64)

AIDED AND DIRECTED SETTLEMENT ON PROPOSED GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION PROJECTS. Information presented to the Committee . . . House of Representatives 68th Cong., 2d sess., in connection with H.R. 11171-12083, by Mr. Winter. Irrigation and reclamation laws, etc., of Australia, Canada, Great Britain, India, and South Africa, by Carl L. W. Meyer. 243 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1925.

- VANCE, W. R. (65)
 HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION LAWS. *Encyclopaedia Social Sciences*, v. 7, pp. 441-444. New York. 1932.

Reviews the homestead exemption laws of the various States of the United States, and more briefly those of Australia, Canada, Switzerland, France, Germany, and Egypt.

Accompanied by a short list of references.

VILLALOBOS DOMINGUEZ, C.

(66)

EL SOFISMA DE LA PEQUEÑA PROPIEDAD. *Nosotros* 25: 386-395. 1931.

"The widely prevalent belief that if government will guarantee ownership of small farms to farmers the social and economic problems of the agricultural classes will be adequately taken care of is fallacious. Three methods of providing small holdings for farmers have been proposed or undertaken: (1) for the government to lend on long-time notes at low rates of interest the purchase price of farms which are to be bought from large owners; (2) for the government to purchase lands and to give them in part or wholly to the small farmers; and (3) for the government to confiscate the large estates and distribute them among small holders. The first plan is impossible, since small holders cannot support themselves, pay interest on purchase price, and retire the loan out of their earnings from their land. The second plan would lead to the demand from artisans, small merchants, etc., to perform analogous services for them, and would lead the government into bankruptcy. The third plan would meet the opposition of all large enterprises, which might expect to be victims in their turn. The real solution for the present universal trend toward concentration of landed property is for the State to acquire all land by whatever methods seem just and to distribute this land among competent users on the basis of life-long tenure at the highest rentals it will bring on the competitive market. It is not ownership that is essential to the maximum and best utilization of the land by the occupant, but security of tenure for a period sufficiently long that he may be certain of reaping the full rewards of his labors."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 4, item 7625. 1932.

ZIMMERMAN, C. C.

(67)

BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENTS. *Encyclopaedia Social Sciences*, v. 2, pp. 378-379. New York. 1930.

Discusses briefly various types of back-to-the-land movements: continual migration from other occupations to agriculture; the adoption by various governments of measures to encourage settlers to take up land holdings; the forcing by governments of their peoples back to the land in order to reduce the mobility of the population and to secure peace and social stability; the scattering of urbanites in catastrophes; the movement of urban populations to the residential suburbs and the removal of industry to the smaller cities; and the break up of the agricultural village and the greater development of the geographically isolated family farm. Includes a short list of references.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

GENERAL

ANONYMOUS.

(68)

BACK-TO-THE-LAND BIBLIOGRAPHY. *Country Life*. [Garden City, N.Y.] 19 (10): CDLXXXII. March 15, 1911.

List of books "of those of most value to the average person . . . who has decided to take up farming seriously."

(69)

BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT WOULD RECEIVE FEDERAL AID. National legislation proposed to develop idle acres while providing homes for discharged soldiers and city dwellers who want to farm. *Manfrs. Rec.* 72 (26): 62. December 27, 1917.

Provisions and reasons advanced in support of the bill introduced in July 1917, by Senator Curtis of Kansas on which a subcommittee of the Senate Committee [on Agriculture] had begun a series of hearings are given in this special correspondence to the *Manufacturers Record*. "The National Forward-to-the-Land-League of New York . . . has offered hearty encouragement to Messrs. Curtis, Harding and their co-workers."

(70)

DO YOU WANT MORE NEIGHBORS? *Nor'West Farmer* 52 (1):10-11,34; (2): 2; (6): 8, 11, 13, 24. 1933.

Consists of letters pro and con from readers on the question, "Does western agriculture need more farmers?"

(71)

FARM AND CITY DRAW TOGETHER. *Business Week*, May 7, 1930, p. 24.

A discussion of the statistics published by the United States Department of Agriculture on the movement to and from farms.

"In presenting these estimates, the department makes some interesting reflections upon their significance. On the basis of a sample study of 45,000 farm families in 1920, it says that 10% of all persons living on farms who were working for a living were employed in non-agricultural occupations."

ANONYMOUS.

FARM HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS. Iowa Homestead 55 (22): 6, 12. June 2, 1910. (72)

Tells of a plan formulated by Gov. Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, John H. Curran, chief immigration commissioner of Missouri, and Frederick D. Tucker, former director of the University of Minnesota Agricultural College, to colonize large tracts of land in Missouri, Texas, and other States.

"It is proposed to acquire farms of forty acres each situated about a central farm of 160 acres. Thirty-two of these forty-acre tracts, with a center tract, will constitute a colony unit." The colonist is to be given ten years to pay.

The results of a convention of sociological workers held at St. Louis "a few days ago", including the formation of the National Farm Homes Association, are given, and names of those interested in the plan are mentioned. The prospectus sent out in advance of the meeting is quoted giving details of the scheme.

FORWARD TO THE LAND. HOW TO GET SETTLERS IF YOU REALLY WANT THEM. A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE "LAND BOOMER"—TRY IT. World's Work. 24: 706-708. 1912. (73)

Advocates the giving of reliable information about the region to prospective settlers.

GIGANTIC PLAN FOR MEETING THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.—A PROJECT FOR NUMEROUS MODEL FARMS. Tradesmen 64 (22): 29, 30. 1910. (74)
 "A discussion of the purpose and possibilities of the National Farm Homes Association."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 24: 687. 1911.

NEW COLONIZATION SCHEME. Country Gent. 81: 1841. 1916. (75)

This is a discussion of the Crosser bill, which sought to create a special administrative board of three members, to be known as the National Colonization Board, and to consist of the Secretaries of the Departments of Labor, of the Interior, and of Agriculture.

"This board's duty is, among other things, to examine areas of the public domain for the purpose of determining their availability as tracts where projects for colonizing communities of workers for farming, grazing, lumbering, and the like, may be conducted. This board may, upon the approval of the President, set apart and withdraw from settlement, location, sale or entry any of the public lands of the United States, holding these as farm-colony reserves."

SETTLEMENTS THAT DO NOT SETTLE. Public 21:849-851. 1918. (76)

"Any plan of land settlement [in the United States] drawn for the purpose of enabling the soldiers and citizens generally to obtain farms must, in order to be permanent, cover two points: (1) The purchase price should not include the speculative value; and (2) the future increment in land values should be taken by the public to defray the cost of government . . . If Congress would provide farms and homes for this generation and for all future generations, it should act upon Mr. Kent's advice and 'tax land and other natural resources so as to prevent holding them for speculation and stimulate their development.'"

UNITED STATES VACANT LANDS LOCATED BY STATES, TERRITORIES, DISTRICTS, AND COUNTIES, WITH BRIEF DESCRIPTION BY COUNTIES. HOW TO SECURE LANDS BY HOMESTEAD ENTRY AND PURCHASE. Revised for 1928. United States system of surveys, review, and purchase. Irrigation projects finished, under way, and contemplated. 99 pp. St. Paul, Minn., Webb Book Pub. Co. [1928.] (77)

WANTED: A FIRST-CLASS COLONIZER. Sunset 30:210-211. 1913. (78)

Editorial setting forth the idea that the pressing problem is colonization of vacant irrigation projects rather than new projects. Says that the methods

of the Jewish Agricultural and Colonial Society of Clarion, Utah, which are briefly described, suggest a solution.

ANONYMOUS.

WHY BACK TO THE LAND. *World's Work* 23:239. 1912.

(79)

"... In return for small income and hard labor the man who goes back to the land recovers his independence and secures a chance to work irrespective of hard times and strikes."

ABBOTT, J. B.

BACK TO THE LAND PROPAGANDA. *Hoard's Dairyman* 59:1, 28. 1920.

(80)

Mr. Abbott sees no economic justification for the back-to-the-land propaganda.

In an article in the March 19 issue of *Hoard's Dairyman* (pp. 525, 588) J. W. Moore takes exception to Mr. Abbott's article and writes in favor of the back-to-the-land movement.

AITCHISON, C. B.

THE MORMON SETTLEMENTS IN THE MISSOURI VALLEY. *Nebr. State Hist. Soc. Proc. and Collect.* 15:7-25. Lincoln. 1907.

(81)

A brief history of these settlements is given. "Strictly, they were not villages or even hamlets, merely the collection within easy distance of a handful of farmhouses in a grove on a creek, with a school or church and perhaps a mill or trader's stock. They resembled rather the ideal farm communities or settlements of some modern sociologists."

AUSTRALIA STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION

REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS OF LAND SETTLEMENT AND IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN AMERICA. 10 pp. Melbourne, A. J. Mullett, Govt. Printer. 1914.

(82)

BAILEY, L. H.

LANDWARD MOVEMENT. *Country Life* [Garden City, N.Y.] 19:379-381, CDLXXIV, CDLXXVI, CDLXXVIII. 1911.

(83)

"A word of warning at the outset—the requirements of success in the farming business—how the beginner should proceed.

"To make a good and satisfactory living on the farm is a matter both of temperament and of first-class training."

BAKER, O. E.

GOVERNMENT RESEARCH IN AID OF SETTLERS AND FARMERS IN THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS OF THE UNITED STATES. pp. 61-79.

(84)

Reprint from *American Geographical Society Pioneer Settlement*.
Bibliographical footnotes.

Discusses the agricultural problems of the northern Great Plains region which became acute during 1916-23 and the work of the Spring Wheat Regional Council, and describes the research, principally economic, undertaken by State and Federal governmental agencies in aid of this region.

On pages 65-69 are given the report of the types of farming committee of the Spring Wheat Regional Council, January 15, 1923, and the report of the committee on farm organization of this council, January 22, 1927. Both of these reports contain recommendations for the assembling of data on the utilization of land.

LAND UTILIZATION. *Encyclopaedia Social Sciences*, v. 9, pp. 132-137. New York. 1933.

(85)

"With the construction of good roads and the increasing use of the automobile and motor bus in the period following the World War a notable increase occurred in the number of semisuburban homes located along the highways near cities. Factory workers and business and professional men found it possible to cultivate a garden and keep chickens and even a cow and by putting in a few hours' work morning and evening materially reduce their living costs. If such places produced \$250 worth of products they met the census definition of a farm. Between 1920 and 1930 the number of farms under 3 acres, many of which were part-time farms, increased 111 percent; those occupying 3 to 9 acres nearly 18 percent; and those of 10 to 19 acres 10 percent. On the other hand, all the farm groups between 20 acres and 500 acres decreased in number. This part-time farming movement will doubtless continue with further improvements in transportation facilities, and it would

be accelerated by the general adoption of a shorter working day. It seems likely to result in a greater demand for land near the cities and in industrial districts. Besides affording profitable and healthful employment of surplus time, such garden homes can provide a considerable proportion of the family living during periods of unemployment."

BAKER, O.E.

(86)

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION AND THE NATIONAL WELFARE. Assoc. Amer. Geogr. Ann. 23 (2):59-126. 1933.

Presidential address delivered before the Association of American Geographers, Washington, D.C., December 1932; revised April 1933.

The following is quoted from pp. 65-66.

"A rapidly increasing farm population and a slowly increasing domestic consumption of farm products is almost certain to result in a decreasing production per agricultural worker, provided exports do not increase notably. This would reverse an upward trend that has endured more than a century.

"Such a reversal in the direction of internal migration would have consequences so far-reaching, in urban as well as in rural affairs, that it seems worth while to consider, necessarily very briefly, first, the major movements of population since the World War; secondly, some of the results of these movements; and thirdly, the probable consequences of (a) a resumption of the migration from the farms to the cities, (b) a cessation of this migration, with, perhaps, a slight migration from the cities to the farms, and (c) a future migration from both the cities and the farms to the villages, the migration from the cities being mostly suburban in character. These population movements and their consequences will be considered not only for the United States as a whole but also regionally. . ."

BEATTIE, W. R.

(87)

THE CITY HOME GARDEN. U.S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bull. 1044, 30 pp. 1919; rev. 1930.

(88)

WAR GARDENS IN THE UNITED STATES. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 2:194-214. 1924.

The history of allotment gardens is briefly given. The Pingree Potato Patch Plan, instituted in Detroit during the industrial depression of 1894, and the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association, established in 1897, are described.

BEHR, E. C.

(89)

COLONIZATION METHODS PAST AND PRESENT. THE OLD METHOD BASED ON A DESIRE FOR QUICK RETURNS BROUGHT RUIN TO MANY SETTLERS. THE NEW PLAN OF LONG-TIME PAYMENTS HAS PROVEN VERY SUCCESSFUL. Calif. Countyman 8 (3):3-4, 18. 1922.

BENOÎT-LÉVY, GEORGES.

(90)

CITÉS-JARDINS D'AMÉRIQUE. 462 pp. Paris, H. Jouve. 1905.

The opinion of President Roosevelt on garden cities is quoted as an introduction to this volume, in which the author describes the movement as carried on in Dayton, Ludlow, Aurora, Leclair, and other places. He also describes the social experiments of Heinz, Schenectady, General Electric Co., Wanamaker, and the garden cities of Colorado. A summary of experiments of various European countries as well as of Australia is given.

BENSON, A. L.

(91)

THE FIVE AND TEN ACRE FARM. CROP ROTATION AND INTENSIVE METHODS MAKE THE SMALL PIECE OF LAND YIELD AS MANY PROFITS AS THE LARGE. Delineator 76:356, 431, 432, 433, 434. 1910.

The writer gives illustrations to show that a 5- or 10-acre farm is as feasible a method of making a living as the 80-acre farm.

BLACK, J. D.

(92)

THEORIES OF LAND SETTLEMENT. Natl. Real Estate Jour. 21(5):5-9. March 1, 1920.

Gives a summary and analysis of the various theories of land settlement relative to kind of land, kinds of settlers, size of farms, capital, aid for settlers, clearing land, buildings, payments, interest rates and prices, mortgages, and where to colonize.

- BOGART, E. L. (93)
 ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE. 173 pp. New York, Chicago [etc.] Longman's, Green & Co. 1923.
 Includes discussion of land holding in New England and the middle colonies; disposal of the land for settlement; and preemption of the public lands.
- BOOTH-TUCKER, F. ST. G. DE L. (94)
 COLONIZATION AND IRRIGATION. Rev. of Reviews 28:610-611. 1903.
 Extracts from an address, delivered at an irrigation congress, by Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army in which he described the army's three colonies in Colorado, California, and Ohio.
- FARM COLONIES OF THE SALVATION ARMY. U.S. Dept. Com. and Labor, Bur. Labor Bull. 48, pp. 983-1005 Washington, D.C. 1903. (95)
- BORSODI, RALPH. (96)
 THIS UGLY CIVILIZATION. Ed. 2, 468 pp. New York and London, Harper & Bros. 1933.
 "This book in its present form is an attempt . . . to project certain ideas evolved from a quest of comfort—material and philosophical—in some respects quite different from that which engaged most of us today." In Book I, The Quest of Comfort, Part I is called This Ugly Civilization and deals with machines and efficiency. Part II is The Factory, and Part III The Persons in the Drama. Book II is The Conquest of Comfort and Part IV, The Material Aspect, contains four chapters on the factors in the quest of comfort, the first of which is The Homestead. Part V is The Philosophic Aspect.
 "If the day ever comes when we devote to the organization of our homes and families the thought and interest which it is now believed should only be devoted to the organization of business, of religion, of education and of politics we may develop true, *organic homesteads*—organic in that they are consciously and with the maximum intelligence organized to function not only biologically and socially but also economically. We shall then have homes which are economically creative and not merely economically consumptive."
- BRUNNER, E. DE S. (97)
 IMMIGRANT FARMERS AND THEIR CHILDREN . . . WITH FOUR STUDIES OF IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES. 277 pp. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc. 1929.
 Part II of this study, for which the Institute of Social and Religious Research is responsible, is devoted to intensive studies of four different types of communities. These are: Castle Hayne, a Study of an Experiment in the Colonization of Foreign-born Farmers in North Carolina, by R. W. McCulloch, pp. 139-154; Askov, a Study of a Rural Colony of Danes in Minnesota, by David Lloyd, pp. 155-172; Petersburg, a Study of a Colony of Czech-Slovakian Farmers in Virginia, by Nels Anderson, pp. 183-212; Sunderland [Mass.], a Study of Changes in the Group Life of Poles in a New England Farming Community, by Theodore Abel, pp. 213-243.
- BRUSH, F. (98)
 A CHANCE FOR ONE CITY MAN. Collier's 51 (16): 26-27. July 5, 1913.
 "What may be done with \$1,000 and an intelligent desire to go on a farm."
- BURROUGHS, JULIAN. (99)
 MAKING A LIVING FROM THE SOIL. Collier's 45 (8): 23. May 14, 1910.
 "Reasons why the city man fails to get results out of his farm."
- BUTTERFIELD, K. L. (100)
 THE FARMER AND THE NEW DAY. 311 pp. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1919.
 In Chapter V, Farming That Is Not Farming, Mr. Butterfield says:
 "There has been developed in America, gradually but very steadily, an interest in the soil that is not farming in the older or ordinary sense of the word. It might be called the 'twilight zone' between farm and city. It has to do with the food production in some measure, but its greatest significance arises from quite other aspects and influences. Heretofore this twilight zone has not been of very much interest to the farmer. Indeed he has been inclined to treat it as something of a joke. He has enjoyed the thought of

the city dweller fussing with a few vegetables and calling it farming . . . But the war has brought out in a stronger light this new interest. The 'war gardens' have grown apace. There have been millions of them. Now that the war is over, most of them will be discontinued, but many will persist, and some aspects of these war ventures will become important. In fact, we must recognize that in this twilight zone there is a very important field of effort in which the soil plays a large part . . .

"We must not confuse this new field with what has been called the 'back to the farm' movement. There are still some who believe that our agricultural problem is to be solved by a return migration from city to farm. This twilight zone of farming does not at all solve the farm problem; perhaps it complicates it. It may help mightily to solve the city problem, for looking at it in the large way, it promises not so much an economic gain for humanity as the evolution of a great welfare movement. It is likely to become a real asset in improved methods of living . . ."

Discusses briefly some of the items in this twilight zone of farming that is not farming, among which are: The 5-acre farm; the workingman's homestead; the factory garden; use of vacant land in cities; the community garden; the home garden; the farmer's garden; etc.

- CALLEN, K. G. (101)
WHAT THE HOMESTEADER IS UP AGAINST. "BUY DEEDED LAND INSTEAD OF TRYING TO HOMESTEAD" IS THIS MAN'S ADVICE. Wallaces' Farmer 48: 881. 1923.

- CANCE, A. E. (102)
IMMIGRANT RURAL COMMUNITIES. Survey 25: 587-595. 1911.

"The author, who was in charge of the report issued by the Immigration Commission in 1910 relative to recent immigrants engaging in agriculture in the United States, discusses at length the history, economic characteristics, social progress, and institutions of the rural immigrant in the United States . . .

"The author directs most attention to the south Italians and gives illustrations of where particular groups of them have settled in Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Each family has purchased a few acres of land, which, as a rule, had been deserted by Americans or had never been brought under cultivation, and by reason of their specialization, intensive farming, and cooperative marketing, their returns have been fairly remunerative . . .

"An important economic feature is illustrated by a cooperative marketing association at Independence, La. Where individual growers formerly shipped their berries to commission merchants in Chicago and neighboring cities with unsatisfactory and sometimes ruinous results, the berries are now sold to platform buyers f.o.b. Independence with gratifying results . . ."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 25: 388. 1911.

An article by Mr. Cance with the same title was published in Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 40 (129): 69-80. 1912.

- CLAGHORN, K. H. (103)
AGRICULTURAL DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS. U.S. Indus. Comm. Rept. 15: 492-646. 1901.

Agricultural colonies founded by immigrants of different nationalities are described and discussed. The Italian colonies at Vineland, N.J.; Bryan, Brazos County, Tex.; Asti, Sonoma County, Calif.; Daphne, Baldwin County, Ala.; Lamberth, Mobile County, Ala.; and the Italians of Louisiana; Mississippi; Memphis, Tenn.; California; and the far West are included, as well as the colony at Sunnyside, Ark., and its derivative colonies, Tontitown, Ark.; Montebello, Mo.; and Verdella, Mo.

Bohemian settlements, Finnish colonization, the distribution of Jewish immigrants, etc., are all described.

- CLEMENTS, G. P. (104)
HASTEN SLOWLY WITH LAND SETTLEMENT. Pacific Rural Press 122 (2): 31. July 11, 1931. The writer warns against further expansion in agricultural development.

- COPP, H. N. (105)
THE AMERICAN SETTLER'S GUIDE; A POPULAR EXPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC LAND SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Ed. 21, 104 pp. Washington, D.C., published by the editor. 1899.

In five chapters as follows: Ch. I, Explanatory; Ch. II, United States System of Surveys; Ch. III, Homesteads; Ch. IV, Miscellaneous; Ch. V., Where to Settle.

Bound with this pamphlet is a 2-page circular (Circular A) entitled "Suggestions and General Information as to Entering Government Lands for Residence and Cultivation."

COULTER, J. L.

(106)

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA. Amer. Econ. Rev. 2: 282-301. 1912.

Discusses the policy in regard to the marketing of these lands; dealing in farm land by railroad companies; buying and selling land by individuals; the crop payment system, etc.

COXE, TENCH.

(106a)

A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN A SERIES OF PAPERS, WRITTEN AT VARIOUS TIMES BETWEEN THE YEARS 1787 AND 1794. 512 pp. Philadelphia. 1794.

The following statement is contained on pages 442-443:

"Those of the tradesmen and manufacturers, who live in the country, generally reside on small lots and farms, from one acre to twenty; and not a few upon farms from twenty to one hundred and fifty acres; which they cultivate at leisure times, with their own hands, their wives, children, servants, and apprentices, and sometimes by hired labourers, or by letting out fields, for a part of the produce, to some neighbor, who has time or farm hands not fully employed. This union of manufactures and farming is found to be very convenient on the grain farms; but it is still more convenient on the grazing and grass farms, where parts of almost every day, and a great part of every year, can be spared from the business of the farm, and employed in some mechanical, handicraft, or manufacturing business. These persons often make domestic and farming carriages, implements, and utensils, build houses and barns, tan leather, and manufacture hats, shoes, hosiery, cabinet-work, and other articles of clothing and furniture, to the great convenience and advantage of the neighborhood. In like manner some of the farmers, at leisure times and proper seasons, manufacture nails, potash, pearlash, staves and heading, hoops and handspikes, axe-handles, maple-sugar, etc. The most judicious planters in the Southern States are industriously instructing their negroes, particularly the young, the old, the infirm, and the females, in manufactures: a wise and humane measure."

DERRICK, CALVIN.

(107)

CAN THE UTILIZATION OF IDLE LAND BE MADE A FACTOR IN THE REDUCTION OF DELINQUENCY? N.J. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 552, pp. 58-64. New Brunswick. 1933.

Paper read at the New Jersey Land Use Conference, December 21, 1932. The writer thinks that there are many groups of socially inadequate and undesirable people who will not and cannot live in the country successfully, that the most hopeful group of whites and negroes who would gladly accept the opportunity are inexperienced and financially unprepared, that the development of great farming units using these groups as tenants is a more hopeful proposition than the proposal to settle them on the land as prospective owners, that decentralization of industry is necessary, and that development of the social, religious, educational, and industrial activities in order that there may be a satisfactory juvenile life in the country is absolutely essential to the success of back-to-the-land schemes.

News item of this address published in New York Times, January 3, 1933, p. 3.

DURAND, E. D.

(108)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE NORTHERN STATES. Natl. Conf. Marketing and Farm Credits. Marketing and Farm Credits; Papers and Documents 4: 113-126. 1916.

Among the topics discussed are: What hinders development; preparation of land before settlement; importance of community settlement; need of policies for public lands; essentials of State land policy; relation of credit to land question; Federal Farm Loan Act fails to meet needs of settlers; further credit aid needed; how to regulate commercial sales of land; and regulating land advertising.

- EASTMAN, E. R. (109)
THE FRONTIERS ARE GONE SO SURPLUS POPULATION MUST TURN TO THE LAND.
Amer. Agr. 129: 163. 1932.
The prediction is made in this article that "our attitude toward land is going to change. Fundamentally, and in the last analysis, soil and the land are the most precious possessions of mankind . . . No longer able to find new fertile lands to the west, the time is not far distant, I predict, when Americans will take a new attitude toward land and will come to regard it in its true light as the most precious possession we have . . . This, it seems to me, is just about the most hopeful fact in these terrible hard times, through which farmers are passing."
- ECKERBOM, A. K. (110)
DEN INRE KOLONISATION I FÖRENTA STATERNA. 114 p. Stockholm, Kungl. Boktryckeriet, P. A. Norstedt & Söner. 1919. ([Sweden] Emigration-sutredningen. [Bilaga 14, pt. 3])
"This report, which is issued by the Swedish Committee on Emigration, gives a detailed account and discussion of the occupation of the agricultural land in the United States, the homestead laws, and the economic status of the settlers. A bibliography on the subject is appended."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 25: 492. 1911.
- EDDINGER, A. R. (111)
HOW CITY PEOPLE, FARMERS AND FARM EMPLOYEES MIGHT OWN FARMS, FARM LANDS AND FARM INDUSTRIES. 156 pp. [New York, Plaza Print. Co. 1913.]
"The object of this plan is to colonize the farmers and the farm hands and to save the farm for the farmers and the people . . . to give farmers and farm hands an opportunity to have industries operated on farms and farm lands."
The object of the plan is given in full, pp. 9-10.
- EDWARDS, E. E. (112)
A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 84, 307 pp. 1930.
Colonization and settlement in America, pp. 32-48; land policies and the public domain, pp. 50-59. Consult the index under the subject land, and also under the names of the various States.
- ELY, R. T. (113)
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC COLONIZATION; OR, ORGANIZED SETTLEMENT OF LAND. DEFINING COLONIZATION AND THE VARIOUS FACTORS INVOLVED THEREIN, ECONOMIC SURVEY AND LAND CLASSIFICATION ESSENTIAL, REALTORS AS GUARDIANS OF PUBLIC WELFARE HAVE POSITION OF LEADERSHIP. Natl. Real Estate Jour. 24(6): 46-49. March 12, 1923.
- and MOREHOUSE, E. W. (114)
ELEMENTS OF LAND ECONOMICS. 353 pp. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1924.
In Ch. XIV, Policies of Land Settlement and Development, the authors discuss: Elements of subdivision policies; elements of agricultural land settlement policies, which include (1) selection of the land to be settled; (2) selection of settlers; (3) selection of land for individual settlers; (4) determination of size of land holdings; (5) planning the settlement; (6) financing the settlers.
The relation of the State to private and public colonization; and colonization and the social ends of land utilization are also discussed.
- and WEHRWEIN, G. S. (115)
PRIVATE COLONIZATION. Book of Rural Life, v. 5, pp. 3112-3117. Chicago. 1925.
Considers the history of private colonization in the United States, land available, needs of the settler, how private colonization meets these needs, economics of private colonization, and the State and private colonization.
- FAAST, B. F. (116)
PRACTICAL POLICIES OF LAND COLONIZATION. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 1: 300-304. 1925.

Points out a few outstanding, practical policies of modern colonization, emphasizing soil and economic surveys, rural planning, the community type of land settlement, and a fair method of taxation.

FAAST, B. F.

(117)

SETTLEMENT OF NEW FARM LANDS: HOW MODERN COLONIZATION METHODS ARE PUSHING BACK THE AMERICAN FRONTIER AND ARE DEVELOPING FARMS ALONG SUCCESSFUL AND PERMANENT LINES. Natl. Real Estate Jour. 24(13): 22-26, illus. June 18, 1923.

"'Just selling' has been the mistake of the past. We need rural planning, community type of land settlement with aid and service given to the new settlers. This cannot be secured by forced dumping of scattered lands onto the home-seeking public, or into the hands of thousands of small speculators. Aid for constructive land settlement projects will do more real service than any 'forcing 'em to sell' legislation. It is the pioneer of today and of tomorrow standing on the doorsteps of his own home, who is going to safeguard and advance this democracy of ours. Let us then conserve and protect the American Frontier and adopt a policy of constructive cooperation between the Government and private organizations, so that our vacant lands will be developed at the time and in a manner that will best serve the interest of our nation."

FORESTRY, RECLAMATION, AND HOME-MAKING CONFERENCE, NEW ORLEANS. (118) PROCEEDINGS . . . HELD AT NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 19 TO 22, 1923. U.S. 68th Cong., 1st sess., Senate Doc. 120, 179 pp. 1924.

"A preliminary meeting was held in Hattiesburg, Miss., in August 1923, and as a result a joint call was issued by the Southern Pine Association, the Florida Development Board, the Mississippi Development Board, and the New Orleans Association of Commerce for a conference . . ."

Partial contents: Why We Are Here, by C. S. Ucker; Use Our Idle Lands, by H. E. Hardtner; Settlement of Cut-over Land, by B. F. Faast; Home Making Facilitated by Government Agencies, by F. H. Newell; Reclamation of Wet and Swamp Lands, by S. H. McCrory; Best Agricultural Crop for Cut-over Lands, by E. A. Sherman; State and Federal Cooperation in Reclamation, by J. H. Pratt; National River Regulation Policy, by G. H. Maxwell; Shipping and Reclamation, by Matthew Hale; Classification of Cut-over Lands, by J. B. Woods; Human Factor in Reclamation, by F. G. Tracy; Successful Settlements, by Bertha Henderson; Farm Tenancy, by C. C. Taylor; Land Classification in Michigan, by P. S. Lovejoy.

Report of this conference given in Engin. News Rec. 91: 897-899. 1923; discussed by P. S. Lovejoy in an article entitled "Idle Lands for Farms or Forests" in Country Gent. 89(9): 13, 30, 32. March 1, 1924.

GALL, G. H.

(119)

MAKING FARM LIFE PROFITABLE AND PLEASANT: BUILDING A FARM CITY—A PRACTICAL EXAMPLE OF COMBINING THE SOCIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE CITY WITH RURAL CONDITIONS, MAKING AGRICULTURAL LIFE ECONOMICALLY PROFITABLE AND SOCIALLY SATISFYING—A PLAN THAT PROVIDES TOWN SITE AND COMMUNITY CENTER, ENABLES SETTLERS TO START FARMING AT ONCE, AND TO PURCHASE FARMS ON EASY PAYMENTS. Natl. Real Estate Jour. 24(11): 29-32. May 21, 1923.

Describes the plan for a farm city to be undertaken by The Farm Cities Corporation of America, quoting from F. H. Newell, president of the corporation, and Maj. A. L. James. A plan for a farm city for Pender County, N.C., is given on p. 30.

GEORGE, H. S.

(120)

PLAN OF OPERATION AND MATTER AND FORM OF ARTICLES OF COOPERATION OF GEORGE'S SYSTEM OF MUTUAL COOPERATIVE COLONIZATION. 41 pp. [York? Pa.] 1877.

The objects and purposes of the South Western Agricultural and Migration Co. of York, Pa., were "to enable persons of limited means, (and working men without means) to co-operate in agricultural, manufacturing, mining and business pursuits, by contributing small sums (in money or labor) at short intervals, thereby creating an aggregation of capital" for the purpose of purchasing and equipping lands, etc. for the establishing of a community—the Cooper Colony. This booklet gives the plan of operation and articles of cooperation.

GOODYEAR, A. F. (121)

AN EARNEST APPEAL TO EFFECT AN OBVIOUS REMEDY FOR POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES. 21 pp. Boston, Old Corner Book Store. 1899.

The writer first points out the great needs of the very poor and then suggests their establishment on Government plantations under the supervision of suitable managers.

GRAY, L. C. (122)

HELPING LANDLESS FARMERS TO OWN FARMS. U.S.Dept.Agr. Yearbook 1920: 271-288. 1921.

"This article briefly sets forth increases in land values since 1850, the increasing scarcity in new lands in the United States, and the small percentage that the ordinary return is of the total value of farming land as the chief difficulties in the way of the tenants acquiring land ownership. Data from several studies of the rate at which they become farm owners are cited. The federal farm-loan system is said to have been established on conservative lines so that it is not adapted to the needs of landless farmers in borrowing for the purchase of land, and no provision is made for making second-mortgage loans.

"Four alternatives to allowing private land companies a free hand in the process of developing and settling on reserve agricultural areas are suggested, including State and Federal regulation of private land-selling agencies, dependence on a policy of courageous publicity to prevent abuses and stimulate the employment of the most successful methods, State or Federal colonization enterprises for experimental and demonstration purposes, or a comprehensive Government project of development and colonization."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 45: 795. 1921.

(123)

NATIONAL LAND POLICIES IN RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT. Jour. Farm Econ. 13: 231-245. 1931.

Paper read at twenty-first annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, December 1930.

In his introduction, Dr. Gray says, "Broadly speaking, the epic of land settlement is complete. The unreserved public domain consists of land unsuited for cultivation, and its problems are of a special character and, viewed from the standpoint of agriculture as a whole, of relatively minor significance. The land problems of the future have to do mainly with the utilization of lands in private ownership, and are all the more difficult on that account . . .

"In time new lands will be brought into cultivation. This will involve the processes and problems of land settlement and also the less spectacular, but not less important, process of resettlement; that is, the regroupings of farm population dictated by the development of hitherto neglected opportunities in already settled areas or the utilization of lands within such areas which become possible of cultivation as a result of changed technical and economic conditions. In the occupancy of free land the aggregate of human suffering, wasted effort, and disappointment was appalling, in the process of resettlement the possibilities of wastage and maladjustment are perhaps equally great. Although the present-day settler is not compelled to grapple with the Indians, the land yet to be occupied is in general of more doubtful utility than when fertile bottom lands or virgin prairies were to be had for the occupancy; it frequently bears a price that may be as great a potential cause of failure as the characteristics of the land itself; to a large extent it is disposed of by private agencies little concerned with public welfare; and the settler must perforce develop a commercial economy in order to pay for his land and maintain a modern standard of living . . ."

(124)

OUR LAND USE PROBLEM. U.S.Dept.Agr. Yearbook 1932: 457-460. 1932.

The following is quoted from the section on guidance of land settlement:

"Another important element in national land policy is the more adequate guidance of land utilization and settlement. It is generally recognized that past and present methods of land settlement result in serious mistakes and are extremely wasteful both of land resources and of human life and effort. A vast amount of money has been wasted also in the development of ill-advised drainage and irrigation projects, as well as in land settlement by private individuals. The continued application of our homestead policy to

areas incapable of maintaining a family on the amount of land allotted, also leads individuals into futile and costly attempts at land settlement, besides injuring the established range industry. . . . We have also reached the parting of the ways in the matter of reclamation policy In the next few years the American people will need to determine whether Federal and State land policies shall be directed toward the stimulation of agricultural expansion or whether such stimulation is justified in view of the perennial tendency toward overexpansion."

GRAY, L. C.

(125)

THE PROBLEM OF AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. Southwest. Polit. Sci. Quart. 2: 125-151. 1921.

Paper read at the second annual meeting of the Southwestern Political Science Association, March 24, 1921.

This discussion of the fundamentals of the problem of land settlement is "based on the assumption that no single project or plan of land settlement is adapted to meet the varied needs of . . . [America]." It is in six parts: Introduction; settlement versus resettlement; the proper rate of expansion of agricultural area; criteria of a suitable policy of agricultural expansion; land settlement by private agencies; and a land settlement policy.

(126)

THE STATUS OF AMERICAN RESEARCH WORK IN AGRICULTURAL LAND ECONOMICS. Jour. Farm Econ. 10: 137-150. 1928.

The section on land reclamation and settlement shows the research that has been done along these lines. Dr. Gray says: "In spite of the various lines of work mentioned, our knowledge of the land settlement and reclamation situation is still woefully scrappy and inconclusive on such matters as the extent of activity in private land settlement, and by different types of agencies; the variation in rate of settlement at different periods; the proportion of settlers who drop out or fail and the causes and consequences of failure; the present effectiveness of various types of State regulation, including the real estate boards and 'blue sky' laws; types of credit adapted to land settlement; the desirability of continuance of government reclamation, and the applicability to American conditions of the vaunted colonization systems of foreign countries as, for instance, Australia and Canada in trans-marine colonization, and of England and Denmark in resettlement under small holdings. About some of these experiments we sometimes get suggestions that all is not as ideal as some of our Utopians would have us believe."

HALL, BOLTON.

(127)

HAVE WE FORGOTTEN PINGREE? Survey 60: 132. 1928.

This is a letter to the editor in which the writer advocates the cultivation of vacant lots by the unemployed.

He cites Mayor Pingree's Potato Patch Plan for Detroit which "took 60 percent off the city-poor pay roll the first year." This plan was later known as "The Cultivation of Vacant Lots by the Unemployed."

(128)

A LITTLE LAND AND A LIVING With a letter as an introduction by William Borsodi; Introduction to fourth edition by Joseph Fells. Ed. 4, 287 pp. New York, The Arcadia Press. 1909.

"This book, which was published shortly after 'Three Acres and Liberty,' was a most important factor in the great back-to-the-land movement of that time. Both books deal primarily, however, with intensive farming. They are packed full of the most useful information of a most practical kind. In addition, they discuss the whole problem of city and country life."—Borsodi, Ralph, Flight from the City, p. 189. 1933.

Chapter II, pp. 95-104 is on vacant lot gardening.

(129)

THREE ACRES AND LIBERTY. Rev. ed., 276 pp. illus. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1918.

This book "shows what is needed for a city man or woman to support a family on the proceeds of a little bit of land."

Among the chapter titles are the following: Making a Living—Where and How; How to Buy the Farm; Vacant City Lot Cultivation; Advantages from Capital; Clearing the Land; How to Build; Summer Colonies for City

People; etc. The chapter on Summer Colonies is condensed from an annual report of the United States Commissioner of Education and describes the Arbor Gardens of Berlin.

HARRIS, M. H.

(130)
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH CHARITIES. Charities 16: 255-284. 1906.

"Agricultural Settlements for the Jews was the topic for the Tuesday afternoon session. The discussion was opened by A. W. Rich, of Milwaukee, who outlined the successful work of the trial settlement at Arpin, Wis. . . advocating the efficacy of 'taking an acre and living on it' as an effective cure for many of the evils of city poverty, Rabbi A. R. Levy of Chicago maintained that such a message was particularly applicable to the Jewish poor . . . Dr. I. L. Leucht of New Orleans told of the agricultural opportunities of the South for the immigrant." Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, speaking on agriculture as preventive charity, said that the state of conditions "makes colonization of large numbers of them [immigrants], under the leadership of trained agriculturists, the most pressing duty of the hour." All four of these addresses are quoted in part (pp. 272-278).

HARTMAN, W. A.

(131)
ACTION DU GOUVERNEMENT FÉDÉRAL ET DES ÉTATS SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA COLONISATION AUX ÉTATS-UNIS. 57 pp, illus. Alger, Ancienne Impr. Admin. V. Heintz. 1931.

Published also in *Centenaire de l'Algérie, Comité de l'Afrique Française, Congrès de la Colonisation Rurale, Alger, 26-29 mai 1930*, pt. 4, pp. 547-603.

Mesures prises par l'état pour encourager et régulariser la colonisation, pp. 24-55. A footnote on p. 24 states that the greatest part of this section is based on a private investigation made from 1923 to 1927 by B. Henderson.

(132)
NEED OF BETTER DIRECTED LAND SETTLEMENT SHOWN BY MISTAKES OF THE PAST. U.S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1932: 467-470. 1932.

Mr. Hartman stresses the need for "a service agency to supply unbiased information on the physical and economic adaptability of various classes of land for agricultural development, and thereby to reduce the loss of economic and human resources resulting from attempts to establish farms on lands submarginal for farming purposes."

(133)
STATE LAND-SETTLEMENT PROBLEMS AND POLICIES IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 357, 87 pp., illus. 1933.

Literature cited, pp. 84-86. "The existence of a very large area of land physically but not now economically suited for farming purposes; the enactment of laws which severely restrict immigration; a decided tendency that would indicate for our population a stationary stage at 140,000,000 to 150,000,000 at about 1960, provided immigration does not increase nor birth rates rise; the large-scale replacement of horses with tractors; the occurrence of remarkable changes in production technic and in consumption habits; and a precipitous drop in foreign demand for farm crops at a price that is profitable to producers, are a few of the important interrelated factors that have decidedly limited the economic need for increasing our net crop acreage. Needless to say, these factors had a decidedly adverse influence on the working out of the type of State policies to promote the settlement of land that are discussed in this bulletin."

"Efforts to establish profitable farms on land that is unsuitable for farming purposes or to develop and to settle lands in irrigation, drainage, and levee districts before demand justifies such development, result in an enormous waste of economic and human resources. Financially embarrassed and defunct drainage, levee, and irrigation enterprises in many parts of the country emphasize the need for public guidance of land settlement. Likewise, the financial embarrassment of counties, because large areas of land are reverting to public ownership through nonpayment of taxes, is resulting in a changed philosophy of settlement. Instead of the easy-going expansion philosophy of the past as a 'cure all', the idea is developing in favor of directing future settlers to the best available lands adjoining developed communities, where schools, highways, and markets are already established and of discouraging attempts to develop reclamation projects that are not economically feasible." (p. 79).

The material is treated under these topics: Undeveloped land in the United States, classes and ownership; demand for land for agricultural purposes (population trends and estimates of economic need for more farm land; movements of population to and from farms; and decrease in immigration); public land-settlement policies (Federal land-settlement activities; State land-settlement activities); summary and conclusions (Federal policies with respect to land settlement; State policies with respect to land settlement).

An appendix includes list of agencies having State lands for sale or lease; State agencies authorized by law to collect, compile, and disseminate information to attract capital and settlers.

HARTMAN, W. A. (134)

STATE POLICIES IN REGULATING LAND SETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES. Jour. Farm Econ. 13 : 259-269. 1931.

"Policies have been mostly negative, but defunct or embarrassed drainage, levee, and irrigation enterprises, and abandoned farms, with their effects on local and county governments, are tending to bring the need for public guidance of land settlement to the front. Of 32 states which spend money to attract settlers none make a regular practice of directing settlers to areas best suited for agricultural purposes, or of helping settlers to get established. Most of the positive attempts to solve land settlement problems, whether through State colonies, certification of land-company bonds or of district bonds, or liberal credit, have not achieved their purposes in spite of certain constructive features. Uniform real estate license laws and blue sky laws in each state, together with existing postal laws, are adequate regulatory measures against abuses by land-selling agencies, provided they are administered in the light of facts necessary to formulate rural planning programs."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 3, item 15641. 1931.

HASTINGS, MILO. (135)

THE CONTINUOUS HOUSE: A NEW PLAN FOR AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION IN THE WEST. Sunset 32 : 110-116. 1914.

Describes the Roadtown designed by Edgar Chambless which "is a line of city projected throughout the country. This line of a city will be in the form of a continuous house. In the basement of the house are to be placed means of transporting passengers, freight, parcels, and all utilities which can be carried by pipe or wire", etc.

This article is illustrated and says that Chambless "is to build an exhibit at the great Panama Pacific International Exposition."

HEDGES, J. B. (136)

THE COLONIZATION WORK OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. Miss. Valley Hist. Rev. 13 : 311-342. 1926.

Bibliographical footnotes. Describes the colonization activities of the Northern Pacific Railroad during the 1870's and the 1880's.

HENDERSON, BERTHA. (137)

BUYING A FARM IN AN UNDEVELOPED REGION. U.S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bull. 1385, 30 pp., illus. 1924.

"This publication sets forth the capital needed, important considerations in purchasing a farm, sources of credit, and the advantages of acquiring information and experience. Data have been compiled from a study by Stewart . . . and from nine additional surveys including 30 regions of the United States, and are tabulated to show the size of initial payment that would be necessary at the time of purchase in order to amortize the debt on the farm in 10, 20, or 30 years, when the family uses nothing, \$300, or \$600 annually from the farm income for expenses. It appears that the Palouse area in Washington and Idaho requires the largest initial payment of those studied, next to which is the region covered by the surveys of Blackhawk, Tama, and Grundy Counties, Iowa. The easiest region in which to pay for a farm is in Polk County, Fla., where a \$44,813 farm may be paid for in 20 years without any initial payment and allowing \$600 per year for family expenses. Allowances are made, however, in noting these data for the nature of crops grown and the years in which the surveys were made. A number of compound interest and amortization tables are presented."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 50 : 591. 1924.

HENDERSON, BERTHA.

(138)

FARM LANDS AVAILABLE FOR SETTLEMENT. U.S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bull. 1271, 51 pp. 1922.

"Information concerning the various sections of the United States where farm lands are still open to settlement has been brought together here, covering the cut-over, drainable, irrigable, and dry-farming and grazing lands by important districts where they are located. They are described and mapped, and the cost of clearing and subdividing a farm is estimated. Acquisition by homesteading or by the purchase of State and school lands, Carey Act land, Indian lands, and railroad and other large tracts of undeveloped land held by private agencies is briefly considered. A list of State immigration bureaus, State officers in charge of State lands, States publishing lists of farms for sale or rent, and Indian land subject to sale or lease, 1922, is given in an appendix."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 48 : 293. 1923.

(139)

LAND SETTLEMENT POLICIES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1926: 467-470. 1927.

Discusses the improved methods adopted in making known to the public the lands available for settlement; settlement promotion work; and loans to ex-service men.

(140)

STATE POLICIES IN AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 2 : 284-296. 1926.

" . . . The present and past policies of the several States as to agricultural settlements are discussed in this article under three general groups: Those encouraging settlers through direct loans or by facilitating financing of land purchases, irrigation districts, etc.; those protecting settlers through certification of lands, real estate licensing laws, control over sales, etc.; and those controlling expansion through State-controlled group settlements, State-directed individual settlements, and land economic surveys [particularly Michigan].

"The future will probably demand the development by the Federal Government and the States of policies that will regulate and control the reclamation and the expansion of the agricultural area, the distribution of settlers in selected regions under conditions that offer reasonable social and economic opportunities and do not threaten the economic adjustment of agriculture and other industries, and which will make adequate provision for forest production, crop production, grazing, protection of game and fish, recreational facilities, drainage, power, etc."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 55: 685. 1926.

HIBBARD, B. H.

(141)

A HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC LAND POLICIES. 591 pp., illus. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1924. (Land Econ. Ser., ed. by R. T. Ely.)

Bibliography, pp. 573-579.

Partial contents: Ch. IV, Early Plans for Land Disposal Under the Constitution, 1787-1804; Ch. VII, Military Bounty Lands; Ch. VIII, The Public Domain as a Basis of National Development, 1841 to 1900; Ch. XVII, The Homestead, or Free Land for Settlers; Ch. XVIII, The Modifications and Operation of the Homestead Act; Ch. XX, The Desert Land Acts; Ch. XXVII, Effects of the Land Policies on Agriculture; Ch. XXVIII, The Public Land Policies Reviewed and Criticised.

(142)

LAND GRANTS (UNITED STATES). Encyclopaedia Social Sciences, v. 9, pp. 32-36. New York. 1933.

"The policy of land grants in the United States had at its heart a simple principle: the great public domain was to be disposed of as quickly as possible in the interests of settlement and in order to encourage the establishment of needed public services . . . It was not until the 1920's that the short-sightedness of the whole procedure first became apparent: the deep depression in American agriculture for some years following the war was due largely to the haste with which the lands of the Nation had been brought under cultivation. It is idle to speculate what the nature of American economic development would have been had the public-land policy been other than it was . . ."

- HIBBARD, B. H. (143)
THE SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 7(1): 97-117. 1916.
Discussion is included of credit sales and speculation, cash sales, preemption of land and the formation of settlers' associations, distribution among the States of the money from public-land sales, graduating the price of public land, the homestead, and minor acts under which land was granted to settlers.
- HINDS, W. A. (144)
AMERICAN COMMUNITIES AND COOPERATIVE COLONIES. 608 pp. Chicago, C. H. Kerr & Co. 1908.
An account of a number of communities, colonies, settlements, and associations in America.
- HOLMES, G. K. (145)
MOVEMENT FROM CITY AND TOWN TO FARMS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1914: 257-274. 1915.
"Back to the land' is a real movement to agriculture in this country, but it does not conform to the descriptions in newspapers and magazines. It is not a strong movement, it is not a concerted one, and it is not actuated by a single-minded purpose to promote agriculture for agriculture's sake. It is largely localized, it is a very composite movement, and it does not create in kind and characteristics the agriculture that is prevented by the migration from farms nor replace in kind and characteristics that migrated population."
Under the heading Colonies of Various Sorts, Mr. Holmes says,
"Agricultural colonies, while not very numerous, have yet been noticeable. The most successful ones have been those that were established for the single purpose of getting a living. Italians have gone to Arkansas, for instance, and have engaged in fruit culture and other lines of agriculture; colonies of Poles have left Chicago to become farmers in Texas, and so on with people of other nationalities. These people, however, were an agricultural people in Europe, and have lived in cities of this country only temporarily in order that they might accumulate savings sufficient to establish themselves as farmers.
"Agricultural colonies of another sort have been established and maintained under the control of a competent outside management as, for instance, the Jewish colonies in New Jersey, New York, and New England, and the Salvation Army colonies.
"Agricultural colonies of still another sort have been those that were held together, sometimes poorly so, or briefly, by some bond of social or religious or economic theory. New colonies of this sort have been very few within the last dozen years."
- HOWE, F. C. (146)
IMMIGRATION AND THE LAND QUESTION. Natl. Conf. Marketing and Farm Credits. Marketing and Farm Credits; Papers and Documents 4: 155-171. 1916.
Mr. Howe deplores the crowding of immigrants into the large cities where they do not become a part of the life of the city and have a low standard of living. He thinks that Government colonization would aid in this situation and mentions the Crosser bill which looks to the acquisition of land available for farm colonies.
- HUMPHREY, S. K. (147)
WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH OUR LAND LAWS? Atlantic Monthly 102: 1-9. 1908.
A criticism of the prostitution of the originally fair and beneficent homestead law.
- HYDE, A. M. (148)
PROBLEMS OF FARMING ON LANDS UNPROFITABLE TO CULTIVATE. RESTRICTIONS ON UTILIZATION AND SUPERVISION OF SETTLEMENT SUGGESTED BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AS ADVISABLE PUBLIC POLICIES. U.S. Daily 7(97): 8. June 25, 1932.

- JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC. (148a)
ANNUAL REPORT, 1933. 33 pp. [New York, 1934?]
The report of the farm settlement department is given on pp. 9-15. This section tells of the activities of the society in establishing Jews on the land as farmers. The movement to establish farm colonies, with a mention of the Sunrise Cooperative Farm community, the project to establish Jewish needleworkers on 1,200 acres of land near Hightstown, N.J., and the agro-industrial settlement plan of the society, etc., are discussed.
- JOHNSON, ALVIN. (149)
RELIEF FROM FARM RELIEF. Yale Rev. 22(1): 52-65. 1932.
An advance digest of this article appeared in Christian Science Monitor, September 20, 1932. Advocates that a farm colony of appropriate size be set up in each State.
"Near Wilmington, North Carolina, there already exists a colony, established by Mr. Hugh McRae, which answers fairly to the outline above. He has only thirty-seven holdings in his colony of Castle Haines—a number too small for the adequate development of co-operation and education. But the farmers are already capable of living mostly on their own products, they are out of debt and have money in the bank, and they are happy even in these years of depression. The colony has been operating for fifteen or twenty years and anyone who sees it will recognize in it an oasis of sound agriculture. It has exerted a wholesome influence locally, but it is a fair guess that the reader has never heard of it.
"Because the Castle Haines Colony is so small it has not been able to undertake the arts and industries that could advantageously be incorporated in rural life. In Devonshire, England, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Elmhirst are working energetically on this aspect of the problem. They have set up a small woollen mill, to work up the local wool into quality products; a lumber mill which assembles the scattering logs of the road-sides and justifies the scientific foresting of adjacent rough lands; a furniture factory, a quarry, and a building company. A survey of their operations indicates that when their whole machinery is in smoothly running order they will have nothing to fear from the competition of great industry. And this suggests that we have too easily despaired of decentralized industry. Because many goods are best supplied by mass production we assumed too quickly that all are thus to be supplied."
- JOHNSON, WILLIAM (150)
WHEN CITY HICKS GO FARMING. Country Gent. 88(43): 8, 27. October 27, 1923.
Mr. Johnson describes some of the difficulties which the city man may encounter when he decides to try his hand at farming.
- KELLY, F. F. (151)
AN UNDERTOW TO THE LAND; SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO MAKE POSSIBLE A FLOW OF THE CITY POPULATION COUNTRYWARD. Craftsman 11: 294-302, illus. 1906.
Contains an account of the Salvation Army colonies at Fort Romie, Calif., Fort Amity, Colo., and in the Canadian Northwest; and the vacant lots cultivation schemes in Philadelphia, New York, and Cincinnati.
- KENT, WILLIAM. (152)
GETTING MEN BACK ON THE LAND. Acad. Polit. Sci. Proc. 8(2): 269-279. 1919.
The writer thinks that "there must be a redistribution and a procession 'back to the land', and that somewhere men, be they soldiers, sailors, or others, must be found, who by inclination and qualification are willing under favoring circumstances to undertake the task of increasing our food supply." A successful settlement policy should include more community life, discrimination in the selection of settlers, aid for the settlers, cooperation between the State and the Nation, an adequate credit system, and a provision for permanent tenure.

- KILE, O. M. (153)
THE NEW AGRICULTURE. 218 pp. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1932.
Ch. XVI, pp. 143-149, is entitled "The Subsistence Farm: An Agricultural Liability But A Social Asset." About one page of ch. XVII, pp. 150-153, Moving the Factories out to the Country, is devoted to Henry Ford's farm-factory plan.
- LASKER, BRUNO. (154)
LAND COLONIZATION FOR IMMIGRANTS. Survey 45: 920-921. 1921.
Reviews W. W. Hubbard's statement relative to the planning by the new administration of a program "to realize the colonization of millions of waste acres by immigrant farmers", and Peter A. Speck's, A Stake in the Land. The writer concludes with this statement: "We must realize that economic achievement in itself is not only insufficient as an aim but cannot be achieved unless accompanied by a conservation of human values and the enlargement of social ideals in the individual. If conceived with such largeness of purpose, the colonization program of the new administration will not only be helpful but epoch making."
- LIEGEL, J. T. (155)
"CUT-OVER" LANDS. Rural New Yorker 77: 1347. 1918.
Full and complete information as to conditions they will encounter should be given to prospective settlers of cut-over lands, preferably from some previous settler.
- LUND, H. H. (156)
REDISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOR NOW EMPLOYED IN PRODUCING WAR SUPPLIES. Amer. Econ. Rev. Sup. 7: 238-250. 1917.
Mr. Lund discussed the plan put forth by the Forward-to-the-Land League, which "has been preaching for four years the necessity of standardizing land values, controlling the profit on land, and placing people in organized rural communities in groups of at least fifty families each, so that it will be a business proposition to furnish them those things necessary for their contentment, happiness, and prosperity."
- McNABB, VINCENT. (157)
NAZARETH OR SOCIAL CHAOS. 98 pp. London, Burns, Oates & Washbourne, Ltd. 1933.
This book is written from the standpoint of the Distributist League and the Catholic Land Association. It is "a passionate plea for getting on the land . . . There is a striking statement about a man of education, with a wife and children, who sought help from the author: 'I would even take a job as tram conductor.' It turned out that he owned 400 acres. On the author's advice he sold 350 and went to work on 50, and, it is stated, succeeded."—Countryman, October 1933, p. 203.
- MACRAE, HUGH. (158)
VITALIZING THE NATION AND CONSERVING HUMAN UNITS THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 63(152): 278-286. 1916.
The writer advocates the development of planned agricultural communities as a solution for "our present waste of human life and opportunity" and for the relief of poverty and distress of our wornout units.
- MAGNUSSON, LEIFUR. (159)
DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO WAGE-EARNING LABOR. 30 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1919.
"This condensed account of the public-land policy of the United States, with particular reference to its bearing upon wage-earning labor, has been prepared as part of a general investigation of land as an opportunity for workers, which was begun in the autumn of 1915 . . . The object of this investigation has been to survey the possibilities in this country of obtaining, for returned soldiers and other workers, permanent and profitable employment through the settlement and development of our unused lands. The present report is designed to give, in brief space, some historical background of the questions involved, and to provide a better understanding of the problem of developing (or extending) public-land policies to meet the need of American wage earners."

Topics discussed include: Land policies of the American colonies; periods in the history of American land policy (sales by contract, credit system, sales to suit purchasers, preemption system, land-grants period, homestead period, conservation and reclamation period); and disposition of the public lands.

MANNY, T. B., and NASON, W. C. (159a)
RURAL FACTORY INDUSTRIES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 312, 35 pp. 1934.

"Rural industries, especially those that permit employees or members of their families to carry on small-scale farming operations of a subsistence character have been attracting considerable attention in recent years largely as a result of two series of problems emanating from or intensified by the depression. The first is the widespread unemployment among wage earners, especially those in the cities whose livelihood is almost wholly dependent upon the regular receipt of pay envelopes from their usual employment. The second is the plight of a large group of people who have been trying to eke out a bare existence by farming lands that possess very limited agricultural possibilities, especially from a commercial point of view . . .

"In the belief of many people one partial solution of industrial instability lies in the re-location of factories so that the employees may reduce in part their dependence upon wages by producing some of their needed foods and by effecting other economies in living costs that are possible in a rural environment. Likewise, it is held that a partial solution to the predicament of many farm families living in agriculturally handicapped areas is to offer them part-time employment in factories or small workshops or other types of nonagricultural employment near their homes. A combination of subsistence farming and industrial employment is thus suggested for both groups."—Introduction.

The objectives of this study were to learn the contribution of rural industries to farm incomes and to rural living conditions; and to make a brief analysis of the community effects of rural industrial developments.

In the report, the producing units are discussed in three separate groups. "The first includes 102 factories and 2 shops whose plant valuations are \$200,000 or less . . . The second group consists of 19 plants having valuations in excess of \$200,000 . . . The third group . . . of 15 barrel factories located on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia . . ."

In conclusion, the authors say,

"Factories in small towns or in the open country are offering 5 different sources of income to many farm people who live within convenient distances of such establishments; first, by selling some of their farm products to the factories as raw materials for manufacturing purposes; second, by full or part-time employment at the factory; third, by performing certain steps in the manufacturing processes in their own homes or in small farm shops; fourth, because of financial investments in the factory by having a claim upon some of the profits of the business; and fifth, by selling foodstuffs and possibly other farm products on local markets that have been expanded because of the presence of the factory . . ."

"The agencies interested in rural planning will do well to go very thoroughly into the possibility of locating small factories in areas where commercial agriculture cannot succeed in competition with the better lands, but where the existing farm population can find at least part-time employment while continuing food-raising activities for their own use . . ."

MATHEWS, J. L. (160)
FOUND: SEVENTY MILLION ACRES. Everybody's Mag. 24: 621-631. 1911.

The author discusses a large section along the Mississippi where he believes that rural settlement should keep pace with municipal concentration. He shows what has been done by the States and what should be done by the National Government. Reference is made to the Farm Homes Association, Inc., which is a promising attempt to solve this problem.

MEAD, ELWOOD. (161)
BEGINNING OF PLANNED RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. Reclam. Rec. 9: 554-557. 1918.

Discussion is included of what other countries, particularly Australia, are doing along this line; methods of settlement; capital requirements; need for long-time payments, etc.

MEAD, ELWOOD.

(162)

COMMUNITY SMALL FARMS. Natl. Assoc. Real Estate Bds. Ann. Real Estate Pract. 1929: 421-427.

"How waste areas are made to pay through cooperative effort in reclamation programs."

Mr. Mead mentions Fairway Farms in Montana as an illustration of planned community settlement and discusses the scheme before Congress, which proposes a colony in each of 10 Southern States.

For references on the Fairway Farms Corporation see Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 30, Large Scale and Corporation Farming. 1929.

(163)

GOVERNMENT AID AND DIRECTION IN LAND SETTLEMENT; WITH DISCUSSION. Amer. Econ. Rev. Sup. 8: 72-112. 1918.

The library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has a mimeographed copy of this report.

"I wish to present the benefits which would come to this country from the adoption of a definite scheme of land settlement to be carried out through government aid and direction, and to describe some of the methods and policies now in operation in other countries, and needed here to secure the full utilization of our agricultural resources . . ."

Mr. Mead discusses land settlement on reclamation projects, the defects of the Homestead Act, the comparison of American and Australian policies, etc.

(164)

LAND SETTLEMENT A PUBLIC QUESTION. Natl. Conf. Marketing and Farm Credits. Marketing and Farm Credits; Papers and Documents 4: 101-112. 1916.

"At no previous time in the history of this country have methods and policies of land settlement had the attention they are receiving today. The increasing price of farm land, the growing evil of farm tenancy, the stagnation in land settlement in the area now thinly peopled have all contributed to give new interest and importance to questions of land tenure and rural development.

"There is a growing belief that our national progress requires action which will broaden the opportunities of men of small capital to acquire farms and to do this without being subjected to an economic pressure which would prevent the education of children or deny to farmers the same comforts of life now enjoyed by artisans in other great industries. To achieve this result land must be dealt with as something more than a form of property. It must be regarded as an instrument to be used in the manner calculated to give certain social and economic results. This may interfere with absolute ownership and cause the state to interfere with an ownership which holds land out of use, or which uses it in such a way as to prevent proper development of community life. The single tax idea is an illustration; most of its supporters do not favor it as a form of taxation, but as an instrument for creating opportunities similar to those which men had when a large part of the land belonged to the public."

MILLER, J. D., ed.

(165)

LAND LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES. In Single Tax Year Book (quinquennial) pp. 280-305. New York, Single Tax Pub. Co. 1917.

A brief history of land legislation in the United States up to the time the Homestead Act was passed on May 20, 1862.

MORRIS, EDMUND.

(166)

TEN ACRES ENOUGH; A PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE SHOWING HOW A VERY SMALL FARM MAY BE USED TO KEEP A VERY LARGE FAMILY. 273 pp. New York, Consolidated Retail Booksellers. 1905.

MOWBRAY, J. P.

(167)

GOING BACK TO THE SOIL. CAN A MAN MAKE A SMALL FARM PAY?—RELIEF FROM A NARROW LIFE IN A CITY TO THE INDEPENDENCE OF OWNERSHIP—SOME CHAPTERS OUT OF A PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE. World's Work 1: 267-277. 1901.

Gives the requisites for success on a small farm and some examples of small farmers who have made good.

NAKASHIMA, KURO.

(168)

THE PROGRESS OF THE LAND PROBLEMS IN THE UNITED STATES, ESPECIALLY IN THE LIGHT OF CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Col. Agr. Jour. 13 (pt. 2): 67-215. 1924. Bibliography, pp. 211-214.

Ch. II, pp. 150-166, Land Settlement Problems, is concerned with public land settlement, the reason why the public colonies have been located in California, the Durham and Delhi State Land Settlements, and private land settlement. Ch. V, pp. 197-205, is concerned with the ex-soldiers of the great war and the land problem.

NELSON, KNUTE.

(169)

A SUMMARY OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT LAND LAWS. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 33: 611-619. May 1909.

After a short summary of important land laws the writer concludes as follows: [that] "in view of the rapid increase of our population and in view of the rapidly diminishing area of our public domain, no agricultural land should be disposed of except under the homestead law without the 'commutation' privilege; that none of our remaining forest lands should be disposed of, but only the large and mature timber; and that our arid lands should be disposed of for agricultural purposes to actual settlers under the reclamation law."

NORDHOFF, CHARLES.

(170)

THE COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES. From personal visit and observation, including detailed accounts of the economists, Zoarites, Shakers, the Amana, Oneida, Bethel, Aurora, Icarian, and other existing societies, their religious creeds, social practices, numbers, industries, and present condition. 432 pp. New York, Harper & Bros. 1875.

OLSEN, N. A.

(171)

LAND-SETTLEMENT POLICIES AND THEIR RELATION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES. Pan Pacific Conf. Ed., Rehabil., Reclam., and Recreation. 1: 215-230. 1927.

Among the land-settlement policies suited to American needs, Mr. Olsen lists: The development of "measures which will prevent the present great reserve of potential crop land from being brought into use so rapidly as to cause chronic surpluses of farm products . . . a thorough-going economic classification of available land resources, particularly in undeveloped or underdeveloped parts of the country . . . the [apportionment] of available land resources as between farming uses proper, grazing and forestry, in keeping with the interests of established farmers and the needs of the Nation."

Mr. Olsen thinks that a higher standard of land settlement is essential and cites some measures that may be taken to secure such a standard.

OSKISON, J. M.

(172)

THE NEW FARM PIONEERS. Collier's 51(20): 27-28. August 2, 1913.

"Some opinions, based on experience, of what the city man with \$1,000 can do on a farm."

PAGE, R. W.

(173)

CONFESSIONS OF A BACK-TO-THE-LANDER. Country Life [Garden City, N.Y.] 28(1): 69. 1915.

POWELL, G. T.

(174)

WHAT THE BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT REALLY MEANS. Country Life [Garden City, N.Y.] 21(12): 36-37, 80, 82. 1912.

Editor's note concerning article states in part: "The effect of the city man on the country, and its ways demand notice. Mr. Powell has been closely in touch with this movement for years. He has advised scores of city men who have gone forth to success on the farm. His conclusions, therefore, are authoritative."

PROUDFIT, S. V.

(175)

LAND LAWS AND LAND SEEKERS. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. Reclam. Rec. 10: 265-268. 1919.

Gives the kinds of lands available for homestead entry, and legislation for the benefit of soldiers and sailors.

PRUDHOMMEAUX, JULES.

(176)

ICARIE ET SON FONDATEUR. ÉTIENNE CABET, CONTRIBUTION À L'ÉTUDE DU SOCIALISME EXPÉRIMENTAL. 691 pp. Paris, Édouard Cornely et cie, 1907.

Reviewed in Llano Colonist 5: 7. July 18, 1925. An account of a number of unsuccessful attempts to establish a colony under the name of "Icaria."

QUICK, HERBERT.

(177)

THE SETTLER WITH A START. HE NEEDS ONLY A LITTLE HELP TO BECOME A REAL FARMING SUCCESS. Country Gent. 84: 15-16, 43. June 14, 1919.

The writer's opinion is that "the men who have a start in farming, who have equipment and experience, who have shown by their acquirement of that equipment and experience that they are fitted for farming, and can make a success of it, are far better prospects as settlers than are those who have nothing." He tells how these farmers should be aided by being given community organization, good schools, cooperative societies, protection by some governmental supervision and control of colonization companies, a personal credit system, etc.

REIMANN, A. I.

(178)

DIE HEIMSTÄTTENGESetze DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON NORD-AMERIKA. 78 pp. Engelsdorf-Leipzig 1931. (Inaug. Diss.-Leipzig.) Bibliography, pp. [77]-78. Homestead laws of United States.

REIZENSTEIN, M.

(179)

AGRICULTURAL COLONIES IN THE UNITED STATES. Jewish Encyclopedia, new ed., v. 1, pp. 256-262. New York and London. 1925.

"With the exception of the partly successful experiment by thirteen Jewish families in the state of New York in 1837 . . . Jewish agriculture and agricultural colonies in America are not of earlier date than the great Russo-Jewish migration of 1881-82. The first agricultural colony settled by Jews in the United States was founded at Wawarsing, Ulster county, New York in 1837, and was named Shilom ('Peace'). It was founded by thirteen Jewish families . . . who left New York City . . . to engage in agriculture on farms which they had purchased. For five years they tried to make farming pay, but were compelled to add to their earnings from the land by manufacturing on a small scale and by trading. Some of the original settlers moved out of the colony during this period, and other Jewish families joined; but finding it impossible to support themselves by farming, they sold their holdings and moved away (1842). The first agricultural colony of Russian Jews in the United States settled on Sicily Island, Catahoula parish, near Bayou Louis, Louisiana." They were flooded out and dispersed. Another colony was founded in 1882 at Crémieux in South Dakota. This was a failure by 1885. Outlines are given of various unsuccessful Jewish experiments in colonization such as those of Cotopaxi in Colorado; New Odessa in Oregon; Painted Woods in North Dakota; Lasker, Beer-Sheba, Hebron, and others in Kansas; Palestine in Michigan; Washington in the District of Columbia; Waterview in Virginia; and Estelleville and Montefiore in New Jersey. Successful colonies are described in Connecticut and New Jersey, namely, those of Chesterfield in Connecticut, and Alliance, Carmel, Rosenhayn, and Woodbine in New Jersey. In a number of these colonies the settlers combined farming with part-time work in other occupations.

RICE, T. D.

(180)

THE RELATION OF THE SOIL SURVEY TO THE SETTLEMENT OF UNUSED LANDS. Amer. Soc. Agron. Jour. 16: 416-421. 1924.

"Paper read as a part of the symposium on The Utilization of the Soil Survey at the meeting of the Society held in Chicago, Ill., November 13, 1923."

Discusses the function of the soil survey in protecting the prospective settler from misrepresentation and its function of supplying information as to type of soil, uses for which it is best adapted, etc.

RICHARDSON, A. T., AND OTHERS.

(181)

CUTTING LOOSE FROM THE CITY. I-XVI. Country Life [Garden City, N. Y.] 18: 537-539, 1910; 19: 43-45, 1910; 19: 158-160, 223-225, 287-289, 396-398, 1911; 20(1): 49-51; (5) 53-54; (7): 39-40, 58; (9): 41-42, 60; (12): 37-39; 21(1): 41-43, 58, 60, 62, 1911; 21(6): 29-31; (7): 41-42, 1912; 22(2): 38-39; (9): 31-32, 48, 50, 1912.

Contents: I. The Actual Experience of a City Man Who Found a New Lease of Life, Liberty and Commercial Success in the Northwestern Apple Belt, by A. T. Richardson. II. How Two Young People—One an Invalid—Found Health and a Competence by Exchanging City Life for a Little One-acre Home in the Country (near the Maryland line); III. How Two Women—a Mother and Daughter—Established a "Department Farm" in Maryland and Made it Pay, by Harlean James. IV. How a Middle Aged Professional Man, Broken in Health and With Small Capital, Found Physical and Financial Cure and Provision for Old Age, on an Ozark Farm, by E. G. Hutchings. V. How Two Rebels from City Life—Designers by Profession—Brought Back Fertility to a Worn-out Vermont Farm and Made of it a Paying Investment, and a Beautiful and Comfortable Home for Themselves and their Children, by Helen Dodd. VI. How Cooperation Helped Four City Business Men and Their Families to Establish Ideal Country Homes In Georgia, and to Develop a Peach Orchard that will Eventually Yield Them all a Permanent and Generous Income, by W. B. Hunter. VII. How One Woman, Without Family or Means, and Without any Previous Agricultural Experience, Has Laid the Foundation for an Old Age of Peace and Plenty, and at the Same Time Added a Present Zest to Life, by Getting "Back to the Land", by M. I. MacDonald. VIII. How a Ten-acre Fruit and Poultry Farm in California Solved the Problem for a Professional Man of Small Means, Bankrupt in Health, and With a Growing Family to Support, by R. M. King. IX. How one Young Couple, Without Capital, Have Really Cut Loose and Are Enjoying Life While They Pay for Their Maine Farm on the Installment Plan, Making Use of Their Former Professions to Help Out Occasionally in Lieu of a Bank Account, by A. L. Sampson; X. How a Woman and her Fifteen-Year Old Son, Without Capital and Without Previous Farming Experience, Took Over an Abandoned Oregon Homestead and Made a Home and a Living, by J. N. Burness. XI. How a Professional Man, Without Means and With Failing Health, Transformed Ten Acres of Raw Idaho Timber-land into a Home and a Living, and Regained his Health in the Process, by C. S. Moody. XII. How Modern Methods of Farming as Applied by an Inexperienced City Man to the Granite Hills of New Hampshire Have Resulted in "Health, Peace, and Competence." XIII. How One Professional Man, in Failing Health, Has Solved the Problem of Physical and Financial Recuperation by Buying Run-down New England Farms and Improving Them for Other People, by C. Cyrus. XIV. How a Married Couple, Both in Ill-health, with Three Children, and in Debt, Have Made Good on a Mississippi Farm. Plenty of Similar Openings in the South, by J. K. Morrison. XV. How the Seeming Disaster of the Complete Failure in Health of a City Business Man Brought About the Establishment of a Self-Supporting Country Home (in the mountains of northern Georgia), by B. K. Tyler. XVI. An Office Man's Back-to-the-land Experience That Was Successful, Yet Had to be Abandoned. What a Little Money and Much Enthusiasm can Accomplish (a farm fronting on Chesapeake Bay, in Maryland), by Paul McElroy.

RION, HANNA.

(182)

THREE HUNDRED ACRES AND THREE. *Craftsman* 20: 47-53. 1911.

The story of how an illustrator who bought 3 acres at \$50 an acre and with the aid of an Italian helper and occasional extra help kept up with his profession and made a success of his 3 acres by using scientific methods. He said: "In short, my father has failed for 40 years on 300 acres, while I'm making money, finding contentment, and discovering life anew on three."

ROBBINS, R. M.

(183)

HORACE GREELEY: LAND REFORM AND UNEMPLOYMENT, 1837-62. *Agr. Hist.* 7: 18-41. 1933.

As early as 1837, when, during the panic, banks suspended specie payment, industry slowed down, and the country found itself in the throes of a great business depression, Horace Greeley was advising "every laborer, of whatever trade, to take up the march for the new country." These laborers had a winter in prospect of fearful, unexampled severity. "Do not wait to share and increase its horrors", Mr. Greeley counseled. "Fly—scatter through the country—go to the Great West—anything rather than remain here . . . Away then, hardy adventurers, to Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin . . . the West is the true destination."

Greeley supported the land reformers and fought ardently to push the Homestead Bill through Congress.

- ROBINSON, L. G. (184)
FINANCING THE INSOLVENT FARMER. Natl. Conf. Marketing and Farm Credits. Marketing and Farm Credits; Papers and Documents 4: 177-187. 1916.

Discusses the problem of the insolvent farm—the problem of the landless—and feels that the State should try to solve this problem through the use of its credit and taxing power. Mentions the work done by the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society in establishing families upon farms.

- ROOSEVELT, R. B. (185)
FIVE ACRES TOO MUCH. A TRUTHFUL ELUCIDATION OF THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE COUNTRY, AND A CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION OF PROFIT AND LOSS AS INVOLVED IN AMATEUR FARMING, WITH MUCH VALUABLE ADVICE AND INSTRUCTION TO THOSE ABOUT PURCHASING LARGE OR SMALL PLACES IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS. New and enl. ed., 309 pp., illus. New York, Orange Judd Co. 1885.

- ROSE, P. S. (186)
THE HIGH COST OF READY-MADE FARMS. CLEARING, DRAINING AND IRRIGATING BOOST THE PRICE OF THE LAND. Country Gent. 84 (9): 6-7, 42. March 1, 1919.

A description is included of some of the land-development projects which the author visited—a block of cut-over land north of Seattle; near Tillamook in Oregon; the Sutter Basin project in California, and a strip of land lying in the angle between the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. Costs are given in each instance.

- SATO, SHOSUKE. (187)
HISTORY OF THE LAND QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES. Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies in Hist. and Polit. Sci. Ser. 4, VII-VIII-IX, 181 pp. Baltimore. 1886.
Pages 170-178 are concerned with the Homestead Act.

- SHAW, ALBERT. (188)
ICARIA: A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF COMMUNISM. 219 pp. New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1884.
The story of the Icarian communities.

- SHEPARD, C. W. (189)
UNCLE SAM'S FREE FARMS AND RANCHES. 18 pp. Colony, Wyo., The Author. 1921.

Written by United States Commissioner, Colony, Wyo.
A partial list of subheads is as follows: Who may take up Government land; where Government land is to be found; different laws under which land is taken; the general homestead law; the enlarged homestead law; non-residence homesteads in Idaho and Utah; petitions for designation; desert land entries; stone and timber entries; unsurveyed lands; contesting a former entry; etc.

- SHERMAN, E. A. (190)
"JUNE ELEVENTH" AND THE HOMESTEAD HYSTERIA. Amer. Forests and Forest Life. 36: 409-411, 461, 480. 1930.

A discussion of the difficulties encountered in the administration of the Forest Homestead Law, June 11, 1906.

- SMYTHE, W. E. (191)
CITY HOMES ON COUNTRY LANES; PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE OF THE HOME-IN-GARDEN. 270 pp., illus. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1921.

Chapters three and four of part 2 are on the organization of a garden city and the garden city and the farm city respectively.

- (192)
MAKING AMERICA OVER. Amer. Rev. of Reviews 60: 70-73. 1919.

Advocates the reclaiming of the overflow lands, the cut-over areas and the abandoned farms of the East and West and planned settlement as developed by Dr. Mead. The Mondell bill is advocated.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE. (193)

RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL LAND UTILIZATION. SCOPE AND METHOD . . .

John D. Black, editor. Social Sci. Research Council, Advisory Com. Social and Econ. Research in Agr. Bull. 2, 201 pp. New York. 1931.

Project 22, by David Weeks, pp. 128-135, is a project to determine the economic feasibility of reclamation of a particular area by irrigation.

Project 29, by J. D. Black, pp. 162-167, is a project to analyze the economic aspects of land settlement in a region. The writer bases most of his discussion on a study made by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with State agencies in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan and published as United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1295, (Land Settlement and Colonization in the Great Lakes States), and United States Department of Agriculture Circular 160, Economic Aspects of Land Settlement in the Cut-over Region of the Great Lakes States.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE. (193a)

A REPORT OF THE SERVICES AND RELIEF IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS. SEPT. 1, 1932-AUG. 31, 1933. 32 pp. Philadelphia. 1933.

"With the passing of its second milestone of service and relief in the bituminous coal areas, the American Friends Service Committee has now entered into a five point program involving child feeding, health activities, cooperative shops, subsistence homestead leaders, and friendly counselors."

The development of handicrafts has been an important phase of the work of this committee. This work has resulted in the formation of the Mountain Craftsmen's Cooperative Association. "In the past year \$9,105.91 worth of furniture and weaving was sold through this association."

An earlier report is entitled, Report of the Child Relief Work in the Bituminous Coal Fields, September 1, 1931, to August 31, 1932.

This report gives three lines of action which have been tested by Friends on a small scale.

"First.—To help some families move from the coal regions and settle as subsistence farmers on better farm lands than can be found in the hills. The prime difficulty with this particular scheme is the need of money to carry it out.

"Second.—The development of one-farmer combination by which a miner lives on a small farm near the mine, owns his cow, pigs, and chickens and raises enough to feed his family.

"Third.—The creation of wood-lot and handicraft industries, such as carpentry and cabinet work and kindred home industries."

SONNER, HERSCHEL. (194)

FARMING AND INDUSTRY COMBINED; A PRACTICAL AND JUST METHOD OF MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYMENT, LAND HOLDING, EXCHANGE OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES, INCLUDING A METHOD OF FIXED WAGES AND WAGE ADJUSTMENT. 52 pp. Twin Falls, Idaho, The Author. 1931.

A proposed plan for an association to be known as the "Mutual Land and Exchange Association", having for its object to own land and any and every means for the purpose of giving employment, education, recreation and amusement, to its members through the use thereof, and for that purpose manage the use of said land and said other means in accordance with certain articles of agreement.

SPEEK, P. A. (195)
A STAKE IN THE LAND. 266 pp. New York and London, Harper & Bros. 1921.

"This report summarizes the results of a preliminary survey of rural developments in the United States from the viewpoint of the Americanization of immigrant settlers conducted by the writer for the study of methods of Americanization."

Part I contains information on the land settlement policies and private and public land colonization during the period shortly after the World War.

- SPEIRS, F. W., LINDSAY, S. M., and KIRKBRIDE, F. B.** (196)
 VACANT-LOT CULTIVATION. *Charities Rev.* 8 (2): 74-107. 1898.
 Bibliography of Vacant-lot Cultivation, by F. H. McLean, p. 107. A comprehensive article on vacant-lot cultivation by the poor and unemployed. In four parts: Introduction (history); Present Status and Prospects; Methods; A Typical Experiment [Philadelphia].
- SPILLMAN, W. J.** (197)
 FARMING AS AN OCCUPATION FOR CITY-BRED MEN. *U.S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook* 1909: 239-248. 1910.
 A discussion of the conditions the city man must take into consideration if he wishes to change his occupation to that of farming. Sources of information on agricultural subjects are given.
- STEINER, LAJOS.** (198)
 REMEDIAL ACTION FOR FARMER IMMIGRANTS. *Natl. Conf. Marketing and Farm Credits. Marketing and Farm Credits; Papers and Documents* 4: 172-176. 1916.
 Mr. Steiner says that the peasant immigrant has been exploited both by private banks and by dealers in farm lands, and thinks that the remedy would be to abolish the private banks and to regulate colonization on the land by law.
- STEWART, C. L.** (199)
 MOVEMENTS TO AND FROM FARMS. *Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann.* 142 (231): 51-57. 1929.
 Mr. Stewart includes in his discussion, the reasons given by 1,167 persons who had moved from urban points to live and work on farms. These reasons include the following:
 "1. The belief that better health would be found for parents and children. 2. The high cost of living in cities. This counted especially with those who became hired workers. 3. The tiring effects of city life. 4. The belief that the farm offers an independent life."
 In conclusion, Mr. Stewart says, "Migrations affecting the farm population have occurred in response to economic conditions. Migrations within rural districts have kept at higher figures than might have been expected if there had been less compulsory shifting of titles and less bankruptcy of operators not farming their own land."
- STICKLEY, GUSTAV.** (200)
 SMALL FARMS, A SOLUTION FOR THE EVILS OF OVERCROWDED CITIES AND UNNATURAL LIVING. *Craftsman* 20: 305-311. 1911.
 Examples given of profit from a few acres "indicate the great possibilities of a solution of many of the problems of our overcrowded cities, and the unnatural living incidental to them. Given agricultural villages with many of the social and cultural advantages of the cities, scientific methods of cultivation, a reasonable amount of cooperation, and the addition of varied handicrafts, there would seem to be no obstacle in the way of a return, of all who so desire, to the land, to Nature's more rational way of living."
- TALLMAN, CLAY.** (201)
 REVIEW OF RECENT LEGISLATION. *U.S. Dept. Int., Gen. Land Off. Rept.* 1915-16: 65-69. 1916.
 "During the present administration so much legislation along constructive lines has been secured in the interest of individual claimants and settlers, as well as for the utilization of our undeveloped resources, that I feel justified in the following brief recital of some of the more important acts of a general nature."
- TAYLOR, A. E.** (202)
 SUBSISTENCE FARMING. ITS YIELDS, PROPERLY FIGURED AT TOWN PRICES, INCREASE INCOME SURPRISINGLY. *Country Gent.* 92 (3): 31, 70, 73. 1927.
 Mr. Taylor advocates subsistence farming for the average American farmer as "a means of employing unoccupied time that cannot be otherwise remuneratively disposed of, the earning to find expression in the saving of outlay for bought foodstuffs."

Mr. Taylor does not favor part-time farming for urban workers. He mentions the lane-town idea which is the location of factories along country roads.

- THOMPSON, R. K. (203)
COLONIZATION OF FARM LANDS. Natl. Real Estate Jour. 29 (20): 46-48.
October 1, 1928.

This is the second part of an address by Mr. Thompson before the farm lands division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. The first was entitled, "The Early Days of Farm Colonization", and was published in the journal for August 20 (pp. 57-58). The writer believes in private colonization of lands and in the present paper he relates his experiences and methods in colonizing the Palmer Farms, Sarasota, Fla.

- THOMSON, E. H. (204)
SELECTING A FARM. U.S. Dept. Agr. Farmers' Bull. 1088, 19 pp. 1932.
(Revised.)

"This bulletin is designed to aid the prospective buyer or renter in the choice of a farm. It is written for those who already have had some experience in farming rather than for the uninitiated, and is intended primarily to afford suggestions to the farmer whose training has been rather limited, or to the more experienced man who contemplates moving to an unfamiliar locality or changing to an unfamiliar type of farming."—p. 2. Sources of information for prospective buyers of farms are given on pp. 17-18.

- UNITED STATES CONGRESS, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR. (205)
NATIONAL COLONIZATION BILL. Hearings . . . 64th Cong., 1st. sess., on H.R. 11329, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Labor to cooperate with other Departments of the Government in fostering, promoting, and developing the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, by creating new opportunities for permanent and profitable employment, and for other purposes. May 18, 22, 25, June 5 and 15, 1916, December 15, 20, 1916. 2 pts. [120 pp.] Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1916.

Among the statements given are the statement of Frederic C. Howe, who spoke in favor of the Crosser bill, the purpose of which is "to promote small agricultural holdings by the advance of public funds to persons desiring to become farmers; the fund to be repaid in periodic installments and to be used for further development work as a rotary fund", and who also told what France, Denmark, and Germany have done in the promotion of small holdings; and the statement of Elwood Mead who spoke in favor of the bill and gave details of settlement plans in other countries, particularly Australia, whose plans he considered better suited to American conditions than the plans of other European countries.

- UNITED STATES CONGRESS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY. (206)

GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT. Hearing, 64th Cong., 2d sess., pursuant to S. Res. 305, a resolution authorizing and requesting the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to hear and consider testimony relative to the garden city and garden suburb movement [February 9, 1917]. 53 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1917.

- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (207)
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE [D. F. Houston], 1918. U.S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1918: 62-66. 1919.

Land settlement, pp. 62-66.

Describes the situation in regard to land settlement and states policies that should be followed to bring about an improvement in existing conditions

- REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE [D. F. Houston], 1919. U.S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1919: 9-59. 1920. (208)

Land settlement, pp. 29-30. "It would be desirable if governmental agencies, by systematic aid should furnish reliable information to those seeking farms, should take particular pains, through their agricultural machinery, to give new settlers very special assistance and guidance, and, where conditions are favorable, should aid in the development of well-considered settlement plans."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (209)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, [E. T. Meredith] 1920. U.S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1920: 9-84. 1921.

Land settlement and colonization, pp. 34-35. The last paragraph of this section follows: "It appears that under existing conditions we should not attempt to stimulate unduly the normal rate of settlement, rather to guide and protect the normal movement along lines which will insure a reasonable degree of success in the development of new lands with a minimum of wasted capital and human effort. It yet remains to be determined whether this purpose can best be accomplished by governmental action, by private enterprise with comprehensive attempts to educate both land-settlement agencies and prospective settlers in the methods most favorable to success, or by private agencies systematically regulated."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. (210)

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF FARM LAND. [6] pp. Washington, D.C. [1932] [Mimeographed].

In addition to general information, the publication contains a list of addresses of Federal land banks and joint-stock land banks which have farms for sale; addresses of State offices which publish lists of farms for sale; a list of names and addresses of offices from which information concerning tax delinquent land may be obtained; and names and addresses of State rural credit agencies which may have farms for sale or rent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE. (211)

HOMESTEADS IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS. 12 pp. Washington Govt. Print. Off. 1917. (Misc. L.-4.)

Contains the act providing for the entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves and the regulations of the Department of Agriculture governing the classification and listing of lands under the act, effective October 1, 1917.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (212)

FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE. TYPES OF FARMING IN THE UNITED STATES [By Foster F. Elliott] 224 pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1933.

Included in the types of farms for which statistics are given are part-time farms "where the operator spent 150 days or more at work in 1929 for pay at jobs not connected with his farm, or reported an occupation other than farmer, provided the value of products of the farm did not exceed \$750."

A dot map showing part-time farms, 1930, is given on p. 65.

"The self-sufficing and part-time farming regions are located, mainly, in the Appalachian Mountain States, centering in West Virginia, eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, northwestern North Carolina, northeastern Georgia, and in selected areas of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Other areas are found in the Ozark and Ouachita Mountain regions of Missouri and Arkansas, in east Texas, and in other isolated areas . . .

"Part-time farms are found in the same general regions as are the self-sufficing farms and also around urban centers. In both cases they reflect an attempt to increase the income by adding another line of activity. In the rural areas the outside activities usually take the form of mine, timber, oil field, or road work; and around cities, factory, clerical, professional or other line of activity.

"Part-time farming around urban centers has been increasing rapidly during the past two decades. Improved transportation facilities in the form of better roads, automobiles, and busses, have greatly contributed to this development." pp. 157-158.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE. (213)

INFORMATION FOR PROSPECTIVE HOMESTEADERS. U.S. Dept. Int., Gen. Land. Off. Circ. 1264, 6 pp. 1932.

(214)

PUBLIC LAND STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES; A COMPILATION OF THE GENERAL AND PERMANENT STATUTES OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE RELATING TO THE PUBLIC LANDS DOWN TO THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS WITH PARALLEL CITATIONS TO THE UNITED

STATES CODE AND AN INDEX. Compiled by Daniel M. Greene. 855 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1931.

Consult index under subject, homesteads, settlers, etc.

- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE. (215)
STATUTES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING ENTRIES AND PROOFS UNDER THE
DESERT-LAND LAWS TOGETHER WITH SUGGESTIONS TO PERSONS DESIRING
TO MAKE ENTRIES UNDER SAID LAWS. Approved May 18, 1916. U.S.
Dept. Int., Gen. Land. Off. Circ. 474, 44 pp. 1916.

(216)
SUGGESTIONS TO HOMESTEADERS AND PERSONS DESIRING TO MAKE HOMESTEAD
ENTRIES. U.S. Dept. Int., Gen. Land Off. Circ. 541, rev., 52 pp.
1926.

- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY. (217)
EMPLOYMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES. POSSIBILITIES OF MAKING NEW
OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT THROUGH THE SETTLEMENT AND DEVEL-
OPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST LANDS AND OTHER RESOURCES.
By Benton MacKaye. 144 pp., illus. Washington, Govt. Print. Off.
1919.

"This report on 'Employment and Natural Resources' is the result in part
of a general investigation of land as an opportunity for workers, which, in
accordance with general instructions from the Secretary of Labor, was begun
in the autumn of 1915." p. 3.

"The report comprises four chapters. The first chapter presents in brief
outline a geographic view of the original, actual, and potential utilization of
the territory of the United States. The second chapter discusses the salient
principles which seem to be required in any land utilization seeking the real
benefit of returned soldiers and other workers. The last two chapters
examine various methods, either in practice or proposed, for applying these
principles in actual cases." Ch. III takes up methods applying on farm
lands, and Ch. IV those applying on forest lands.

Ch. III, which is entitled "Methods of Farm-land Utilization" discusses
the farm colony and city market, the Australian system of land settlement
and its first application in California in 1917, the first soldier colony—
Kapuskasung, Ontario, and lessons from Canadian experience.

Summary of report in U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis., Monthly
Labor Rev. 6:48-56. 1918.

- UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION COMMISSION. (218)
ABSTRACTS OF THE REPORT ON RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN AGRICULTURE . . .
Prepared by Alexander E. Cance. 75 pp. Washington. 1911.

A general survey of the races studied—Italians, Hebrews, Poles, Bohe-
mians, and others is given, and some attention is paid to seasonal agricultural
laborers.

- WARVELLE, G. W. (219)
HISTORY AND OPERATION OF THE HOMESTEAD LAW. Mag. West. Hist.
1: 300-307. 1885.

"It is the purpose of this article to briefly trace the origin, history and
practical operation of this now world-famous law, the [Homestead Act of
1862] which has exerted so marked and beneficial an influence upon the
moral and social status of the Western States and Territories." The author
said that the law had "endured the test of time, dissolving all doubt as to
its utility and effects."

- WHELPLEY, J. D. (220)
SALVATION ARMY COLONIES. Harpers Weekly 45: 902, 903. 1901.

An account of the Salvation Army colonies, particularly Fort Amity, at
Holly, Colo. The Cherry Tree Home for street waifs at Sutherland, N.J.,
was being abandoned and the children were to be taken to a new home near
Fort Amity.

- WICKHAM, G. R. (221)
SIXTY-TWO YEARS OF THE HOMESTEAD LAW; A REVIEW. U.S. Cong. 68th,
1st sess., Senate Doc. 113, 6 pp. 1924.

- WILCOX, E. V. (222)
THE HOMESTEADER. THERE'S LITTLE LEFT FOR HIM SAVE ARID LAND OF OUR 1,500,000,000 ACRE PUBLIC DOMAIN. Country Gent. 85(36): 6-7, 43. September 4, 1920.
A discussion of homesteading, including sections dealing with the land grabber, the waves of immigration that swept the country, land speculation, etc.
- WILEY, H. W. (223)
BACK TO THE FARM, PRESENT DRAWBACKS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS. Century 83: 623-629. 1912.
- WILKINS, HILLIARD. (224)
ALTRURIAN FARMS. 95 pp. Washington, D.C., Employment Ext. Soc. 1931
The writer offers this volume which presents a plan for a cooperative colony "as a suggestion for the solution in part of the serious problem of periodical involuntary unemployment."
- WILSON, W. B. (225)
EMPLOY THE UNEMPLOYED. Amer. Federationist 26: 499-502. 1919.
"The solution of the problem of unemployment requires that when any man is unable to secure employment from another, he should be in a position to provide employment for himself. The basic industry of agriculture lends itself most readily to the accomplishment of that purpose because through it he can at least provide food and shelter for himself and family. To that end the worker must have easy access to the land and just as easy method of relinquishing it, without loss of the improvements that this labor has given to the soil."
- WINTER, C. E. (226)
FOUR HUNDRED MILLION ACRES; THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES. HISTORY, ACQUISITION, DISPOSITION, PROPOSALS, MEMORIALS, BRIEFS, STATUS. A CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD AND A PROGRESSIVE STUDY. CONSERVATION, FEDERAL OR STATE? 349 pp. Casper, Wyo., Overland Pub. Co. [1932.]
A suggestion is made to enlarge homesteads, and Ch. XXIV, Reclamation, discusses the reclamation projects already under way and the need for similar projects.
- WOOSTER, E. S. (227)
COMMUNITIES OF THE PAST AND PRESENT. 156 pp. Newllano, La., Llano Colonist. 1924.
A number of communities are described and reasons for the success or failure of communities are advanced.
- RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION SETTLEMENTS
- ANONYMOUS. (228)
CHAMBERLAIN-SMITH RECLAMATION BILL. Irrig. Age 32: 68. 1917.
This was a bill for the purpose of building new projects independent of the United States Reclamation Fund.
- (229)
LAND SETTLEMENT WIDELY SUPPORTED IN RECLAMATION CONFERENCE. Engin. News-Rec. 95: 1038-1041. 1925.
"Policy of planned colonization endorsed by varied interests at gathering of state, congressional and railroad leaders—problems of existing and new projects—skilled farm immigration advocated."
- (230)
RECLAMATION AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN NATIONAL ECONOMY. DRAINAGE CONGRESS AT ST. LOUIS STUDIES VARIOUS PHASES OF LAND PROBLEMS, LOOKING TO ADOPTION OF NATIONAL PROGRAM AND POLICY. Manfrs. Rec. 85(4): 73-74. January 24, 1924.
"Resolutions urging the speedy completion of approved inland waterway projects, approving a national reclamation conference, advocating the development of game preserves, commending topographic and hydro-graphic investigations, and recognizing the need for appropriation of funds for an intensive study of the economies of land reclamation were adopted by the delegates to the twelfth annual convention of the National Drainage Congress, which met here on Wednesday and Thursday of this week."

"President Jacob A. Harmon gave a detailed account of the drainage and reclamation projects under way in each section of the country, and urged that the delegates exert themselves in advancing these programs.

"Paul W. Brown, editor of *America-at-Work*, declared the delegates should endeavor to make it possible for the thousands forced from the farms to return to agricultural pursuits, stating that 'Contrary to that which is often told us, people have not left the farms because Europe cannot buy our wheat, but because of the strides of economic development in the replacement of human power by mechanical power'."

The following addresses were quoted in part: *What Drainage Has Accomplished*, by Lewis A. Jones, and *A National Reclamation Law*, by Joseph Hyde Pratt. Mr. Jones said, "At the present time I believe the principal problems to be solved in developing our remaining wet lands are the economic problems of securing suitable settlers for the land and of determining the most successful method of financing such settlers during the period between the time the drainage improvements were completed and the time the land can be put into successful cultivation . . .

"The greatest demand for development now does not lie in the lands that need to be colonized, but in that which is under cultivation but which is not properly drained."

Dr. Pratt stated that appropriations had been almost entirely for arid and semi-arid lands by irrigation whereas reclamation is just as applicable to overflowed, swamp, cut-over, peat, steep mountain, wornout, gullied and eroded, and marsh lands. He said that the "proper classification as to use of lands intended for reclamation is of prime importance" and that the "formation of agricultural districts should be encouraged for advancing development of reclaimed lands."

"The reclamation law should be so framed that it would permit federal and state authorities to assist settlers who are taking up these reclaimed lands by loans, under certain conditions, which will help to carry the settler to a point where he can make the land self-sustaining."

ANONYMOUS.

(231)

WHAT OF FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS? *New Agr. Rev.* 1(7): 8-9. 1932.

"Strong opposition to further federal expenditures for reclamation purposes are voiced in resolutions of farm associations throughout the country, and by the Agricultural press. The objections are that the land brought under production adds to the already over-burdening surpluses of farm products, and that the additional farm homes are not needed."

In refuting these arguments, Elwood Mead, commissioner of irrigation, is quoted.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, IRRIGATION DIVISION.

(232)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE IRRIGATION DIVISION ON "A NATIONAL RECLAMATION POLICY." *Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Proc.* 54: 2097-2100. 1928.

An historical statement and the provisions of the report are given.

Discussion of this report may be found in *Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Proc.* 55: 1595-1599, 1861-1876, 2181-2199, 2375-2392, 1929; 56: 341-348, 761-774, 1647-1656. 1930.

ANDERSON, G. E.

(233)

RECLAMATION, IRRIGATION AND FINANCE. *Barron's* 10(35): 11, 13. September 1, 1930.

Discusses the status of irrigation and reclamation works and the problem of supplying credit to the settlers on these reclaimed areas.

BEADLE, J. B.

(234)

PROGRESS IN RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES. *Smithsn. Inst. Ann. Rept.* 1915: 467-488. illus. 1916.

A continuation of papers printed in the *Smithsn. Repts.* 1901: 407-423; 1903: 827-841; 1904: 373-381; 1907: 331-345; 1910: 169-198.

BISSELL, C. A.

(235)

PROGRESS IN NATIONAL LAND RECLAMATION IN THE UNITED STATES. *Smithsn. Inst. Ann. Rept.* 1919: 497-522, illus. 1921.

Among the topics discussed are: Advantages of irrigation farming; are project settlers permanent; and reclamation-project operations.

BLANCHARD, C. J.

(236)

SHORT STORIES OF SUCCESSFUL SETTLERS GATHERED FROM THE PROJECT PRESS AND PEOPLE. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. Reclam. Rec. 13: 271-275. 1922.

A description of the Black Hills region in South Dakota and Wyoming and the possibilities for settlement.

(237)

SHORT STORIES OF SUCCESSFUL SETTLERS. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. Reclam. Rec. 14: 54-56. 1923.

These are stories of settlers on various projects—Salt River project, Ariz., Orland project, Calif., Uncompahgre project, Colo., Minidoka project, Idaho, Flathead (Indian) project, Mont., and others.

BLETHEN, JOSEPH.

(238)

TYPICAL IRRIGATED COMMUNITY. World's Work 4: 2491-2501. 1902.

A community typical of any irrigated project is described. Discussion is included of the farmer and what he paid for his land; how he developed it; the profit he made; the town and its civilization, etc.

BOHM, E. F. C.

(239)

THE CAREY ACT; HOW TO ACQUIRE TITLE TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER THE ACT; A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF THE REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE VARIOUS STATES. [Rev. ed.], 69 pp. Chicago, Natl. Irrig. Jour. Pub. Co. [1911].

BRECKMAN, FRED.

(240)

RECLAMATION AND THE AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS. Farm and Ranch 47 (12): 15. March 24, 1928.

"In view of the fact that our agricultural efficiency and production are increasing faster than our population, and in view of the existing agricultural surplus, the farmers of America have a right to demand that no new irrigation and reclamation projects shall be authorized until there is need for them."

CHEW, A. P.

(241)

RECLAMATION HAS FAILED! BECAUSE IT ISN'T NEEDED, YET BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND SETTLERS SUFFER. Farm & Fireside 50 (10): 3, 10. 1926.

Reclamation's "failures to date more than offset its successes ... It is time to see that reclamation work hereafter does not run too far ahead of the need for new land and more food. We shall have no such need for many years."

CONFERENCE ON RECLAMATION AND LAND SETTLEMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1925.

(242)

ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AT THE CONFERENCE ON RECLAMATION AND LAND SETTLEMENT. Washington, D.C., December 14 and 15, 1925. 16 pp. [Washington, D.C. 1925].

Addresses include: The Restoration of Land Lost to Agriculture, by Hubert Work; Reclamation and the American Farmer, by W. M. Jardine; Charting a Business Policy in Reclamation, by Louis C. Cramton; Reclamation a National Problem, by John B. Kendrick; Aided and Directed Settlement, by Elwood Mead; Some Constructive Principles of Reclamation, by E. C. Finney; Accomplishments Under the Reclamation Policy, by Addison T. Smith; and Problems of Settlement of Abandoned and Unoccupied Lands on Federal Irrigation Projects, by George C. Kreutzer.

COOLEY, A. C.

(243)

FOURTH CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ON RECLAMATION PROJECTS. [Washington, D.C., Jan. 15-20, 1923]. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. Reclam. Rec. 14: 51-53. 1923.

"The purpose of the conference was to consider ways and means of carrying on the work authorized by Congress, 'to conduct investigations in connection with the utilization of lands reclaimed under the reclamation act' and 'to encourage and aid in the agricultural development of the Federal reclamation projects.'"

CUTTING, M. C.

(244)

NEW SPIRIT OF THE PROJECTS. "WE DIDN'T PAY BECAUSE WE DIDN'T HAVE TO," RECLAMATION SETTLERS NOW ADMIT. Country Gent. 92 (3): 24-25, 74, 77. 1927.

Sets forth the gains of the settlers on the western irrigation projects under the new reclamation law of the year before. Shows how the attitude of the settlers toward their debts and water charges has been changed because of moratoriums granted to those who were unable to pay.

- DUNN, A. B. (245)
WHAT PRICE RECLAMATION? *Breeder's Gaz.* 94 (2): 8, 62, 76. 1929.

"Much has been written about the redemption of our arid lands; none by the settlers themselves. Here at last is a genuine painting of hardships and happiness on an irrigated project in the West."

- ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD. (246)

A SURVEY OF RECLAMATION. HOW THE GREAT GOVERNMENT ADVENTURE IN IRRIGATION OF THE ARID WEST CAME INTO BEING AND WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED. Nine articles by reclamation specialists and 12 letters from the field which appeared in *Engineering News-Record* during October, November, and December 1923, with three republished editorials. 64 pp. New York, McGraw-Hill Co., Inc. 1923.

Contents: Origin, Problems, and Achievements of Federal Land Reclamation, by F. H. Newell; The Development of the West Under Irrigation, by C. E. Grunsky; Agriculture on Irrigated Lands, by Carl S. Scofield; Twenty Years of Reclamation, by F. H. Newell; After Reclamation, Organized Land Settlement, by George C. Kreutzer; Difficulties and Complaints of the Farmer, by H. H. Brook; Financial Troubles of the Reclamation Farmer and How They May Be Relieved, by James T. Whitehead; Faults of Reclamation Law and Practice, and Their Remedies, by Thomas H. Means; The Future of Federal Reclamation, by Addison T. Smith; letters; and editorials.

- ERVIN, GUY. (247)
IRRIGATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CAREY ACT. U.S. Dept. Agr., Off. Sec. Circ. 124, 14 pp. 1919.

"This circular gives statistical data showing the number, size, and location of irrigation projects operating under the Carey Act.

"The following States have accepted the terms of the Carey Act in the order of the date of acceptance: Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. In only the first five of these has any actual reclamation taken place under the act. About three fourths of the total area reclaimed is located in Idaho.

"Failures of irrigation projects under the Carey Act are attributed to the following causes: (1) Lack of thoroughness in making preliminary surveys, (2) underestimation of cost, (3) lack of proper State and Federal supervision, (4) slow rate of settlement, (5) allowing settlers to make their homes on the land before completion of the project, (6) ignorance on the part of settlers of difficulties to be overcome, and (7) requirement that water rights be paid for in 10 years or less."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 40: 786. 1919.

- FIPPIN, E. O. (248)
PROTESTS EXTENSION OF RECLAMATION. SOUTHERNER POINTS OUT NO ONE FAVORS PROGRAM WHO EARNS LIVING FROM SOIL. *Ohio Farmer* 161: 313. 1928.

The author, the secretary, State Conservation and Development Commission of Virginia, states reasons for objections of different groups to program.

- GANOE, J. T. (249)
THE ORIGIN OF A NATIONAL RECLAMATION POLICY. *Miss. Valley Hist. Rev.* 18 (1): 34-52. 1931.

An account of the events leading to the passage of the Newlands Reclamation Act which was signed by President Roosevelt on June 12, 1902, whereby a "new policy was inaugurated by the Government in regard to the reclaiming of the arid lands in the West. This statute was the third plan adopted by the federal government, having been preceded by the acts of 1877 and 1894."

GILLETTE, EDWARD.

(250)

RECLAMATION FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE SETTLER. Irrig. Age 31: 119-121. 1916.

Mr. Gillette states: "The welfare of the pioneer settlers on reclaimed lands has been almost entirely neglected." He presents in detail the difficulties the settlers face and the necessity for governmental aid and guidance.

(251)

RECLAMATION SERVICE PROBLEM. Irrig. Age 31: 198-199. 1916.

"The idea in this article is to some extent to deal with the settlers' or agricultural side of the problem, which has not been given necessary consideration."

GRIFFIN, AUGUSTUS.

(252)

LAND SETTLEMENT OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Proc. 52: 416-422. 1926.

"There are many different aspects and phases to the problems of land settlement on irrigation projects. The subject is treated with the intention rather to suggest ideas for consideration and discussion than to attempt any thorough treatment, even of one phase of land settlement. . . . It is realized that the manner of financing, sale of land and water rights, collection of charges, and handling of settler varies so widely that in a brief paper suitable distinctions and qualifications of statements cannot be made to conform to all conditions."

Discussion, pp. 793-799, 1286-1292, 1502-1504, 1994. 1926.

HAW, J. W.

(253)

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF WESTERN RECLAMATION. Agr. Engin. 12: 123-128. 1931.

Paper presented at a joint meeting of the land reclamation division and the Pacific coast section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at San Francisco, Calif., January 1931.

A discussion of these problems from the viewpoint of the man on the land.

HUNTER, W. W.

(254)

THOSE RECLAMATION SCHEMES. Natl. Stockman & Farmer 42: 1115. 1919.

A protest against "the visionary schemes to spend millions of dollars of public money for the reclamation of arid, cut-over, and swamp land, by irrigation, drainage, etc., to make farms for our soldiers."

JAMES, G. W.

(255)

RECLAIMING THE ARID WEST; THE STORY OF THE UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE. 411 pp., illus. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co. 1917.

Discusses the various projects of the Reclamation Service from the "stand-point of the layman and the homeseeker."

KETCHAM, J. C.

(256)

BUILDING MORE SURPLUSES. IF NOTHING ELSE UNCLE SAM CAN CEASE PROMOTING NEW RECLAMATION SCHEMES TO INJURE ESTABLISHED FARMING. Farm Jour. 55 (1): 7-8, 32. 1931.

Urges "the suspension of surveys of new reclamation projects until our needs for increased food supplies have obviously equalled the productive capacity of our available farm acreage."

KING, J. A.

(257)

THE PLACE AND FUNCTION OF LAND RECLAMATION IN THE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM. Agr. Engin. 12: 333-337, 385-391. 1931.

Paper presented at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at Ames, Iowa, June 1931.

Mr. King is in favor of extensive reclamation projects, opening up new lands for settlement, as well as reclamation for the purpose of conserving and improving soil already in cultivation.

- KING, W. R., and GRAVES, C. B. (258)
 DEBATE BETWEEN JUDGE WILL R. KING AND JUDGE CARROLL B. GRAVES BEFORE INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS, EL PASO, TEXAS. RESOLVED, THAT ARID- AND SWAMP-LAND RECLAMATION CAN BE UNDERTAKEN MORE ADVANTAGEOUSLY BY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY THAN BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. Irrig. Age 32: 54-58, 70-76. 1917.
 A number of projects are cited—the King Hill project in Idaho, the Carey projects in Oregon, etc.
- KREUTZER, G. C. (259)
 PLAN OF SETTLEMENT FOR AN IRRIGATION PROJECT. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. New Reclam. Era 15: 133-134. 1924.
 Points out how many of the difficulties of project settlement may be overcome by careful planning and competent advisers.
- LAMPEN, DOROTHY. (260)
 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF FEDERAL RECLAMATION. Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, Hist. & Polit. Sci. Ser. 48, no. 1, 125 pp. Baltimore. 1930.
 In his foreword to this volume, Elwood Mead says,
 “Miss Lampen has traced the evolution of irrigation laws and policies since the original Federal reclamation act was passed in 1902 . . .
 “In material results, the Federal reclamation act has been a gratifying success. It has changed dreary, unpeopled deserts into productive and valuable farms which surround thriving and attractive towns. More than 600,000 people now live on these projects . . . The people under these works maintain 685 schools and 683 churches. The water supplied from Federal irrigation works in 1928 irrigated crops worth \$138,500,000. Their value almost equaled the entire debt of irrigators to the Government, which was then \$166,000,000. It is less now.
 “Less can be said of the social and economic ideas and practices which have characterized reclamation. These, in the beginning, were based on a conception of life in the West which was already disappearing and which since then has changed faster than the economic ideas and practices of reclamation. . .
 “The original act gave neither aid nor direction in carrying out the unbelievably hard and costly work of smoothing off the land so that water would flow over it evenly, building roads and houses and subduing the soil that had been baked for centuries. It did not require that the settler have either capital or experience. . .
 “The thoroughness of the research with which Miss Lampen has traced the history of this legislation and the clear statement of existing conditions make her story well worth the attention alike of legislators and economists, who seek to understand what the conquest of aridity requires, and also of those who seek homes on the land.”
- LEWIS, A. D. (261)
 IRRIGATION AND SETTLEMENT IN AMERICA. 258 pp. Pretoria, Govt. Print. & Stationery Off. 1915.
 Describes the irrigation schemes in operation—agricultural conditions on each, engineering works and settlement and its cost.
- LIPPINCOTT, J. B. (262)
 NATIONAL RECLAMATION POLICY: EXPLANATORY STATEMENT REGARDING REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE IRRIGATION DIVISION. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Proc. 55: 1193-1206. 1929.
 The committee discusses the waiving of interest payments which it considers unwise; the collection of physical data; construction works by public or private agencies; disposal of water and power from Federal or State reservoir at wholesale rather than retail; land settlement essential to success and other topics.
- LOVEJOY, P. S. (263)
 MORE RECLAMATION: A COSTLY JOB IS PLANNED FOR UNCLE SAM. Country Gent. 90 (22): 5, 42. May 30, 1925.

"There is a distinct revival for farm lands, they say, and some of [the professional land selling agencies] think that we shall soon be back to normal again, and that presently we shall see a steady to brisk demand for raw farm land as well as for old and well-improved places.

"So here we go again—development associations and bureaus, State and county organizations, boards of trade and chambers of commerce, railroads, irrigation and drainage districts, colonization firms—all hopefully hunting for 'prospects'.

"How is it going to work out this time? Will the people who sign on the dotted line move in and go to work, and finally be glad they did it? Or will most of them move out again, worse broke than before and knocking the country as they leave it?"

LYMAN, R. R.

(264)

RECLAMATION A NATIONAL ASSET. Agr. Rev. 16 (12): 11, 15-16. 1923.

In this address at the seventeenth International Farm Congress the author says "But we are not at this moment so much concerned with the reclamation accomplishments of the past as we are with what is to be done along these lines in the immediate future." He cites arguments of others for and against reclamation.

MANCHESTER, E. J. T.

(265)

PROPOSALS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF RECLAMATION PROJECTS. Pan Pacific Conf. Ed., Rehabil., Reclam., and Recreation Proc. 1: 245-249. 1927.

Discusses aid to and direction of settlers, repayment of charges, and residence requirements.

MEAD, ELWOOD.

(266)

ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION FOR LAND RECLAMATION ACTIVITIES. Agr. Engin. 11: 87-90. 1930.

Address presented before a meeting of the land reclamation division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Kansas City, Mo., December 1929.

"Land reclamation has been the target of two rather prevalent objections. It is argued (1) that land speculation is an active force in the promotion of reclamation; and (2) that there is sufficient land now under cultivation in this country to supply our needs for some time to come. The first objection is disposed of by enumerating the government safeguards thrown around reclamation projects designed to prevent the operation of speculative influences. As to the second point, the author maintains that with the notable exception of the California fruit areas 'irrigation development is not keeping pace with the need for its products.' The following achievements of Federal reclamation activities are enumerated: (1) creating new communities on unoccupied, unimproved land, public and private; (2) rescuing settlers and homes on uncompleted, private developments; (3) conserving waste waters of rivers and building up a coordinated public and private development in the use of these waters."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 2, item 14535. 1930.

(267)

FEDERAL RECLAMATION—ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AND NEEDS. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. New Reclam. Era 20: 162-165. 1929.

"More than half the projects of the Bureau of Reclamation involve the salvaging of private enterprises, which needed the resources and continuity of purpose not possible when interest had to be paid on stocks and bonds. Economic and social conditions of the arid West are so different from those the original Reclamation Act was framed to meet that changes in legislation have not kept pace with them. Amendments to the law are needed. Friends of reclamation are seeking to ascertain what should be done to harmonize the policy with present economic and social requirements. Many States have profited through irrigation projects—Arizona, Washington, Idaho, and others. So far as Arizona is concerned, and so far as its influence and prosperity have reacted on the Nation, Federal reclamation has justified itself as a national policy. These projects create large markets for products manufactured in eastern factories. To eliminate these projects or to stop their growth would be a calamity. The Bureau is using all its funds to complete projects begun years ago. It will require all the money coming into the fund for the next 7 years to do this. The nation needs, not a

crippled reclamation policy, but a more efficient one."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 2, item 6202. 1930.

MEAD, ELWOOD.

(268)

FEDERAL RECLAMATION, WHAT IT SHOULD INCLUDE. 42 pp., illus. Washington, U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. 1926.

The subject is considered under the following subtopics: Economic requirements of reclamation have been neglected, the situation which confronted Secretary Work, irrigation projects too costly and difficult for private enterprise were entrusted to the Government, government land settlement in other countries, the necessity of supervision of access to capital, the new vision, should clearing and leveling land be included with canals as a part of construction, selection of settlers a national policy, opportunities for settlers are good but different, Government reclamation of privately owned lands.

Pp. 19-42 consist of discussion of Dr. Mead's paper.

(269)

THE FUTURE OF RECLAMATION. CONGRESS MUST ACT TO KEEP THE IRRIGATION SETTLERS FROM FURTHER BANKRUPTCY. Country Gent. 89 (48): 7, 38. November 29, 1924.

A discussion of recommended legislation which will aid the settlers on irrigation projects to overcome some of their difficulties in regard to credit, water charges, etc.

(270)

IRRIGATION PROFITEERS. WHAT THE RECLAMATION PROJECT SETTLER NEEDS IN CASH AND COURAGE. Country Gent. 89 (51): 6, 38-39. December 20, 1924.

(271)

MAKING THE AMERICAN DESERT BLOOM. Current Hist. 31: 123-132. illus. 1929.

Describes the progress made by the Federal Reclamation Service in the past 27 years in reclaiming the arid and semiarid lands of the West.

(272)

A NATIONAL RECLAMATION POLICY: ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF FEDERAL RECLAMATION. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Trans. 95: 1321-1327. 1931.

This paper, presented at the meeting of the irrigation division, October 4, 1928, comments on the report on a national reclamation policy prepared by a committee of the irrigation division of the society (pp. 1303-1306). Pages 1325-1418 contain further discussion by N. A. Olsen, L. C. Gray, Frank Adams, G. M. Bacon, and others.

Article with similar title in Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Proc. 55: 1207-1213, 1929.

(273)

NEED OF IMMEDIATE AID FOR RECLAMATION. FEDERAL LOAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVATE PROJECTS ADVOCATED BY COMMISSIONER OF RECLAMATION. U.S. Daily 7: 1684. 1932.

Second of two articles. First is entitled "Transforming Arid Lands Into Irrigated Farms. Activities of Reclamation Service in Creating Cultivable Areas for Agricultural Operations" and was published in the November 16 issue (p. 1676) of the U.S. Daily.

(274)

THE PLACE OF RECLAMATION IN A FEDERAL LAND POLICY. U.S. Dept. Agr. Natl. Conf. Land Utilization Proc., 1931: 17-23. 1932; also published in pamphlet form by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation; also in U.S. Daily 6: 8. November 28, 1931.

Stresses the importance of Federal reclamation of arid lands by irrigation in a Federal land policy.

"No activity of the Government has brought greater private and public benefits to the Nation than have come from the money spent on . . . Government reservoirs. Unless this activity is continued, scores of impoverished communities will give up, thousands of farms will be abandoned . . . The future of cities, railroads, mines, and factories as well as of farms in the arid region rests on the measures taken for the conservation of the waters of

western rivers. Water is the dominating factor in all the development of this region. Federal reclamation is meeting a national economic need and averting a crisis in the business and industrial life of this region."

MEAD, ELWOOD.

(275)

POLICIES AND PROBLEMS OF FEDERAL RECLAMATION. Pan Pacific Conf. Ed. Rehabil., Reclam., and Recreation Proc. 1: 190-200. 1927.

Discusses the difficulties of settlers on arid land, the necessity for financial assistance; remedial legislation; and some of the results obtained from such legislation.

(276)

PRESENT POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION REGARDING LAND SETTLEMENT. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Proc. 52: 411-415. 1926.

Gives conditions that a vital scheme for development of reclamation projects must contain.

Discussion of this article may be found on pp. 783-792, 1281-1285.

(277)

THE PROBLEM OF FEDERAL RECLAMATION. Pacific Rural Press 110: 672. 1925.

Dr. Mead appraises some of the requirements of reclamation and follows its evolution through the past quarter of a century in order to show the achievements, the mistakes made, and the tasks still to be overcome.

(278)

PROBLEMS OF FEDERAL RECLAMATION. Agr. Engin. 6: 260-262. 1925.

A discussion of the problems of land speculation, the collection of assessments for construction and operation, the freeing of reclamation from politics, etc.

(279)

PROBLEMS OF FEDERAL RECLAMATION. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. New Reclam. Era 16: 162-165. 1925.

The various problems that confront the settler on a reclamation project are discussed.

(280)

SOLUTION OF THE LAND QUESTION. New Repub. 6: 348-349. 1916.

Letter in which Dr. Mead calls attention to efforts of authorities of a number of western States, notably Colorado, Wyoming, and California, to "bring about a reform in land settlement, methods, and policies under the reclamation act."

"The plan proposed is for the government to settle the excess lands of these projects under a system similar to that now in successful operation in Australia and New Zealand."

Six advantages of the plan over existing methods are enumerated.

(281)

SOME ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF FEDERAL RECLAMATION. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. New Reclam. Era 19: 163-165. 1928.

Address before the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, San Diego, Calif., October 4, 1928.

The achievements of Federal reclamation in regard to the settlers on these projects are discussed.

(282)

SPECULATING IN SAGEBRUSH. THE TOLL OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP HAS RUINED MANY RECLAMATION SETTLERS. Country Gent. 89 (49):13, 42. December 6, 1924.

"Because settlers have not been fully informed of the conditions which would confront them in making homes on the Government's reclamation projects, too many have given little thought to what they would have to spend or where the money was to come from . . .

"Homemaking on these projects is not for all. Success requires certain qualifications. It needs perseverance, industry and thrift.

"Changing raw land into farms costs a great deal of money. Whoever undertakes it must have the money, or there must be some means by which he can have it advanced, because only the improved farm pays."

Examples of the two types of settlers are given.

MEAD, ELWOOD.

(283)

WHAT FEDERAL RECLAMATION SHOULD INCLUDE. *Agr. Engin.* 7: 237-239. 1926.

Address before the twentieth annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at Lake Tahoe, Calif., June 1926.

A discussion of settlement on these reclamation projects, the financing of settlers, methods used in attracting settlers, aid given to settlers, and changes in methods of settlement.

MELCHER, WILLIAM.

(284)

THE ECONOMICS OF FEDERAL RECLAMATION. *Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 9: 382-394. 1933.

In the introductory paragraphs of this article the writer discusses the unsatisfactory conditions on Federal reclamation projects the cause of which "is to be found in the unsound policy of water distribution. The effort of the government to attach the water to the land and to force payment whether the land is farmed or not has been the fundamental weakness. While many other things have contributed to this weakness, the remedy is to be sought in a sound plan for water distribution. One possible remedy is the use of the rental plan for water distribution which . . . has been proved successful and could be used to replace the present unsatisfactory arrangement." This paragraph is followed by a short history of the Reclamation Act, a discussion of financial arrangements, and a more detailed discussion of the Uncompahgre project. In conclusion the rental plan for water distribution is presented.

NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION.

(285)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL RECLAMATION ASSOCIATION HELD AT STATE CAPITOL, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, DECEMBER 5-6, 1932. 19 pp. [Salt Lake City.]

This pamphlet contains the proceedings of the National Reclamation Conference and National Reclamation Association called by Gov. Dern of Utah. It contains in addition to the reports of the various committees, etc., a paper by John W. Haw, director of agriculture, Northern Pacific Railway, on *The Crisis Faced by Federal Reclamation*. The writer's purposes in this paper are to set forth the policy and financial crisis faced by reclamation and to "outline the facts upon which, both from a policy and financial standpoint, reclamation should be continued in wholesome financial condition and without radical policy changes."

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY.

(286)

MAKING THE AMERICAN DESERT BLOOM: THE INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF FEDERAL RECLAMATION. *N.Y. Trust Co. Index* 10: 199-204. 1930.

Includes discussion of pioneer efforts at irrigation; growth of the Federal Service, changes in policy; Boulder Dam; the Salt River Valley scheme and credit problems.

NEWELL, F. H.

(287)

NATIONAL EFFORTS AT HOME MAKING. *Smithsn. Inst. Ann. Rept.* 1922: 517-531. illus. 1924.

Describes the advantages of the policy of the United States Reclamation Service in creating farm homes in areas of vacant public lands. Most of the homes illustrated have been established in desert lands which call for irrigation projects.

(288)

NATIONAL PROBLEM OF LAND RECLAMATION. *Sci. Monthly* 16: 337-343. 1923.

Speaks of the need for making available to settlement arid cut-over and abandoned areas.

(289)

NEW FARMS FOR OLD. THE DRIFT TO THE CITIES. THE SEARCH FOR NEW FARMS. NEW FARM LAND POSSIBILITIES. *Field Illus.* 32: 365-367, 406. 1922.

"The reclamation and use of waste lands is recognized as fundamental to growth and stability of business and governmental institutions in all parts of the world. To a large extent, the proper use of the waste lands of today—form the foundation upon which continued prosperity is based."

NEWELL, F. H.

(290)

NEW FARMS FROM WASTE LANDS. RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS DEPENDS ON RELATIVE COSTS AND THE DEMANDS FOR NEW FARMS. Field Illus. 32: 434-435, 470. 1922.

(291)

PROGRESS IN RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES. Smithsn. Inst. Ann. Rept. 1910: 169-198. 1911.

In continuation of papers printed in the Smithsn. Repts. 1901: 407-423; 1903: 827-841; 1904: 373-381; 1907: 331-345.

Includes discussion of the character of settlers on the reclamation projects, size of farm, requirement of settlement, problems, etc.

(292)

RECLAMATION AND HOME MAKING. Sci. Amer. 105: 144-148, 156-157, 1911.

Contents: I, Review of General Conditions in the Reclamation Service; II, The Engineering Work of the Reclamation Service; III, Summary of the Reclamation Projects.

(293)

RECLAMATION OF THE ARID PUBLIC LANDS. Independent 54: 1243-1244) 1902.

An article by the chief of the Division of Hydrography of the United States Geological Survey in which he says that "private enterprise has already accomplished what it can in the utilization of the smaller streams" and that the work of reclamation must be done through public agencies. "There is a widespread demand on the part of the citizens of the country . . . for the adoption by the Government of some policy leading to the ultimate reclamation of the West. . . The labor organizations see in this an outlet for over crowded conditions. The manufacturing, jobbing and transporting interests of the country appreciate the overwhelming importance of this great potential home market in the country now sparsely inhabited. The more intelligent farmers see here opportunities for homes for the younger members of their families and recognize that the agricultural prosperity of the country rests largely upon increased growth of manufactures and the consequently enlarged demand for products. The one discordant note is from the comparatively few who do not understand that the development of Western lands must, in any event, proceed slowly, and that the agricultural products of the arid regions do not and never can compete with those of the East. . ."

(294)

RECLAMATION, WHAT IS IT? GRATIFYING THE LAND HUNGER OF HOME-LOVING PEOPLE. Field Illus. 32: 504-505, 538, 540. 1922.

"The making of farms and homes by means of irrigation has been practiced within the limits of the United States from prehistoric times. In the extreme Southwest are the remains of systems of irrigation built by the aborigines before the coming of the Spaniards. The efforts of European or white settlers began notably with the attempts made by the Mormon emigrants from New England, New York and Illinois to make a home on the desert lands of Utah when they gave up their attempts to reach California. Later the system of applying water to the soil for purposes of cultivation was successfully tried in the so-called Greeley Colony of Colorado."

(295)

WHAT I AM TRYING TO DO. World's Work 25: 396-399. 1913.

Describes the work of the Reclamation Service which is trying "by reclamation to create opportunities for men to make homes."

PAGE, A. W.

(296)

THE REAL CONQUEST OF THE WEST. THE WORK OF THE UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE. World's Work 15: 9691-9704. 1907.

Describes the various irrigation projects, tells how the settler on these projects secures his land, and how the work of settlement has progressed.

PECK, MILLARD.

(297)

RECLAMATION PROJECTS AND THEIR RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 142 (231): 177-185. 1929.

"The Federal Government is financially involved in land reclamation and is in position to encourage or discourage expansion. The formulation of a sound reclamation policy should be based upon the effect of increased production on prices. The author demonstrates that although the value of farm crops raised on the Federal projects is only about 1% of the value of crops in the United States, their production does have an appreciable effect on agricultural prices. If production is increased, prices are depressed; if production is not increased, the nation receives no compensation for its expenditure. Because other land may become obsolete, if there is land that will support satisfactory standards of living and that can be reclaimed without a subsidy, it should be reclaimed. The author then exposes the common fallacies in the argument for expansion of reclamation and indicates briefly the possibility of programs for differentiation of agricultural and non-agricultural land."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 2, item 1500. 1930.

REED, VERNER.

(298)

STATES SHOULD HELP RECLAMATION WORK. Irrig. Age 31: 37. 1916.

This brief article, taken from the Denver Post, supplements advice given by Elwood Mead, who advocates the making of ready-made farms.

His plan provides that the "Government shall clear and level the lands, fence them into farm units, and upon each farm build a house, stable, cistern and silo, and sell the completed unit to experienced farmers, at actual cost for the water and improvements, allowing the farmer to pay for the farm in thirty-six equal annual payments, the payments covering both principal and interest, and with proper discounts for advanced payments."

The Grand Valley project in Colorado is mentioned.

SANFORD, G. O.

(299)

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF FEDERAL RECLAMATION. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. New Reclam. Era. 22: 236-239. 1931.

Discusses the difficulties experienced by settlers on reclamation projects, the necessity of farm advisers, the benefits of reclamation, etc.

SCOFIELD, C. S.

(300)

THE SETTLEMENT OF IRRIGATED LANDS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1912: 483-494. 1913.

"The aim of the present paper is not so much to discuss the motives of land promotion and colonization schemes as to present some of the agricultural and sociological features of such undertakings for the consideration both of those who are engaged in promoting settlement and of the larger number who contemplate settlement in newly irrigated regions."

— AND FARRELL, F. D.

(301)

AGRICULTURE ON GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION PROJECTS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1916: 177-198. 1917.

This is a discussion of farming under irrigation. The authors begin with this statement:

"The development of agriculture under irrigation involves conditions that are essentially different from those of ordinary farming. In general, the labor cost of crop production is somewhat greater, the necessary investment of capital is larger, and the requirements of social organization are more complex ...

"The development of an irrigation enterprise necessitates a period of pioneer existence. This period, unlike most of the pioneering with which many people are familiar, involves community problems which must be dealt with from the very beginning. On Government reclamation projects these problems are more conspicuous than elsewhere, chiefly because the colonists who occupy them have come together suddenly from widely different conditions of life and usually without previous experience to guide them.

"The underlying purpose that has influenced legislative and administrative policies regarding Government reclamation has been to establish homes on the land rather than to provide the most efficient means for increased agricultural production. But successful home making is dependent upon a

reasonable degree of material prosperity. Thus, the economic problems and possibilities of irrigation farming must be understood and realized if this great experiment in the reclamation of arid lands is to be made a success."

SMYTHE, W. E. (302)
NEW HOMESTEAD POLICY FOR AMERICA. Rev. of Reviews 65: 291-296. 1922.

A discussion of the Borah-Bankhead bill which "contemplates, not merely reclamation in the sense of irrigating the desert, draining swamps, clearing cut-over lands, and refertilizing the exhausted soil of abandoned districts, but building upon the California model it proposes the organization of communities and a large measure of assistance in making the settler's improvements and inaugurating his economic and social life."

STEWART, ROBERT. (303)
SPEAKING OF RECLAMATION; AN EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN AND THE NEED FOR IRRIGATION OF SEMIARID LANDS. Field Illus. 36 (2): 22-23, 46. 1926.

In conclusion the author says: "It is now necessary for the government to go further than simply to provide the money for construction purposes and to deliver the water to the land. Settlers must be carefully selected. The old haphazard way of allowing anyone to obtain a farm who has the homestead right and the ability to make a small payment down must be changed. They must have some knowledge of actual farming and as an evidence of good faith they should be required to have some capital, at least \$1,500.00 and preferably \$3,000.00. Provision must be made to loan the settler small sums of money from time to time as needed for development work at a low rate of interest." Most of the settlers who will develop these projects will of necessity come from the east and irrigated agriculture will be new and strange to them.

"The adoption of such a policy is not only sound business for the government for the protection of its investment [but] to obtain necessary food to assist in maintaining the present American standard of living."

TABER, L. J. (304)
RECLAMATION IN DOLLARS AND SENSE. Nation's Business 16 (10): 68, 70. 1928.

Presents arguments against further reclamation of land for agricultural purposes. Two projects are discussed—the Columbia Basin project and a project for the creation of organized rural communities to demonstrate methods of reclamation and benefits of planned rural development, both of which as Congressional bills, have been favorably reported to Congress.

The other side of this argument is presented by M. N. Dana in the October 1928 number in an article entitled "Can We Afford Not to Reclaim?"

TEELE, R. P. (305)
ECONOMICS OF LAND RECLAMATION IN THE UNITED STATES. 337 pp. Chicago and London, A. W. Shaw Co. 1927.

"This book discusses from an economic standpoint the experience of the United States in the reclamation of land for agricultural use by irrigation and drainage. The development, extent, future need, and the possibilities of extension are described. The Federal and State reclamation policies, the organization of irrigation and drainage enterprises, financing reclamation, the rate of utilization of reclaimed land, cost and returns, water rights, and the relations between physical and economic conditions are analyzed.

"Irrigation development is found to bear out the conclusion that lands reclaimed by irrigation can not, except under unusually favorable conditions, compete with other lands on the basis of paying for their reclamation and therefore must either be subsidized or wait until the scarcity of other land increases the returns from agriculture. The policy of a Federal or State subsidy is discussed.

"The author believes that the future reclamation policy of the United States and the States should include (1) the control of the rate of expansion, which, he believes, will be effected by letting those who demand a project assume an effective liability for its cost; (2) the apportioning of costs to benefits, including those to cities, towns, and other territory benefited indirectly; and (3) methods of protecting the farmers from exploitation by the more numerous urban population within the districts. On this last point he suggests that construction and operation and maintenance costs be made general obligations of the districts, to be met by a general property tax, while

water users would be charged rates for the use of water fixed on the basis of the value of the water to the farmers rather than on the basis of yielding a return on the investment."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 59: 383. 1928.

Other reviews of this book are by David Weeks (Jour. Farm Econ. 10: 256-259, 1928); and by F. H. Newell (Jour. Land and Pub. Utility Econ. 4: 215-218, 1928).

TEELE, R. P.

(306)

THE FEDERAL SUBSIDY IN LAND RECLAMATION. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 3: 337-342. 1927.

The writer analyzes the nature and extent of the Federal subsidy in land reclamation, legal authority for which was provided in the United States Reclamation Act of 1902, and comes to the conclusion that "there can be no justification for subsidizing the reclamation of additional land under present conditions." He further states: "If at any time in the future it becomes necessary to subsidize agricultural production, the subsidy should take a form that will help agriculture generally, and the aid should not be confined to the owners of submarginal lands that otherwise would not be cultivated."

(307)

LAND RECLAMATION POLICIES IN THE UNITED STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1257, 40 pp. 1924.

The writer discusses the past Federal land policies through the Irrigation District Act of August 11, 1916, and State irrigation and drainage policies in detail.

In conclusion the author states in part—"There is no justification for a national subsidy to land reclamation. If local interests justify the subsidizing of land reclamation, the subsidy should be local."

F. H. Newell (Jour. Land and Pub. Utility Econ., v. 4, no. 2, p. 216, May 1928) says that in this bulletin the fallacies with reference to the payment of the entire costs of reclamation were brought out for the first time.

TOMLINSON, F. L.

(308)

THE RECLAMATION AND SETTLEMENT OF LAND IN THE UNITED STATES. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 4: 225-272. 1926.

Discussion is included of the progress that has been made in the United States in the reclamation and settlement of arid, semiarid, wet, swamp, and cut-over lands. The California irrigated-farm colonies are described, and the need for plans and policies for "the time when further reclamation will be needed" is discussed.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION.

(309)

AIDED AND DIRECTED SETTLEMENT ON GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION PROJECTS. Hearings . . . 70th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 9956. By Mr. Winter. A bill to provide for aided and directed settlement on Federal reclamation projects. February 16, 1928. 82 pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1928.

Included in the testimony of Elwood Mead is a statement on aided and directed settlements in Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Peru.

(310)

AIDED AND DIRECTED SETTLEMENT ON PROPOSED GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION PROJECTS. Hearings . . . 68th Cong., 2d sess., on H.R. 11171 and H.R. 12033. By Mr. Winter. Bills to provide for aided and directed settlement on government land in irrigation projects. January 28, February 6, 9, and 18, 1925. 112 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1925.

(311)

RECLAIMING ARID LANDS. Hearing . . . 70th Cong., 1st sess., on further present development of Government land by reclamation. January 20, 1928. 32 pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1928.

Contains views of L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, Columbus, Ohio, and Albert S. Goss, master of the Washington State Grange, Seattle, Wash., both of whom talked "regarding that part of their legislative program which is opposed to placing more land under reclamation . . . until it is needed." The first group which was discussed by Mr. Taber was the group of settlers that has gone upon the land.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS (312)

OPPORTUNITIES TO ACQUIRE RURAL HOMES. Hearings . . . 66th Cong., 2d sess., on H.R. [i.e. S. 3477], the bill to increase, without expenditure of Federal funds, the opportunities of the people to acquire rural homes, and for other purposes. 14 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1920.

Contains the statement of William E. Blythe, Department of the Interior.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. (313)

FEDERAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting the report of the Board of Survey and Adjustments appointed to carry into effect the provisions of subsection K of section 4 of the second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1924, approved December 5, 1924. U.S. Cong. 69th, 1st sess., House Doc. 201, 61 pp. 1926.

(314)

FEDERAL RECLAMATION BY IRRIGATION. MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSMITTING A REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR BY THE COMMITTEE OF SPECIAL ADVISORS ON RECLAMATION. U.S. Cong. 68th, 1st sess., Senate Doc. 92, 230 pp. 1924.

The Committee of Special Advisors on Reclamation consisted of T. E. Campbell, J. R. Garfield, O. E. Bradfute, C. C. Dawson, Elwood Mead, and J. A. Widtsoe.

President Coolidge in his message says, "I would respectfully urge on Congress the immediate necessity of revising the present reclamation law . . . In its place should be substituted a new policy providing that payments [on reclamation projects] shall be assessed by the Government in accordance with the crop-producing quality of the soil.

"The facts developed by the special advisory committee show that of the Government's total investment, \$18,861,146 will never be recovered. There will be a probable loss of an additional \$8,830,000. These sums represent expenditures in the construction of reservoirs, canals, and other works for the irrigation of lands that have proven unproductive. I recommend that Congress authorize the charging off of such sums shown to be impossible of collection . . ."

The report contains descriptions of and recommendations for improvement on Federal reclamation projects.

(315)

GENERAL RECLAMATION CIRCULAR, APPROVED MAY 18, 1916. LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS BY THE UNITED STATES. 72 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1916.

"This circular contains only the laws specifically applying to reclamation homestead entries and water-right applications and regulations thereunder, but does not contain the general homestead laws, most of which also apply to reclamation entries."

The first act given is the act approved June 17, 1902, and the last one is the act of July 26, 1916.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. (316)

THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION; ITS FUNCTIONS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Prepared for the Pan-Pacific Conference on Education, Rehabilitation, Reclamation and Recreation, Honolulu, Hawaii, April 11 to 16, 1928. 24 pp. [Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1927.]

Discusses the various irrigation projects and the results of settlement on these projects and on privately owned land.

(317)

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF RECLAMATION. (Economic Aspects of Certain Reclamation Projects, by Dr. Alvin S. Johnson . . . Planned Colonies of Farm Owners, by Dr. F. C. Branson.) 27 pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1929.

Dr. Johnson reports on economic aspects of certain reclamation projects in the Northwest. Dr. Branson first discusses economic and social conditions in the agricultural South and then discusses planned colonies, as provided for in the Crisp-McKellar bill, the significance of which lies in its "social vision." "The location and plans for these settlements should include (1) the least possible investment capital and the lowest possible

administrative costs, (2) the location of colonies on or near main highways or trunk-line railways, and (3) avoiding static or stagnant social areas."

Dr. Branson thinks this plan "offers not a charity but an opportunity to develop enlightened agricultural policies and adequate social life. The farmers of each colony pay the costs, but they pay these costs on possible terms."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (318)
FEDERAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS. 83 pp., illus., maps. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1930.

Written for the purpose of giving information to inquirers about the irrigation projects of the Bureau.

Opportunities for settlers, pp. 15-18; hints to settlers, pp. 18-19.

(319)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FARM OWNERSHIP ON THE LOWER YELLOWSTONE PROJECT, MONTANA-NORTH DAKOTA. 22 pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1927.

(320)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FARM OWNERSHIP ON THE TULE LAKE DIVISION, KLAMATH IRRIGATION PROJECT, OREGON-CALIFORNIA. 11 pp. Washington, D.C., Govt. Print. Off. 1927.

(321)

REPORT OF AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF CERTAIN FEDERAL AND PRIVATE IRRIGATION PROJECTS, 1929. 84 pp., illus. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1930.

Part III is concerned with recommendations as to policy and includes the questions of settlement, control of settlement of private lands, the credit problem, a reclamation credit institution, settlement and agricultural advisers, etc.

The appendix, p. 75, consists of a tabulation of the principal economic and financial data relating to the projects investigated.

(322)

REPORTS ON THE ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY OF THE KITTITAS DIVISION, YAKIMA PROJECT, WASHINGTON; BAKER PROJECT, OREGON; VALE PROJECT, OREGON; OWYHEE PROJECT, OREGON-IDAHO; SPANISH SPRINGS PROJECT, NEVADA; GREAT SALT LAKE BASIN PROJECT, UTAH; WILLWOOD DIVISION, SHOSHONE PROJECT, WYOMING. 272 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1925.

Information of aid to settlers and prospective settlers is included in this report. The type of soil, crops suitable for cultivation, amount of capital a settler should possess, aid given to settlers by various agencies, climate, drainage, and other topics are discussed.

(323)

[A SPECIAL REPORT MADE BY DR. ELWOOD MEAD, COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR URGING THAT THE GOVERNMENT ADOPT A CAREFULLY-PLANNED POLICY FOR THE COLONIZATION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED IN THE FUTURE.] 6 pp. Washington, D.C. 1924.

Dr. Mead submits various points which he feels would be advisable to consider in forming such a policy. These include: The employment of a practical business superintendent who has a knowledge of farm conditions to plan settlement and advise settlers; the valuation of farms according to location, quality of soil, and ease or difficulty of irrigation; a capital requirement which would vary with the size of the farm; since the first need of the settler is a house, the advancement by the Government of 60 percent of the cost, requiring the settler to pay in cash 40 percent, etc.

UNITED STATES LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (324)

FEDERAL RECLAMATION LAWS ANNOTATED; A CHRONOLOGICAL COMPILATION OF THE PUBLIC STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES RELATING TO THE FEDERAL IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS; WITH NOTES OF DECISIONS OF THE COURTS, THE COMPTROLLER, THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AND THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. By Glenna F. Sinclair . . . May, 1931. 462 pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1931.

Supersedes editions of 1927-30.

A 90-page cumulative supplement containing the laws of the Seventy-second Congress, and of the Seventy-third Congress, first session, with annotations, and with annotations applicable to previous legislation affecting reclamation, was issued in July, 1933.

WALKER, H. B.

(325)

THE ECONOMIC EFFECT OF FURTHER RECLAMATION AND COLONIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS. Amer. Soc. Agr. Engin. Proc. 16: 267-273. 1922.

"The future of reclamation and colonization of agricultural lands is primarily dependent upon the general economic situation of agriculture as a whole."

WALLACE, H. C.

(326)

A NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM—A FARM MANAGEMENT PROBLEM. Jour. Farm Econ. 6: 1-7. 1924.

Mr. Wallace says: "A national agricultural program looking toward the future . . . must include . . .

"The direction of land settlement with the view to wise use by the farmer rather than with a view to profitable exploitation by the promoter . . .

"The direction of reclamation as the demand for food justifies the bringing in of additional areas, having in mind the needs of the community or region, as well as of the country as a whole. Reclamation policies should grow out of public needs and agricultural possibilities and not out of the dreams of engineers or the ambitions of empire builders who wish to 'develop the country' usually for the benefit of their own pocketbooks and at the expense of the hungry homeseeker."

WALTER, R. F.

(327)

LAND SETTLEMENT ON THE FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. New Reclam. Era 18: 4-7. 1927.

Discusses various features of selection of settlers, the repayment plan, financial aid, capital requirements, etc.

WEBER, R. C. E.

(328)

SOME PROBLEMS OF RECLAMATION. Bur. Farmer (Ky. ed.) 6 (12): 16. 1931; appears also in the Colorado, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming editions.

Paper read at the Second Water Users Conference of the American Farm Bureau Federation at San Francisco, February 9-11.

Mr. Weber, superintendent of the Orland project, in California, presented the Government viewpoint on some of the problems connected with reclamation activities as carried out through the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

WILCOX, E. V.

(329)

MILLIONS FOR NEW PROJECTS—NOT A CENT FOR UPKEEP. Country Gent. 91 (3): 12, 97. 1926.

Discusses the fact that "the House of Representatives Appropriation Committee on January fifth agreed to provide no funds for operating the Riverton project and the Willwood Division of the Shoshone project, which are all ready for occupancy, but to appropriate \$37,000,000 to construct the Baker, Owyhee, Vale, Sun River and Spanish Springs projects"—a proceeding which Mr. Wilcox deplors.

(330)

A NEW DEAL IN RECLAMATION. DR. ELWOOD MEAD TELLS OF HIS PLANS TO MAKE IRRIGATION FARMING PAY. Country Gent. 89 (26): 3-4, 26. June 28, 1924.

"Settlers are needed . . . for from 11,000 to 12,000 project farms now unoccupied. Only a small fraction of this land is under cultivation . . .

"These settlers will desire full and reliable information about the costs and opportunities connected with the vacant farms. This information is being gathered."

Plans for the improvement of conditions on these projects are set forth by Dr. Mead,

WILLITS, F. P.

(331)

THE FUTILITY OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 142 (231): 186-195. 1929.

The writer pays particular attention to the lack of need for anything which would add to our agricultural surplus and to the costliness of irrigation.

WOOD, W. R.

(332)

OUR RECKLESS RECLAMATION. Nation's Business 15 (8): 26-28. 1927.

The writer believes that reclamation activities should be continued, not recklessly as in the past, but scientifically and with thought to economy.

WORK, HUBERT.

(333)

RECLAIMING RECLAMATION; THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW IRRIGATION PLAN. Country Gent. 89 (35): 8, 26-27 August. 30, 1924.

A discussion of the reorganization of the Bureau of Reclamation and of the recommendations of the special advisory committee which was appointed to make a complete investigation of the policies and methods of the Government in reclaiming arid lands.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

ANONYMOUS.

(334)

FARMS FOR SOLDIERS AFTER THE WAR. Business Digest 6: 182-183. 1918.

Quotes letter addressed to President Wilson by the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lane, which "points out the desirability of giving thought at once to plans for taking care of our soldiers and sailors on their return from war."

Mr. Lane quoted Elwood Mead, who described some of the defects in our old system of land settlement and said that the need is for "coordinated community development on a wholesale scale."

(335)

LAND SETTLEMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION. Survey 40: 405-406. 1918.

Comments on Secretary Lane's memorandum recommending the settlement of returned soldiers on public lands. A bill introduced by Congressman G. W. Edmonds providing for the creation of a commission to investigate the problems of reconstruction is adversely commented on.

(336)

NEEDED: FARMS FOR A MILLION HOME-COMING AMERICAN SOLDIERS. Current Opinion 66 (2): 125-126. Feb. 1919.

Some advantages of group farming are indicated in connection with the soldier-settlement scheme being developed by the Department of the Interior. Soldier-settlement plans of Canada and Australia are outlined.

(337)

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE. Bellman 24: 679-680. 1918.

Franklin K. Lane's soldier-settlement scheme receives favorable comment.

(338)

PROJECT TO SUPPLY WORK AND HOMES FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS ON FARMS AS ADVOCATED BY SECRETARY LANE. PROVISIONS OF BILL APPROPRIATING \$100,000,000 FOR IMPROVING LANDS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY—ANSWERS FOUND TO TWO OBJECTIONS—ADVANTAGES OF SOLDIER-SETTLEMENT PLAN. Official U.S. Bull. 3 (531): 7. February 6, 1919.

(339)

THE SOLDIER AND THE LAND. Wallaces' Farmer 44: 249. 1919.

Editorial comment on Secretary of the Interior Lane's plan to return soldiers to the land.

"As we see it, there is nothing in Secretary Lane's plan which holds out a reward to the soldier, nor is there anything in his plan which is likely to contribute to the benefit of farmers as a class."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

(340)

LAND AND THE RETURNING SOLDIER. Amer. Inst. Architects Jour. 6: 503-505. 1918.

The letter of Secretary Lane to the President, May 31, 1918; Alvin Johnson in the New Republic of October 12; and Labor and the War; The Soldier, the Worker, and the Land's Resources, a summary of the forthcoming report on land colonization, by Benton Mackaye, in the Monthly Review of

the Department of Labor, January 1918, are all quoted in connection with the problem of getting the soldier back to the land and keeping him there.

This article advocates the principle of "great farming communities cooperatively owned." It says, "No farmer would own his own land, but would own stock in the company which did own the land, and all the farmers would control the welfare of the whole . . ."

"In any event, architects are likely to see a great opportunity for their services along new lines . . . someone must arise to make a study of the farm home and the farm buildings and the farm community from the standpoint of comfort, economy of operation, and a chance for social life."

BLOOM, HARRY (341)
SOLDIER-FARMERS AND THE TRUTH. Rural New Yorker 78: 1067. 1919.

Writes against the plan of placing returned soldiers on farms, since there is already an overproduction of food and farm products and since the best land has long been occupied and cropped.

CHRISTIE, G. I. (342)
SOLDIERS RETURN TO FARMS, DEPARTMENT REPORTS SHOW. CHRISTIE DESCRIBES EMPLOYMENT WORK TO EMERGENCY COMMITTEE. REPRESENTATIVES AT DEMOBILIZATION CAMPS HELP VETERANS TO FIND JOBS; CHANCE FOR FARMERS TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Weekly News Letter 6 (35): 1,16. April 2, 1919.

Later report in Weekly News Letter for May 28, 1919.

CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL AGENCIES AND RECONSTRUCTION, COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PROGRAM. (343)

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION. PROPOSALS FOR FEDERAL LEGISLATION AFFECTING EDUCATION, CIVIL RIGHTS, PROBATION, HEALTH, COUNTRY LIFE . . . By Edward T. Devine . . . [and others]. Survey 42: 402-409. 1919. VI. Country Life, pp. 405-406.

Part of this section is on the proposed land settlement scheme for ex-soldiers and sailors which "is entitled to the sympathetic consideration of those who are accustomed to scrutinize such plans with an eye to their effect in the long run."

DAVENPORT, EUGENE. (344)
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME. WILL HE WANT SUCH A FARM AS UNCLE SAM CAN GIVE HIM? Country Gent. 83 (46): 3-4, 24, 26. November 16, 1918.

The problems of assimilating the returned soldiers into everyday life and aiding them to secure homesteads if they desire to return to the land are discussed.

The "so-called Military Tract west of the Illinois River [which] derives its name from the fact that here the soldiers of the War of 1812 were each awarded a homestead" is mentioned.

DAVIS, A. P. (345)
PLAN TO HELP SOME OF OUR RETURNED FIGHTING MEN TO A JOB AND RECLAIM A PORTION OF OUR UNPRODUCTIVE LAND. U.S. Fed. Bd. Vocat. Ed. Vocat. Summary 1 (11): 3. 1919.

A discussion of Secretary Lane's plan to provide work and homes for returned soldiers, sailors, and marines on reclaimed land.

DODGE, H. I. (346)
BACK TO THE LAND FOR SOLDIERS; AN INTERVIEW WITH FRANKLIN K. LANE, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. Country Gent. 84 (7): 3-4, 43, 46, illus. February 15, 1919.

The Secretary explains his back-to-the-land scheme for soldiers, by which he hopes to accomplish the following purposes: "To supply food for Europe and thus relieve the strain on the food markets here; to take up the slack that threatens the labor market, to turn the tide that has been flowing from country to city back to the country; to make men better citizens by giving them property partnership interests in Uncle Sam; to make land, hitherto idle, a source of revenue to the state; and to stabilize labor conditions."

- GILBERT, W. C. (347)
U.S. LAWS GRANTING BOUNTY LANDS AND HOMESTEAD PRIVILEGES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, ETC. [5 pp.]. Washington, D.C., Libr. Cong. Legis. Ref. Serv. 1920. [Typewritten.]
An annotated list of United States laws granting land to discharged soldiers from 1798 to 1919.
- HANNA, F. W. (348)
SOLDIER LAND SETTLEMENT UNDER THE COMMUNITY VERSUS THE INFILTRATION PLAN. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. Reclam. Rec. 10: 148-149. 1919.
Discusses the infiltration plan of using isolated, improved farms for soldier settlement as opposed to the establishment of communities on unused lands.
- HITCHCOCK, ERNEST. (349)
LAND RECLAMATION, IS IT NECESSARY AT PRESENT? Hoard's Dairyman 57: 502. 1919.
Speaks in favor of reclaiming lands for farms for returned soldiers.
- HOWE, F. C. (350)
THE SOLDIER AND THE LAND. Nation 108: 391-392. 1919.
In view of the proposal to settle returned soldiers on the land, the author reviews the results of this country's past land policies and stresses the deplorable economic conditions that have resulted.
- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (351)
RECLAMATION OF UNCULTIVATED LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT BY RETURNED SOLDIERS. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 10: 648-660. 1919.
Gives an account of the different classes of land available for reclamation and some figures showing their distribution in the various States of the United States, describes the proposed scheme of reclamation and settlement (including Mr. Mondell's bill and a summary of the measures taken by the States to cooperate with the Federal Government.)
- JOHNSON, ALVIN. (353)
LAND FOR THE RETURNED SOLDIER. New Repub. 16: 218-220. 1918.
Soldier settlement is urged in recognition of the rights of the returned soldier and as an economic necessity in view of the world food shortage.
- LANE, F. K. (354)
BRINGING UNUSED LAND INTO SERVICE. Amer. City 20: 317-318. 1919
Short address made at the White House Conference of Governors and Mayors, March 3-5, advocating planned settlement for the unemployed soldier.
- (355)
FARM LANDS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. Statement . . . before the Committee on Rules, House of Representatives, 65th Cong., 3d sess., on H.R. 15993, February 21, 1919. 17 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1919.
- (356)
FARMS FOR THE RETURNING SOLDIER. Current Opinion 66: 194-195, illus. 1919.
A plea for soldier settlements in the United States.
- (357)
GIVE TO OUR SOLDIERS THE SURPLUS LAND FOR FARMS; GIVE EVERY CITIZEN OPPORTUNITY FOR AN EDUCATION, SAYS SECRETARY LANE IN ANNUAL REPORT TO PRESIDENT. Official U.S. Bull. 2(492): 8-9, 13. December 19, 1918.
Secretary Lane's summary of his annual report to the President.
- (358)
LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT ON FARMS FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS. U.S. Dept. Int. Ann. Rept. Sec. 1918: 32-37.
Letter advocates soldier settlement on the land.
Letter also printed in Amer. Fert. 48: 66, 68, 70, 72, June 22, 1918; Wallaces' Farmer 43: 1036-1038, 1918; Manfrs. Rev. 73 (24): 64-65, June, 13, 1918; Official U.S. Bull. 2(333): 10-11, June 12, 1918.

LANE, F. K.

(359)

OUT OF THE ARMY BACK TO THE LAND: WITH THE HELP OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. Touchstone 5: 220-223. 1919.

The Secretary of the Interior explains the Government's plan in regard to soldier settlement.

(360)

PROVIDING HOMES FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam., Reclam. Rec. 9: 403-409. 1918.

"Secretary Lane's plan receives enthusiastic support of Senators, Congressmen, and leading newspapers."

(361)

RETURNING SOLDIER. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam., Reclam. Rec. 10: 3-8. 1919.

Discusses the plan for placing returned soldiers on farms.

(362)

RULING CONCERNING SOLDIERS HOMESTEAD RIGHTS. Irrig. Age 32: 86. 1917.

A ruling by Secretary Lane of February 15, 1917, in which he says that "unless the right [of homestead] be exercised by personal use or assignment in the lifetime of the soldier, it passes to the widow similarly to be used during her widowhood, or if she dies or remarries, then to the minor children to be appropriated by their guardian during their minority. If not so used by any of them, then the right ceases and determines and never becomes the asset of anyone's estate."

(363)

SECRETARY FRANKLIN K. LANE'S PLAN TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES SUBMITTED IN THE FORM OF A BILL. Commonwealth Rev. Univ. 3: 86-92. 1918.

The Secretary's plan is also given in Rural New Yorker 77: 1109-111 1130, 1918, with the title "When Our Soldiers Come Home."

(364)

THE SOLDIER ON THE LAND. CAN FARM HOMES BE FOUND FOR HIM? SECRETARY LANE PRESENTS A PLAN. Banker Farmer 6(2): 6-7. 1919.

"Reclaimed lands for our soldiers, better education—these are the subjects which the Secretary of the Interior finds the most important to dwell on in his annual report. Mr. Lane envisions a gigantic project, fraught undoubtedly with many obstacles, as to reclaiming land which can be sold to soldiers on long time. Uncle Sam must soon make up his mind about its merits, so we all should study the proposal."

(365)

WHEN THEY COME HOME. FIGHTING, OUR SOLDIERS DREAM OF LAND AND HOMES OF THEIR OWN. WE CAN MAKE THEIR DREAMS COME TRUE. Nation's Business 6(9): 22-23. 1918.

"This article discusses the plan to absorb labor released by disbanded armies and dislocated war workers through the development of arid lands, especially in the Colorado Basin, the drainage of the Mississippi Delta, and the reclamation of cut-over pine lands in the South."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 40: 389. 1919.

MACKAYE, BENTON.

(366)

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND DEVELOPMENT. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis., Monthly Labor Rev. 8: 1067-1085. 1919.

Reviews five of the more important legislative measures affecting the employment of labor introduced into the Sixty-fifth Congress and compares these programs which were presented but failed of passage. Three of the bills discussed are as follows: "(1) The original Kelly bill, introduced in the House of Representatives, December 7, 1918, by Representative M. Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania, providing for permanent employment opportunities to returned soldiers and other workers in the settlement and development of agricultural, forest, and mineral lands . . . (3) The revised Kelly bill, introduced in the House, February 5, 1919, by Representative M. Clyde Kelly . . . providing for emergent employment for returned soldiers and

other workers on post roads and public works, and for permanent employment in the settlement and development of agricultural, forest, and mineral lands. (4) The Taylor bill, introduced in the House, February 15, 1919, by Representative E. T. Taylor, of Colorado, providing for 'the rural settlement of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to promote the reclamation of lands' under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior."

- McMAHON, J. R. (367)
MILLION FARMS FOR SOLDIERS. *Country Gent.* 83 (45): 7-8, 28. November 9, 1918.

A discussion of the soldier settlement scheme, which plans to settle returned soldiers and sailors on the land.

- MACRAE, MURDO. (368)
RETURNED SOLDIER SEARCHES FOR LAND. *Wallaces' Farmer* 44: 2512. 1919.

An account of the experiences of the author who was a private in the A.E.F.

- MEAD, ELWOOD. (369)
FARMS FOR THE SOLDIERS WHEN THEY COME BACK. THE GOVERNMENT'S PLANS

TO RESTORE EX-SOLDIERS TO RURAL LIFE, IN THE LIGHT OF CALIFORNIA'S EXPERIENCE WITH STATE-AIDED SETTLEMENT. *World's Work* 37: 61-67. 1918.

- (370)
PLACING SOLDIERS ON FARM COLONIES. *Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann.* 81 (170): 62-72. 1919.

Stresses the need for "a carefully thought out, social land-settlement policy" and states that a planned land-settlement policy should be put into operation at once in order that a million soldiers drawn from agricultural pursuits may be returned to the farm. The Nation and State should co-operate. The State should provide the land, approved by the Federal authorities, and the Reclamation Service should prepare the land for settlement. The prospective settler should have some capital, settlements should be restricted to areas large enough to give distinct community life, and homes should be provided for farm laborers. Long-time payments and low interest rates are needed. Different methods for giving settlers farms will vary with the different regions and provision needs to be made for expert assistance and direction in the building of houses and other improvements and for a superintendent who will be the adviser of those directing the movement and of the settlers.

- MOULTON, R. H. (371)
RECLAIMING FARM LANDS FOR SOLDIERS. *Hoard's Dairyman* 56: 356, 364-365. 1918.

The author advocates the reclaiming of lands, cut-over, dry, etc., for farms for soldiers and thinks that holders should be aided in improving and cultivating their farms.

- NEWELL, F. H. (372)
PIONEERING OF TODAY. APPLICATIONS OF EX-SERVICE MEN FOR NEW LAND FAR OUTNUMBER AVAILABLE FARMS. *Field Illus.* 32: 704-705, 737-738. 1922.

- (373)
WHAT ARE WE TO DO WITH THE RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. SHALL WE SEND THEM BACK TO THE UNUTILIZED FARMS, AS MANY PERSONS ADVOCATE? *U.S. Fed. Bd. Vocat. Ed. Vocat. Summary* 1 (7): 18. 1918.

- NOURSE, E. G. (374)
SOLDIER LAND BILL. *Wallaces' Farmer* 44: 1027. 1919.

A discussion of "Secretary Lane's much-advertised plan for the settlement of returning soldiers and sailors upon the land." Dr. Nourse says in conclusion:

"America has been prone to spread herself too thin in the organization of national agriculture. Let us not make demobilization the occasion for another blunder of a somewhat similar sort."

PITKIN, W. B.

(375)

SWAMP OR CIVILIZATION? Dial 67: 51-53. July 26, 1919.

A critical discussion of Secretary Lane's repatriation project in the light of the interests of the American farmer and the American rural community.

POE, CLARENCE.

(376)

SHOULD WE DEVELOP NEW LANDS OR UTILIZE LANDS ALREADY CLEARED FOR OUR RETURNED SOLDIERS? Prog. Farmer 34: 59. 1919.

Points out reasons why the Government should help soldiers purchase lands already cleared instead of clearing vast areas of new land for them.

QUICK, HERBERT.

(377)

HOW SHALL THE MONEYLESS SOLDIER FARM? HE HAS PHYSIQUE AND WILLINGNESS, BUT HE MUST HAVE CREDIT. Country Gent. 84 (21): 3-4, 28, illus. May 24, 1919.

The writer thinks that under present conditions (1919) the best course for the young, moneyless, would-be farmer to pursue is for him to work as a hired man for a few years and save some money, then become a tenant for a few years, and then buy a farm. Since this will not appeal to many he points out how it can be done. City-minded are urged to remain in the city and "only the country-minded should be settled upon the land, either with or without money."

STEPHENS, W. G.

(378)

LAND FOR SOLDIERS. Everybody's Mag. 40 (4): 105-107. 1919.

An outline of the aims and a few of the details of the soldier settlement scheme sponsored by Franklin K. Lane.

STEVENSON, G. H.

(379)

FARM LAND FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS. Breeders' Gaz. 74: 907-908. 1918.

A plan prepared by the author, a member of the subcommittee on the reconstruction of Maryland agriculture for the benefit of the returning soldier, concerning which he says "I have endeavored to point out the desirability of utilizing the Federal land bank system in cooperation with our agricultural colleges and other recognized agencies as a means for reaching a solution of this problem."

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

(380)

FOREST LANDS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN. Hearings. . . 67th Cong., 2d sess., April 18, 1933. Series Y, 12 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1922.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS.

(381)

DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES. Hearings . . . 67th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 6048, by Mr. Bankhead. A bill to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States through Federal and State cooperation, giving preference in the matter of employment and the establishment of rural homes to those who have served with the military and naval forces of the United States. 3 pts. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1921-22.
Not examined.

(382)

TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES. Hearings . . . 67th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 2913, by Mr. Smith of Idaho. A bill to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States through Federal and State cooperation . . . June 4, Aug. 17, 1921. Pt. 2, 7. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1921.

Not examined.

(383)

WORK AND HOMES FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES . . . Report [To accompany H.R. 15993] U.S. Cong., 65th, 3d sess., House Rept. 1081, 34 pp. 1919.

A chart shows soldier-settlement plans of foreign countries, and the text elaborates upon these plans.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR. (384)

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: Hearings . . . 65th Cong., 3d sess., on H.R. 13415, a bill to provide for present emergency arising out of the demobilization of soldiers and sailors by securing for them opportunities for permanent and profitable employment through the settlement, colonization, and development, upon systematic and comprehensive basis, of agricultural lands, and of forest, mineral, and other natural resources within the United States and Alaska, January 17, 1919. 56 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1919.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS. (385)

HOMES FOR SOLDIERS. Hearings . . . 66th Cong., 1st sess., on H. R. 487. May 27 to May 31, 1919 Pt. 1. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1919.

NATIONAL SOLDIER SETTLEMENT ACT . . . Report [to accompany H.R. 487.] U.S. Cong., 66th, 1st sess., House Rept. 216, 17 pp. 1919.

Views of the minority members of the Public Lands Committee on H.R. 487.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY. (387)

DEVELOPMENT OF SEMIARID LAND. Hearing . . . 66th Cong., 2d sess., on S. 3942, a bill to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States through Federal and State cooperation, giving preference in the matter of employment and the establishment of rural homes to those who have served with the military and naval forces. 30 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1920.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION. (388)

COOPERATIVE RECLAMATION ACT. Hearings . . . 67th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 536, a bill to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States through Federal and State cooperation, giving preference in the matter of employment and the establishment of rural homes to those who have served with the military and naval forces of the United States, May 2, 6, 21, and June 3, 1921. 4 pts. Washington. Govt. Print. Off. 1921.

FEDERAL COOPERATIVE RECLAMATION ACT . . . Report [to accompany S. 2170] U.S. Cong., 67th, 1st sess., Senate Rept. 190, 10 pp. 1921.

This bill is similar in title to Bill S. 3254 of the second session of the 67th Congress.

FEDERAL COOPERATIVE RECLAMATION ACT . . . Report. [To accompany S. 3254.] U.S. Cong. 67th, 2d sess., Senate. Rept. 542, 9 pp. 1922.

Bill S. 3254 is a bill to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States through Federal and State cooperation giving preference in the matter of employment and the establishment of rural homes to ex-soldiers and sailors.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS. (391)

HOMES FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. Report. [To accompany S. 4947.] U.S. Cong. 65th, 2d sess. Senate. Rept. 580, 8 pp. 1918.

TO ENCOURAGE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FARMS AND SUBURBAN HOMES BY VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR. Report [to accompany S. Rept. 4372] U.S. Cong. 66th, 2d sess., Senate Rept. 659, 3 pp. 1920.

The Committee reported favorably upon the bill. It authorizes the United States to reclaim land which is adapted for settlement and cultivation and subdivide and sell the same to veterans in tracts suitable for farm homes . . .

WORK AND HOMES FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES. Report. To accompany S. 5652. U.S. Cong. 65th., 3d sess., Senate Rept. 780, 34 pp. 1919.

Partial contents: Plan for providing employment and homes for returned soldiers, sailors, and marines, by Secretary Lane, pp. 3-6; address of President Wilson urging support of Secretary Lane's plan, pp. 6-7; plan as presented in Secretary of the Interior's report for 1917/18, pp. 7-13; Beginning of planned rural development in the United States [including a summary of soldier-settlements in English-speaking countries] by Elwood Mead, pp. 13-28; Work and homes for returning soldiers, by Secretary Lane, pp. 28-34.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. (394)

FARMS FOR SOLDIERS. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting reports from army officials showing the interest of the soldiers in the plan now before Congress to provide them with farms on the unused lands of the country. U.S. Cong. 66th, 1st sess., House Doc. 173, 17 pp. 1919.

HOMES FOR SOLDIERS. 66th Cong., 1st sess., report of the Secretary of the Interior on H.R. 487, a bill to provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces through the reclamation of lands to be known as the "National soldier settlement act." 40 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1919.

Contains a summary of the action taken of the various States on the plan; a supplemental statement regarding resolutions of different organizations regarding soldier settlement; Summary of soldier settlement in English-speaking countries; and the statement of the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. (396)

FARMS FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS. OUTLINE OF PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ARID, SWAMP, AND OTHER UNUSED LANDS. 24 pp. Washington, Govt. Print Off., 1918.

This consists of a letter from Secretary Lane to President Wilson, dated May 31, 1918, outlining his soldier-settlement plan; a statement by the Secretary on what other nations are doing; and comments by Senators and Congressmen on his letter.

NATION-WIDE APPROVAL OF SECRETARY LANE'S SOLDIER-SETTLEMENT PLAN. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. Reclam. Rec. 10: 195-202 1919.

Comment from various sources is given.

SOLDIER-SETTLEMENT LAWS. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. Reclam. Rec. 10: 8-12. 1919.

Contains the draft of "An Act providing for cooperation with the United States in the settlement of returned soldiers, sailors, and marines on State lands and lands acquired under this act; creating a Soldier Settlement Board, defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation therefor."

Later items on the progress in Congress of the proposed National Soldier Settlement Act are given in Reclam. Rec. 10: 147-148, 242-243, 394-396. 1919.

WORK AND HOMES FOR OUR FIGHTING MEN. President Wilson urges support of the plan; Secretary Lane tells what the plan is; The pending bill which if passed, will make the plan a reality; Suggested bill for cooperation between the States and the United States; letters of inquiry from our fighting men; What other nations are doing. [24] pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1919.

List of references to articles, books, and reports on plans for reclaiming swamp, overflow, and cut-over lands as farms for returning soldiers, pp. 22-23.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE. (400)

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOMESTEAD AND PREFERENCE RIGHTS. U.S. Dept. Int., Gen. Land Off. Circ. 302, 23 pp. 1930.

"Revision and consolidation of Circular No. 302, approved January 21, 1929, 52 L.D. 534, and Circular No. 822, approved May 1, 1922, 40 L.D.1.",

- UNITED STATES LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY. (401)
LIST OF REFERENCES ON THE SETTLEMENT OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ON THE
LAND. 11 pp. [Washington, D.C.] 1919. [Mimeographed.]
- UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT. (402)
"THE RUBE'S DAY IS DONE." FORWARD TO THE FARM—WHY NOT? [By]
Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War, Washington, D.C.
16 pp., illus. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1919.
Presents farming as a possible occupation for ex-service men.
- WADSWORTH, J. W., JR. (403)
LAND SETTLEMENT PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY SELF-HELP AND NOT BY
GOVERNMENTAL PATERNALISM. Sea-Power, November 1919, pp. 237-239.
Senator Wadsworth condemns the Lane-Mondell plan for soldier settlement
and advocates a bill which he introduced and which provides for the creation
of a Commission on Rural and Urban Home Settlement. An editorial
on p. 219, entitled, "Soldier-Sailor Farmers Commend Senator Wadsworth's
Article, Especially His Warnings Against 'Governmental Coddling.'"
- WELLAND, J. (404)
STATE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT ACTS, WITH QUALIFICATIONS UNDER CALIFORNIA
LAW. 3 pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Lib. Cong. Legis. Ref. Serv.
1929. [Typewritten.]
A list of soldier-settlement laws of 21 States.
- WILHELM, D. (405)
WHY I WANT TO GET BACK ON THE FARM. Independent 98: 354, illus. 1919.
The story of a wounded soldier.
- WILSON, F. W. (406)
LAND FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS. Du Pont Mag. 10 (1): 8. 1919.
Favors the settlement of returned soldiers on the land as proposed by
Secretary Lane and feels that such settlement would provide a large volume
of explosives trade in the clearing of such land.
- ZON, RAPHAEL. (407)
RECONSTRUCTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES. Jour. Polit. Econ. 27: 280-299.
1919.
"The opportunities which the nation can offer to the returned soldier for
profitable and regular employment are these: 1. Opportunity for settling on
the land. 2. Employment in the development of the natural resources, such
as forests, mines, water-power, oil fields, etc. 3. Combined urban and rural
occupation. 4. Reserve employment. Construction of public works for
improving country life, such as railroads, roads, rural building construction,
draining swamp lands, reclamation of arid lands, etc."
Each of these is taken up in detail with examples discussed of land settle-
ment, rural and urban occupation combined, etc.
- BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT, 1931-33
- ANONYMOUS. (408)
AMERICA GOING RURAL. (Editorial.) Buffalo (N.Y.) News, December 20,
1933.
Comment on Secretary Ickes' annual report. The writer thinks that "a
more even balance between city and country would seem to promise benefits
for all concerned."
- ASININE FARMING. (Editorial.) Ohio Farmer 169: 256. 1932. (409)
Criticizes some of the back-to-the-land suggestions.
- BACK TO FARM. Pontiac (Mich.) Daily Press, December 22, 1933. (410)
Favorable to the back-to-the-land movement as described in Secretary
Ickes' annual report.
- BACK-TO-FARM FUND IS ASKED FOR NEGROES. Dean [Miller] at Howard says
N.R.A. can thus best help members of race in cities. N.Y. Times, October
22, 1933. (411)

ANONYMOUS.

(412)

BACK-TO-FARM MOVE. (Editorial.) South. Cult. 90 (6): 4. July 15, 1932.
Favorable to the movement.

(413)

BACK-TO-LAND MOVE NATIONAL PROBLEM. Md. Farmer 16 (14): 2, 3.
July 15, 1932.

"For the guidance of that huge class of unemployed without any equipment of information relating to farm life, the National Government is taking steps to furnish facts of vital importance in this great crisis."

Findings of the National Land Use Planning Committee on the back-to-land problems are given in part.

(414)

BACK-TO-FARM MOVEMENT. Bristol (Va.), Herald-Courier, August 10, 1932.

Speaks of the net relative gain of 648,000 in rural population during the past year, as reported by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Quotes the Louisville Courier-Journal which says: "last year's gain in rural population falls far short of realizing the dreams of the back-to-the-farm advocates, and feels that, perhaps, it is just as well."

(415)

BACK-TO-LAND MOVEMENT. U.S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest 45 (40): 2. May 17, 1932.

Quotes from the report for 1931 of W. P. Kenney, president of the Great Northern Railway. Mr. Kenney says: "There was an increased movement of settlers into Great Northern Territory . . . There is an increase in the number of inquiries from prospective settlers, from farmers in the Central States who are dissatisfied with the high rent and taxes, and from people in the industrial centers who are confronted with uncertain employment and lower wages . . ."

(416)

BACK-TO-LAND MOVEMENT. (Editorial.) Calif. Cult. 78: 430. 1932.

The following is quoted, in part, from this editorial:

"We are told that one of the effects of the depression is a 'back to the land' trend on the part of three classes of unemployed—those who left the farm a few years ago but now see their mistake and are returning, in most cases, to live with relatives; those going back to the land simply to obtain food and shelter, and those who either have enough money to make a small down payment on a farm or to finance themselves on rented land . . . In our opinion, now is a mighty good time for the Federal and State governments to adopt a liberal reforestation program that will induce those with marginal lands, that are suitable, to use them for this purpose rather than attempt to again dispose of them for farming purposes. While the committee on land utilization can be of material assistance in preventing would-be farmers from settling on lands not suited to their needs, we believe the real strength of the movement lies in seeking to help owners of marginal lands put them to such use as will more or less permanently remove them from the field of farm crop production."

(417)

BACK-TO-LAND MOVEMENT. (Editorial.) Florida Times-Union, November 12, 1932.

Quotes from the Birmingham News as to the number of people who have left the cities for the countryside during the depression. Exact figures are not available but the United States Department of Agriculture "estimates from data in its possession that the exodus exceeds by approximately a million persons the number that have quit the countryside to come to the cities and towns."

(418)

BACK-TO-LAND MOVEMENT. (Editorial.) Weekly Kansas City Star, June 29, 1932.

The editorial states: "There undoubtedly is a very definite and distinct movement of population from urban to rural areas. Thousands of unemployed men realize that they would be better off on a small farm where they could produce food and obtain fuel from their own effort and through

part-time work for others procure enough to meet necessary cash expenditures for clothing . . ."

ANONYMOUS.

(419)

BACK-TO-LAND MOVEMENTS. (Editorial.) Savannah (Ga.) News, July 29, 1932.

The editorial says: "The back-to-the-farm movement is all right for those who know how to farm and for those in addition, who have access to cash or credit enough to sustain them until a crop can be made and thus a living realized. But for many city families going back to the farm would be as tragic as coming to town was for the natural-born and life-long trained farmer—even more so . . . There is independence on the farm; there is food and shelter and a 'living', a wholesome living, but the average unemployed families of the city might better consult safe advisers before they leave the city and hike to the farm lands in hope of making an immediate living."

(420)

"BACK-TO-LAND" SLOGAN. (Editorial.) Washington (D.C.) Daily News, May 25, 1932.

"The country is being barnstormed by enthusiasts shouting a slogan that is likely to prove particularly stirring in these days of city unemployment and spring . . . But they [Americans] should be particularly cautious about adopting this all-too-simple remedy for the complicated problem of unemployment. An adventure in rustic life is likely to prove tragic to a family fresh from the city streets . . ."

The editorial speaks in favor of the suggestion made by the National Advisory and Legislative Committee on Land Use that better opportunities lie in providing unemployed with garden plots near the cities, where they can augment wages with small farm incomes.

(421)

BACK TO THE COUNTRY—NOT BACK TO FARMING. (Editorial.) Amer. Agr. 129: 408. 1932.

" . . . The suggestion that city people be encouraged to establish little homes on an acre or so of ground in the country where they may live, possibly raise a few vegetables, and work in a nearby mill or factory, is sound common sense and will do more to prevent the next panic than any other suggestion that has yet been made."

(422)

[BACK TO THE FARM.] (Editorial.) Washington (D.C.) Post, December 17, 1931.

Discusses the increase in the number of persons returning to the farm and says:

"These data are interesting because they indicate that depression sends people back to the farm, no matter how strong may be the trend in the opposite direction."

(423)

BACK TO THE FARM? Mo. Farmer 25: 225. 1933.

The "Author of After Thoughts" considers the "back to the farm movement." In his opinion the Nation has become overindustrialized. Because of the amazing advance of new machinery "the time is not far distant when our factories can operate only half the year and supply all the merchandise our Nation needs." To take care of the millions of workers we must make it possible for "farm minded families in the cities to acquire small farm homes, giving them 20 or 30 years in which to pay for them, for only in this way can we mitigate the disaster that looms ahead . . . Needless to say, however, before we start a back to the farm movement we must help those who are now on the farm to remain there."

(424)

BACK TO THE FARM. (Editorial.) Amer. Fert. 77 (3): 12-13. July 30, 1932.

"Those who know the country and who have some skill in common farm work may survive, but even these will find themselves badly handicapped when they try to earn a living in the country . . . City workers who have no knowledge of farm life are doomed to complete failure from the start. Such people should be discouraged from experimenting in farm life. At

the best the movement is a temporary one. There will be fewer workers on the farms and fewer acres farmed 10 years hence than at the present time, and most farmers are unable for financial reasons to help the beginners. No matter how desperate one's condition may be in a time of serious depression, it is rarely bettered by going somewhere else. The depression covers the whole country."

ANONYMOUS.

(425)

BACK TO THE FARM. (Editorial.) Calif. Cult. 79: 130. 1932.

Advocates using lands already under cultivation. The only danger seen from the movement is the possible competition, in the future, with our present farmers.

(426)

[BACK TO THE FARM] (Editorial). Bloomington (Ill.) Daily Pantagraph, July 8, 1932.

Not seen. The following extract from the editorial was taken from the U.S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, July 14, 1932:

"The back-to-the-farm movement means different things according to who goes back and why. There is not much room for it in this section of the country. A number of land-owners and their sons who moved to town in the time of prosperity and high wages are glad to get back to the farm now. There is no employment for them in the city and they can make a living on the land. However, they must displace the tenant on the home farm or change his status to hired man. But there is no money of consequence to be made in farming at present prices of farm products. It is not attractive as a commercial venture, and large area management for such purpose is 'going out' as reports show a striking concession to the family size farm. But on poor and cheap land and where the movement is an emergency step to help the unemployed of the city to produce their food and preserve their morale, it may be important. These unemployed can not buy food but they can grow a large part of their necessities. Put on a small tract and guided in their efforts to produce, means a great deal to them. They are not farmers and most of them will doubtless return to city jobs when prosperity comes. The land they occupy or its rental may cost very little. This is particularly true in the East where there are many abandoned farms and much cheap land. One phase of it seems especially important and it remains to be seen how long it will be retained. That is to farm or garden a small place near a city to produce a part of the living and still work at other employment when it can be obtained or hold a part time job in the city. This would prevent the pitiful plight of the thousands thrown out of work the last two years and provide a basis of self support. Another important form of the back-to-the-farm movement is that in poor farming sections of the country as in a number of Southern States. The land gives a means of living impossible to find elsewhere, and such return may be more permanent than that of the big city worker."

(427)

"BACK TO THE FARM." (Editorial.) Economist [Chicago] 88: 42. July 18, 1932.

"Industrialists with whom we have discussed the problem, including a very prominent one, are not advocating that men go back to the farms to become producers in competition with farmers who make a business of the calling. In a nutshell, the theory is that if the oversupply of manpower in the cities could be cut down by the city laborer spending part of this time producing his own food and the remainder of his time, as industry needs it, working in the factory—that the burden of supporting men idle, due to the vagaries in industry, will be removed from the taxpayer generally."

(428)

BACK TO THE FARM. (Editorial.) Natl. Sphere 9 (4): 4-5. 1932.

Favorable to the movement. "Agriculture is coming back into its own and is the real answer to the unemployment problem."

ANONYMOUS.

(429)

BACK-TO-THE-FARM IDEA NEEDS PRACTICAL HANDLING. (Editorial.) Flint (Mich.) Jour., November 12, 1933.

A back-to-the-farm movement needs to be carefully considered, and "every safeguard should be placed around experimentation in mass projects of this kind."

(430)

BACK-TO-THE-FARM MOVEMENT BORN OF CITY UNEMPLOYMENT. Business Week, July 13, 1932, pp. 14, 16.

Dealers in farm lands find that the demand for farms comes from three classes of buyers—"Most important are people who were brought up on the farm, moved to the city, and now disillusioned, want to get back on the soil. Second in importance are investors . . . A third class not very important except in the vicinity of New York City and Philadelphia, and perhaps Boston, is picking up 'week-end' places, with the canny thought, no doubt, that these are possible 'storm cellars' in which to await the turn of the times."

(431)

BACK TO THE FARM MOVEMENT ON. Com. West 63 (12): 19. March 19, 1932.

According to John W. Haw, director of the agricultural development department of the Northern Pacific Railway, the "back-to-the-land" idea is "implanting itself more firmly this winter throughout the United States than for many years." His opinions are based upon inquiries which are being received in "increasing numbers."

(432)

BACK TO THE FARM. [Table] Lit. Digest 110 (6): 10. August 8, 1931.

A summary of articles from the press on the back-to-the-farm movement and its possible significance.

(433)

BACK TO THE FARM. THE BEST PLACE IN HARD TIMES. (Editorial.) Washington (D.C.) Times, November 7, 1932.

(434)

BACK TO THE LAND. Century 91: 475-476. 1916.

The back-to-the-land movement "for the tired city wage-slave who has visions of fortunes in poultry-farming and dividends growing on fruit trees, is proving as impracticable as the Zionist movement for the Ghetto or the return to Liberia for the colored man."

(435)

BACK TO THE LAND. Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman 46: 282. 1933.

Editorial comments on the plan to put factory workers on the land where they can raise the food they eat. "A fund of \$25,000,000 has been set aside to start the plan. M. L. Wilson . . . will be in charge of this back-to-the-land trek."

"If the plan succeeds we will have to make further changes in our commercial farming."

(436)

BACK-TO-THE-LAND. Survey 68: 614. 1932.

Following numerous requests from individuals asking to be placed on abandoned farms, the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration of New York State offered to assist in financing such farm placements as might be recommended by county commissioners of public welfare up to a limited amount. Some successful placements have resulted and Cornell University cooperated by lending an agricultural adviser. The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce is doing a somewhat similar piece of work. "A group of citizens in Los Angeles is proposing a 'Land Chest', a large-scale development of the 'one-foot-in-the-country' movement, by which persons employed on reduced time in industry will be assisted to secure one-acre lots and build homes on land purchased by the community and later sold to the homesteaders on easy terms. Intensive gardening and rabbit-breeding for food are features of the plan. Details can be secured from the Los Angeles Daily News."

Communities which are considering such projects are urged to secure the Resolution with Reference to the Relationship of Urban Unemployment to Land Utilization and Settlement, formulated by the National Land-Use Planning Committee.

ANONYMOUS.

(437)

BACK TO THE LAND? (Editorial.) Mont. Farmer 19 (22): 4. July 15 1932.

Concludes with the following statement: "This is a time when a sound land policy is urgently needed." The editor also states that the "unemployed farmer" should be given first consideration by those individuals and agencies, private and public, which have farming land to sell or rent."

(438)

BACK TO THE LAND? (Editorial.) Mont. Farmer 20 (7): 4. December 1, 1932.

Comments on and quotes from the National Land Use Planning Committees' condemnation of any wholesale, unguided back-to-the-land movement.

(439)

BACK TO THE LAND. (Editorial.) Pa. Farmer 106: 358. 1932.

Criticizes the back-to-the-land theory.

(440)

BACK TO THE LAND. (Editorial.) Pa. Farmer 106: 386. 1932.

The question is raised as to how the back-to-the-land movement should be handled. The editor suggests that the "great and wealthy papers" invest some of their money as an experiment with a hundred families.

(441)

[BACK TO THE LAND.] (Editorial.) Prairie Farmer 105 (17): 6. August 19, 1933.

In the column entitled "From the Editor's Haymow" announcement is made that M. L. Wilson "has a new job. He is to direct Secretary of Interior Ickes' \$25,000,000 back-to-the-land movement." The editor says: "I have pointed out in this column before that the only back-to-the-land movement that has merit and hope of success is one which will move jobs to the country along with people. That is Wilson's idea, one that is closer to his heart than the allotment plan which gave him country-wide fame."

(442)

BACK TO THE LAND. (Editorial.) Sat. Evening Post 204 (39): 22. March 26, 1932.

Based on Department of Agriculture figures. Calls attention to the great proportions of the back-to-the-farm movement which is significant even though it be in the main a temporary movement due to unemployment.

(443)

"BACK-TO-THE-LAND" MOVEMENT. Pa. Farmer 107: 49, 62. 1932.

Two letters on this subject—one opposed to, and one in favor of, the plan.

(444)

BACK TO THE LAND MOVEMENT. (Editorial.) Rel. Poultry Jour. 38 (4): 16 1931.

"Throughout the length and breadth of this country, especially in the more populous sections, there is today an astonishing tendency and positive movement back to the land, despite the nation-wide general business depression and its well-known adverse effect on real estate."

(445)

BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT—A NEW HOPE FOR THE IDLE. Lit. Digest 116:7. August 5, 1933.

Favorable comments on the President's plan from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Chicago Tribune, and Cleveland Plain Dealer.

(446)

BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT INEVITABLE. (Editorial.) Fert. Rev. 7 (4): 5. October–November–December 1932.

ANONYMOUS.

(447)

BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT IS HERE. FIGURES INDICATE INCREASE OF TWO MILLION MAKING VERY CLOSE TO PEAK OF FARM POPULATION. Md. Farmer 17 (4) : 16. February 15, 1933.

A general discussion of the back-to-the-land movement. Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture are quoted.

(448)

BANKHEAD PLAN. (Editorial.) Birmingham (Ala.) Age Herald, October 25, 1933. Favorable comment. Last paragraph is as follows:

"It is good to know that the junior senator from Alabama is responsible for this departure. As one who was both industrialist and farmer, he is equipped for the forwarding of a design so rich in potential betterment. In any event, he has made it possible to answer with finality the question of whether city workers can be transplanted on a large scale. What the government achieves under the arrangement he has shaped will represent the most hopeful treatment such an enterprise has received."

(449)

BEFORE GOING "BACK TO THE SOIL", STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN. (Editorial.) Rutland (Vt.), Herald, December 20, 1933.

Warns against letting people settle on stony, infertile lands which have been abandoned and which should never have been settled in the beginning.

(450)

BEST POSSIBLE NEWS. (Editorial.) Wichita (Kans.) Eagle, December 20, 1933.

Thinks that it is good news in Secretary Ickes' statement that "the population pressure on the large cities is lifting at last."

(451)

BETHLEHEM EMPLOYEES CULTIVATE GARDENS. Iron Age. 130: 188. 1932.

Quotes from a statement of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation relative to employees' gardens; 7,500 gardens, with a total value of produce estimated at \$225,000, have been cultivated.

(452)

CHANGING THE WORLD. (Editorial.) Terre Haute (Ind.) Tribune, October 18, 1933.

Editorial account of the administration's farm-factory plan. As pictured by Colonel Howe in his radio broadcast, the picture is termed an "alluring one."

(453)

CITY MAN IS ON HIS WAY TO THE FARM. (Editorial.) La. Farmer and Dairyman 1 (1): 14, 15. 1933.

Editorial in which it is said that "the great majority of people who left the farm must go back to the farm." According to the writer the new farms should not be more than one man can manage. What the future small farmer will realize from his farm is considered. "The standard of living will not be lowered . . . There will be leisure as compared to the life of the skilled workman of today . . . The new farmer will be a man of more than usual education, and he will find it necessary to learn a new trade."

(454)

CONSISTENT AGRICULTURAL POLICY. Utah Farmer 54 (3): 6, 10. September 10, 1933.

Article in which attention is drawn to the conflicting ideas in agriculture, such as restriction of production on the one hand and approving of irrigation projects on the other, and "the attitude of some in high government positions in urging the construction of agricultural projects to help the unemployed situation while at the same time we are through the department of agriculture under the Agricultural Adjustment Act cutting down acreage. This attitude is inexplicable."

The writer is opposed to subsistence farms and gives his reasons.

ANONYMOUS.

CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT. *Financ.* Age 65: 560. 1932.

(455)

E. M. Ehrhardt, president of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane, in an address before the annual convention of the Washington State Bankers Association, said, "The farms are a safety valve on unemployment."

DANGER OF "BACK-TO-FARM" MOVE. [A special editorial] *Bur. Farmer* [Iowa Farm Bureau Messenger] 7 (10): 16c. 1933.

(456)

Criticizes and points out the dangers of appropriating money for a "town-country" movement for the unemployed. It is especially critical of a bill in Congress proposing the appropriation of 10 million dollars for the Department of Labor to assist in this movement.

EMERGENCY FARMING. (Editorial.) *Washington (D.C.) Post*, July 4, 1932.

(457)

Editorial summary of the National Land-Use Planning Committee's conclusions that "the back-to-the-farm movement offers only meager opportunities of relief."

FARM AS A REFUGE. *Nashville (Tenn.) Banner*, October 31, 1933.

(458)

Contains an extract from Colonel Howe's radio talk on the administration's plan, states that the plan has already been tried out to some extent in one or two Georgia cities, and gives the experiences of a New York business man who operated a part-time farm.

FARM LAND IN MARKETS. (Editorial.) *Southwest. Miller* 11 (11): 24. May 10, 1932.

(459)

States that a "back-to-the-farm movement is under way in the United States and Canada"; that the sales of farm land "show an increase" and that the "effect on cities is to reduce the cost of living by making more food available."

FARM PROJECTS IN ERIE AND AKRON. *Factory & Indus. Mangt.* 83: 226, 246. 1932.

(460)

Discusses the 80-acre tract which the Standard Stoker Co. has leased at Erie, Pa., to take care of its unemployed men, and the Akron community gardens which is the Goodrich project.

FARM PROJECTS WIN APPROVAL. (Editorial.) *Los Angeles (Calif.) Examiner*, November 19, 1933.

(461)

Quotes from a statement of Stanley H. Shave, president of the Building Contractors' Association of Southern California, who gave "high praise" to the subsistence-farming projects of the Federal and local municipal governments.

FARM SETTLEMENT PLAN. (Editorial.) *Savannah (Ga.) Morning News*, October 18, 1933.

(462)

Favorable to the Government's subsistence-homestead plans as explained by Colonel Howe, in a "recent" address. "They have a distinctly practical flavor and the suggestion has been made that they might be hooked up with the back-to-the-farm movement advocated a year or more ago in Savannah when a large tract along the Ogeechee road was offered to the unemployment commission as a site for prospective small farm owners."

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR FARMS ONLY DROP IN BUCKET. \$25,000,000 FOR HOMESTEAD PROJECTS DECLARED ILL-FITTED FOR NEEDS. FINDS POPULAR APPEAL. ADVISERS URGE ALLOTMENT TO PROBLEM AREAS FOR DEMONSTRATION OF MERIT. *Christian Sci. Monitor*, September 29, 1933.

(463)

FIRST LADY TELLS PROGRESS OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS. MODEL HOMES ON LITTLE PLOTS OF GROUND ARE SPRINGING UP. *Washington (D.C.) Post*, December 12, 1933.

(464)

ANONYMOUS.

FLIGHT FROM THE CITY. (Editorial.) Nation 137: 32-33. 1933.

(465)

The editor believes that the movement from city to farm will not be permanent, but that the disintegration of great metropolitan centers and decentralization of industry will continue even if industrial depression is overcome. "The suburb has not solved the city problem. The next and more hopeful evolution is country districts where homes and places of work will go together. Then the city may take its proper place as a center practically devoid of both homes and factories."

FOOD GARDENS; DO THEY OFFER A REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT? Nature Mag. 20 (1): 5. 1932.

(466)

Mentions the vacant lot gardens cultivated by the unemployed residents of Lakewood, N.J., and questions whether this plan might not be applied to thousands of similar communities throughout the United States.

GARDEN MOVEMENT GROWS. (Editorial.) Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat Chron., November 9, 1933.

(467)

Shows the Nation-wide interest in subsistence gardens.

[GENERAL GLASSFORD'S PLAN FOR DISPOSITION OF THE BONUS ARMY] (Editorial.) Washington (D.C.) Post, June 20, 1932.

(468)

Opposition is expressed to General Glassford's plan to install the veterans on "subsistence farms." The cost of the proposed project is cited.

HELPING HAND. (Editorial.) Wichita (Kans.) Eagle, October 22, 1933.

(469)

Giving families a helping hand, financially, when they go back to the land "will be a good investment," for "for a city family already destitute to remove to the country and remain destitute is merely to transfer a charge from one community to another."

HIRED MEN. BACK TO THE FARM MOVEMENT BRINGS RURAL WAGES TO THE LOWEST POINT WITHIN MEMORY AND KILLS MECHANIZATION FOR THE PRESENT. Business Week, February 1, 1933, p. 12.

(470)

HOMESTEAD PLAN AIDS FARM MOVE. "NEW DEAL" PROGRAM HELPING NEEDY FAMILIES GAIN INDEPENDENCE. Washington (D.C.) Star, December 19, 1933.

(471)

HOMESTEAD PROJECT LOAN REQUESTS POUR INTO WORKS BOARD. DIRECTOR WILSON BELIEVES \$25,000,000 ALLOTTED FOR PURPOSE WILL BE INADEQUATE. Washington (D.C.) Daily News, September 1, 1933.

(472)

Mr. Wilson's remarks before leaving on an inspection trip to study the cooperative colony at Dayton, Ohio, under the supervision of Ralph Borsodi, and also to investigate plans for constructing low-cost homes in Youngstown, Ohio. "U.S. Treasurer W. A. Julian, of Cincinnati, and C. V. Austen, vice-president of the Truscon Steel Co., of Youngstown, have been especially active in promoting the subsistence homesteads plan. Recently Julian outlined a concrete program to President Roosevelt for decentralization of industry by means of 'industrial homes.'"

HOMESTEADING PROJECTS NOW NUMBER FOUR. OHIO AND INDIANA WILL HAVE SITES LIKE THAT AT REEDSVILLE. Fairmont (W.Va.) Times, December 21, 1933.

(473)

Short descriptions of the Reedsville and Randolph County, W.Va., projects with briefer statements about the projects in Ohio and Decatur, Ind. The Randolph County project will be officially known as "Tygart's Valley Subsistence Homestead Community."

Another account of the Randolph County project is given in the Times for December 20 and the Charleston (W.Va.) Mail December 20, 1933.

ANONYMOUS.

(474)

HOW UNCLE SAM HOPES TO SUSTAIN NATION'S INDUSTRIAL WORKERS ON MODEL FARM COLONIES. Cleveland (Ohio) News, November 13, 1933.

Describes briefly the objects of the administration's plan, the Reedsville project, and Henry Ford's plan for uniting agriculture and industry. "Most advanced of the Ford projects is that near Ypsilanti, where 500 men work in an auto parts factory when they are not tilling 6,000 acres nearby. There the Washtenaw Co-operative Industries flourish, the same being a corporation in which only Ford workers are shareholders, governed by trustees elected by shareholders."

(475)

INVITED TO BACK HOMESTEAD PLAN. INDUSTRIES ASKED TO CREATE JOBS UNDER DECENTRALIZATION PROJECT. Washington (D.C.) Star, December 25, 1933.

(476)

LAND HUNGER. (Editorial.) San Diego (Calif.) Sun, December 26, 1933.

The response to the administration's subsistence-homestead plan is thought to be both inspiring and depressing and prove "how poignant is land hunger." If Congress is asked to increase the initial sum, which it doubtless will be, "it should set up an expert settlement mechanism, such as the reclamation fund has had. These families from the cities, the depressed coal belts, the logged-over timber regions, the copper gulches, and the poor land areas need sympathetic technical guidance. If there is anything worse than the slums of cities and small towns, it is rural slum. Families that have failed in the city should be protected from perhaps worse failure on the land."

(477)

LET THEM EAT FARM LAND. (Editorial.) Phila. Rec. August 24, 1933.

Ridicules the subsistence-homestead plan as broadcast by Colonel Howe, submits instead of this plan this American axiom: "Every effort should be made to reorganize all industries which use human labor to give that labor a year-round living wage."

(478)

MANY BENEFITS OF HOMESTEADS TOLD IN SPEECH. C. E. Pickett, of PWA, says communal farming is boon to many. Washington (D.C.) Post, December 18, 1933.

Report of a talk made at a gathering in the Friends Meeting House.

(479)

MINERS' PICKS ARE IDLE BUT THEIR HOES ARE BUSY. Business Week, April 27, 1932, p. 25.

Brief account of the employee-gardening and group-insurance work of Consolidated Coal Co.

(480)

MOVEMENT TO THE FARM. (Editorial.) Jour. Com. [N.Y.] 154 (11,953): 4. November 2, 1932.

The increase in the back-to-the-farm movement during the years 1931 and 1932 is pointed out in this editorial. That "the influx will almost certainly be followed by an exodus when industrial employment conditions improve" is contended. Reasons are given.

(481)

MOVEMENTS FROM THE CITIES TO THE FARMS DEFINITELY ON THE WAY. Farm and Live Stock Rec. 40 (1): 12-13, 22. 1933.

Consists of the following articles: Movement to Farm Presages New Era; Florida Will Be Mecca for New Settlers, by C. S. Emerson; Insurance Executive Says There is Migration Back to the Farm, by [W. H. Cox]; National Movement Back to the Farm, by N. G. Symonds.

(482)

NEW FARMERS. (Editorial.) Impl. & Tractor Trade Jour. 47 (4): 28. February 13, 1932.

An editorial on the new farmers who are settling on the land. The writer thinks that industry has nothing to fear from this back-to-the-land movement as it shows "a renewed awakening in the basic soundness of agriculture"

and that these new farmers thoroughly recognize "the limitations of human power and the labor-saving and profits which come from the use of machines."

ANONYMOUS.

ONE BIG ADVANTAGE. (Editorial). Rochester (N.Y.) Jour., October 16, 1933. (483)

Points out that the big advantage of homestead colonies is that the new ruralities "can now answer the question, 'When do we eat?'" The West Virginia experiment will be watched with interest in Rochester. "First, because similar subsistence farms are to be established near here, and for the reason that it will follow a plan originated by J. Franklin Bonner, who has given the subject much study."

OUT OF STEP. (Editorial.) Country Gent. 103 (10): 18. 1933. (484)

Criticizes the subsistence-farming feature of the back-to-the-land project and states that this feature is "out of harmony with the primary aims of both the recovery and the agricultural programs." The amount appropriated for this project is contrasted with the appropriation for agricultural research which has been cut three times. "Yet agricultural research is exactly what should come first in dealing with the whole problem of poor land and subsistence farming."

PERMANENT BASIS FOR SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD PLAN. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE PROPOSES PROGRAM ADJUSTED TO INDUSTRIAL AND FARM PROBLEMS. U.S. News 1(20): 3, 12. September 23-30, 1933. (485)

Fifteen recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Subsistence Homesteads for the administration of the \$25,000,000 fund. Announcement was made September 28. The chairman of the committee is Senator Bankhead; M. L. Wilson is director.

PERMANENT READJUSTMENT. Little Flower 8 (3): 1, 6. 1933. (486)

Calls the subsistence-homestead project of the Government "one of the few really permanent readjustments that have been proposed on the complicated sector of our battlefield that deals with rehabilitation." Considers the plan a proper field for Catholic action, and suggests that three things are essential. "First the present administration should determine to go into homesteading on a large scale when Congress reassembles; second, legislation should provide expert advice for the land-hungry and so far as possible, keep them out of the hands of ruthless speculators; and third, it should be made feasible for men who have nothing, to start at scratch on, first, a made-work basis, then a rental basis and finally, when their fitness has been proved, an amortization plan that will liquidate the debt by small payments stretching over a generation. Nothing should be given. Every cent should be paid back into a revolving fund that would perpetuate the advantage for others to come."

PLAN HOMESTEADS FOR SUBSISTENCE. RECOVERY OFFICIALS HAVE \$25,000,000 TO EXPEND ON RELOCATION OF WORKERS. Washington (D.C.) Star, September 30, 1933. (487)

This enterprise is "part of the solution of the general problem of land utilization and population redistribution. It aims at solving the problems of marginal farm population, surplus employees of decadent or 'stranded' industries from the standpoint of employment and the provision of productive homes for industrial workers in general."

POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION PLAN STIRS POPULAR RESPONSE. MOVEMENT TO SEND WORKERS IN CONGESTED INDUSTRIAL AREAS TO PLOTS IN COUNTRY BRINGS DEMANDS WHICH PROMISE TO EXHAUST \$25,000,000 SET ASIDE. Christian Sci. Monitor, September 2, 1933. (488)

"The administration's plan to redistribute the population of congested industries by moving families to their own plots of ground in the country is proving extremely popular . . . Although plans are still in the formative stage applications have been received requesting loans that would more than use up the sum set aside by Congress [\$25,000,000]. The subsistence

homestead plan . . . will encourage the development of a type of urban-rural arrangement whereby industrial workers may be given the opportunity to live on plots of land, near their place of employment, sufficient to produce part of their family food. Such homesteads, it will be made sure, will not enter into commercial farm production, and therefore will not disturb the national agricultural economy. The cooperative farm colony set up by the Dayton (Ohio) Council of Social Agencies is being studied . . . As many as 3,000,000 workers in commercial lines may be given additional means of support on small tracts of land assigned to them under the homestead plan. The feasibility of allotting farm land to unemployed on a profitable basis has been demonstrated by the Bureau of Reclamation of the Interior Department. In the West it has sponsored the establishment of more than 42,000 farm homes. It is understood that in the present back-to-the-land movement families wherever practicable would be kept in their own localities."

ANONYMOUS.

RAPS BACK-TO-THE-FARM MOVEMENT. (Editorial.) Idaho Farmer 51: 56. 1933. (489)

Quotes Ray McKaig, chairman of the legislative committee of the Idaho State Grange, who termed "efforts to turn city people back to the farm as 'utterly asinine.'" He said that he interviewed national farm leaders, Kansas and Iowa farmers, and farm leaders of Washington and Oregon and that they all agree that "the whole proposition is utterly ridiculous."

REHABILITATED CITIZENS. (Editorial.) South. Cult. 90 (11): 4. October 1, 1932. (490)

Favorable to the back-to-the-farm movement. Gives an example of a mill worker who was dependent on charity for 18 months and is now supporting himself and family on a farm.

RELATION OF URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT TO LAND UTILIZATION AND SETTLEMENT. La. Conserv. Rev. 2(11): 19, 37-39. 1932. (491)

"The idea is widely entertained that such undeveloped lands can be profitably developed and settled in compact colonies as a means of providing for the unemployed. Such programs are open to question on a number of grounds."

One of these follows: "Opportunities for establishing homes near cities with the expectation of part-time or full-time employment in industry. This movement has been under way for a number of decades, and is probably a normal tendency, which is prompted by the moving of industries from large cities to smaller cities or rural areas. But this tendency does not promise immediate relief for unemployment, except for those who have some capital and who can look forward to part-time urban employment."

RELIEVING CONGESTION IN CITY AREAS BY PROVIDING LAND FOR THE LABORER. U.S. News 1(13): 1, 10. August 5-12, 1933. (492)

A new unit "in the Interior Department will deal with encouraging the development of a type of rural-urban arrangement, whereby industrial workers may be given the opportunity to live on plots of land, near their place of employment, sufficient to produce gardens and part of their family living. Such subsistence homesteads will not enter commercial farm production and therefore not disturb the national agricultural economy, according to Mr. Ickes."

M. L. Wilson selected "to take charge of the Government's plans for aiding redistribution of congested industrial populations, for which the President has \$25,000,000 available from the public-works fund."

648,000 MIGRANTS GO "BACK TO FARM". TWO-YEAR MOVEMENT STEMS DECADE'S DRIFT FROM RURAL DISTRICTS TO THE CITIES. FEDERAL AID IS ASKED. EXPERTS IN CHICAGO CITE SUCCESS OF EXPERIMENTS IN CARING FOR UNEMPLOYED. INDIANA GARDENS THRIVE. COMMUNITY SCHEME IS HELPED BY UNIVERSITY.—PENNSYLVANIANS STORE CELLARS WITH THE PRODUCT. N.Y. Times, January 20, 1933, p. 19. (493)

ANONYMOUS.

SMALL FARM HOMES. (Editorial.) Washington (D.C.) Post, October 20, 1933. (494)

Editorial from the Los Angeles Times commenting favorably on the subsistence homestead program of the administration.

SOLUTION THAT DOESN'T SOLVE. (Editorial.) Country Gent. 102(4): 20. 1932. (495)

Editorial on the back-to-the-land movement as a measure for relieving unemployment.

SPREADING OF CITY WORKERS OVER FARM AREAS PROPOSED. Christian Sci. Monitor, August 22, 1933. (496)

An article on the administration's back-to-the-farm movement, which is attributed to M. L. Wilson.

"In contrast with some of the back-to-the-farm plans, this one is regarded as thoroughly feasible by agricultural experts here. They point out that it would not add to the farm surplus, which it is the Government's energetic purpose to reduce."

SUBSISTENCE FARM. (Editorial.) Portland (Maine) News, January 1, 1934. (497)

Favorable to the experiment. "This is one back-to-the-land movement that appears more than reasonably likely to succeed."

SUBSISTENCE FARMERS. (Editorial.) Ind. Farmer's Guide 89: 282. 1933. (498)

Brief editorial in which the editor states that "the national plan to place a lot of distressed city families on baby farms here and there . . . doesn't strike us very favorably."

SUBSISTENCE FARMING WINS FAVOR. (Editorial.) Allentown (Pa.) Chronicle News, December 29, 1933. (499)

The writer thinks that the best way to find out if subsistence farming will be successful is to try it and see.

Same editorial in Akron (Ohio) Times Press, December 31, 1933.

SUBSISTENCE FARMING WINS WIDE FAVOR. (Editorial.) Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald, December 31, 1933. (500)

The writer thinks that the movement will grow and that "it is high time for us to figure out just where such a program would lead us if it were expanded greatly."

SUBSISTENCE FARMS—A NEW RELIEF PROPOSAL. DISTRIBUTION TO WORKERS, OF SMALL TRACTS FOR RAISING FOOD PLANNED BY GOVERNMENT. U.S. News 1(11): 12. July 22-29, 1933. (501)

An account of the administration's subsistence-farms project. Accompanied by a map of the United States which shows congested areas that would be affected by subsistence farming.

SUBSISTENCE FARMS. (Editorial.) Houston (Tex.) Post, December 18, 1933. (502)

"The subsistence farm project may be the forerunner of a permanent solution of the problem of how to get the manless land and the landless man together."

"SUBSISTENCE FARMS." (Editorial.) Milwaukee (Wis.) Leader, November 22, 1933. (503)

The editor agrees with Lawrence Todd, a Washington correspondent, that the Government's subsistence-farming plan is a "return to feudalism."

ANONYMOUS.

(503a)

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD PLAN SEEN AS FOREST COLONIZATION FACTOR.

Economist [Chicago] 91(3): 77. January 19, 1934.

Axel H. Oxholm, chief of the Division of Forest Products, Department of Commerce, sees far-reaching effects from the subsistence plan. "Personally I do not look at it as a temporary relief measure, but rather as the beginning of an agricultural development which in time may reach important proportions." He sees this homestead idea applied to forestry development and cites an example in Europe where on one of the largest forest units about 400 small farms are located. These farmers devote part of the time to such activities as forest-fire-control work, logging and transportation of logs, log rafting and log driving, road construction, and to acting as game wardens.

Wilson Compton, managing director of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, is quoted on this subject. He sees possibilities of "planned subsistence homestead developments to take care of employees in the lumber industry." He says that "in some parts of the country, especially in smaller towns, many sawmill employees live on small acreage plots and are encouraged to cultivate subsistence gardens and to maintain poultry, and probably a cow."

(504)

SUBSISTENCE HOME-STEADING. (Editorial.) Greensboro (N.C.) News, December 20, 1933.

Comment on the section on subsistence homesteads in the annual report of the Department of the Interior. The editor concludes as follows:

"As the prospect appears today, the first task of statesmanship is to provide a place for everybody, an opportunity to work for everybody, an avenue of ambition for everybody. An opportunity to work does not necessarily mean gainful employment; but as long as there is plenty of land, it does mean that every individual of normal working ability can by his labor supply a part of his own subsistence. We shall have a number, doubtless great, perhaps increasing, who will not stay where they are put, who will not work, and who have no ambition. But it will be a substantial achievement if the country can say that a place and a means of partial subsistence have been provided for everyone; that if for any reason, good or bad, a family does not fit into the environment in which placed, it can go on and try others; if family or individual proves finally unable or unwilling to accept a place in the scheme, nevertheless a place has been provided."

(505)

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS. (Editorial.) Natl. Grange Monthly 30(8): 8. 1933.

"The National Industrial Recovery bill carries an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to be loaned or used in buying, erecting or otherwise providing small, moderately equipped farms, which are to be sold on the long-time amortized method to the unemployed of the otherwise surplus city population."

If this is done to a large degree, two "grave dangers immediately appear: "First such a policy may develop into a subsidy and into a type of expansion that will be more dangerous to agriculture than uncontrolled irrigation and reclamation; second, comes the danger that cities may dump their undesirable elements on the country, where schools will have to be provided, policing and sanitation facilities furnished, and other conditions maintained that will severely tax the resources of rural localities."

(506)

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS. (Editorial.) Texas Weekly 9(48): 6, 7. December 2, 1933.

Editorial in which an explanation is made of subsistence homesteads and of the experiment along this line that is being made by the Government. "We make this explanation because many thousand persons in Texas have made application for such homesteads, a great many of them under a false impression as to the character of the project, and at best only a few hundred of them can be selected."

ANONYMOUS.

(507)

SUBSISTENCE PLANS. (Editorial.) Washington (D.C.) Post, September 7, 1933.

Tells of the subsistence farm plans of the administration and of the subsistence gardens fostered by the emergency relief organizations.

(508)

THERE IS NO FRONTIER. (Editorial.) Mont. Farmer 20(5): 4. November 1, 1932.

The statement is made that "agriculture can no longer take up the slack and find a place for industry's unemployed."

(509)

THEY CAN EAT AT LEAST. (Editorial.) El Paso (Tex.) Times, December 21, 1933.

Favorable comment on the back-to-the-land movement.

(510)

THRIFT GARDENS RELIEVE RELIEF, HURT ONE MARKET, HELP ANOTHER. INDUSTRIES BACK STATE AND NATIONAL EFFORTS TO SHOW UNEMPLOYED HOW TO DIG IN AGAINST DEPRESSION. Business Week, May 18, 1932, pp. 13-14.

Based on report on subsistence gardens of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment.

(511)

TREK BACK TO LAND IS DIFFICULT. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES DO NOT ENCOURAGE MOVEMENT AND UNEMPLOYED WITHOUT CAPITAL FIND IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO SECURE AID. Natl. Sphere 10 (1): 32-34. 1932.

(512)

U.S. UNIT TO HELP HOMESTEAD WORK. NEW CORPORATION FORMED TO SUPERVISE PROJECTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. 2 COLONIES UNDER WAY. DECENTRALIZATION OF INDUSTRY IS MOTIVE—GROUPS TO PRODUCE OWN FOOD. Baltimore Sun, December 6, 1933.

Organization of the Federal Subsistence Homestead Corporation, chartered under the laws of Delaware, was announced by Secretary Ickes. Names of officers and plans of the corporation are given.

Shorter item in Milwaukee (Wis.) Leader, December 8, 1933.

(513)

U.S. HOMESTEAD UNIT WILL RAZE ABANDONED PRIVATE BUILDINGS. MATERIALS WILL BE SALVAGED FOR ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES; OWNERS TO BENEFIT ON TAXES. Washington (D.C.) Daily News, December 11, 1933.

This plan, which is to be carried out by the Subsistence Homestead Division of the Department of the Interior in conjunction with the Civil Works Administration, has a twofold purpose: "The razing of dilapidated buildings, which will mean slum clearance and general city clean-up, and the use of materials salvaged from such buildings in the construction of Subsistence Homestead Units. The property to be demolished will probably include that on which a city has delinquent tax lien and other private property where the owner has agreed to turn over the standing buildings so that the material may be used in subsistence homestead units."

(514)

UNWISE "BACK TO LAND" MOVES. (Editorial.) Wyo. Stockman-Farmer 38 (12): 8. 1932.

Contains the statement in part, issued jointly by the National Advisory and Legislative Committee on Land Use and the National Land Use Planning Committee, condemning any "wholesale, unguided back to the land movement."

(515)

WHAT SMALL FARMS OFFER IDLE CITY DWELLERS. (Editorial.) Com. and Finance. Chron. 137: 750. 1933.

Gives a "few words of warning to unsophisticated city dwellers . . . lest some inexperienced persons may find that their habits [capabilities, strength, endurance, and even small capital] may be insufficient to assure success in a field to which they are utter strangers."

ANONYMOUS.

(516)

WHAT WILL AMERICA EAT IN 1933? Food Indus. 5 (2): 42-43. 1933.

In the section entitled "Back to the Farm" the results of the landward movement which directly affect the food-manufacturing business are given.

"1. There is the removal of a town consumer to a farm location where a larger percentage of his food naturally comes directly from the land and a lesser percentage via the factory; 2. There is a tendency for the increased farm population to grow more for sale, especially of those non-processed foods that enter to a relatively small degree into commercial trade; 3. There is an influence that is perhaps more important to the food manufacturer than any other; it is the tendency to home or neighborhood production of processed foods . . ."

(517)

WHAT WILL PART-TIME FARMING DO? Wash. Farmer 67: 283. 1932.

"In a speech at Bridgeport, Conn., September 3, Mr. Roosevelt . . . advocated Henry Ford's plan for putting industrial workers in the cities on little tracts of land where they can produce their own vegetables, fruits, poultry and other supplies for their tables.

"Extracts from Mr. Roosevelt's speech, as well as from an interview with Mr. Ford, were given in The Farmer. Readers were invited to say what they thought of this movement."

The present article contains some of the replies which are about half in favor of, and half against the plan.

(518)

WHY BACK-TO-THE-LAND? (Editorial.) Nebr. Farmer 74 (13): 6. June 25, 1932.

Unfavorable to the back-to-the-land movement.

(519)

YOU NEED MORE THAN LAND TO GO BACK TO THE FARM. Lit. Digest 114(2): 26, 27, 28, illus. July 9, 1932.

Short items from various newspapers, the Every Week Magazine, and the Secretary of Agriculture on the back-to-the-land movement.

BAKER, O. E.

(520)

SHOULD I MOVE MY FAMILY TO A FARM? Amer. Mag. 116 (5): 69. 1933.

Some facts about part-time farming in answer to a question from one who is considering giving up his city business to attempt it. An example is given of a village near a large Massachusetts factory city where there are nearly 600 part-time farms.

BISHOP, WARREN.

(521)

HOW BUSINESS FIGHTS THE WOLF. Nation's Business 20 (11): 23-25, 54, 55. 1932.

How business is helping tide the worker over hard times. Among the relief measures described are the plans for using the land to supplement earning power as used by Studebaker, the American Rolling Mills, the B. F. Goodrich Co., and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

(522)

PUTTING CITY WORKERS BACK ON THE FARM. Nation's Business 21(11): 16-17, 54, 56, 57. 1933.

"A clause of the National Industrial Recovery Act provides \$25,000,000 for loans to help city people buy 'subsistence homesteads.' How this clause may change our whole way of living is described here."

BORSODI, RALPH.

(523)

FLIGHT FROM THE CITY; THE STORY OF A NEW WAY TO FAMILY SECURITY. 194 pp., illus. New York and London, Harper & Bros. 1933.

Bibliography, pp. 173-190. The writer describes his experiences and success in operating a 7-acre farm within commuting distance of New York City as a subsistence homestead. Mr. Borsodi made a study of homesteading for Dayton, Ohio, and in a postlude to the book he presents "a detailed account based upon an actual rather than a theoretical adventure in homesteading by a group of families developing the same idea upon which the individual adventure of the Borsodi family was predicated." This account includes plans, estimated costs (in detail) of establishing the homesteads,

extracts from the constitution of the first homestead unit, an article from the Nation of April 19, 1933, entitled "Dayton Makes Social History", which gives a summary of progress up to that date, and an editorial in The Dayton News, by Walter Locke, entitled "A 'City' of Refuge."

Reviewed by Catherine Bauer in Nation 137: 489-490. 1933.

BORSODI RALPH.

(524)

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NEW LAND AND POPULATION POLICY. Survey Graphic 23(1): 11-14, 48. 1934.

The writer thinks that the establishment of subsistence homesteads is "one of the positive indications that we are actually on the eve of a new land and population policy." To show the "way of living" toward which this new policy points, the writer reviews the history of the first project to receive a Federal loan, the Dayton homestead unit. The writer thinks that homesteading must be treated primarily as an educational problem if the movement is to gather headway. Three things are needed to realize the possibilities of the movement: (1) A definition of the term subsistence homestead; (2) an organizing and educational institution covering the whole country; and (3) ample capital to finance the homesteaders and the communities they establish. Congress is asked to consider the possibility of appropriating a billion dollars for the financing of homesteads in 1934.

BRUNNER, E. DE S., and KOLB, J. H.

(525)

RURAL SOCIAL TRENDS. 386 pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1933.

The following is quoted from the section on part-time farming, pp. 49-50: "Part-time Farming Gaining.—The small farm is interesting too, in that so often it represents an effort to retain a connection with the soil and yet raise the standard of living through non-agricultural employment. Part-time employment has also increased, in part because of the agricultural depression, and thus represents an effort to solve the problems that have arisen within the last decade. There seems to be a correlation between the type of farming and rurality and the proportion of farmers engaged in part-time non-agricultural employment. Thus in Ohio only 8 percent of the heads of farm families were so supplementing their income in the most rural of a group of areas studied, while in the most industrialized areas 27 percent were employed in part-time occupations. In a central New York village 17.8 percent of the open-country males were employed in other than agricultural pursuits. In the Middle West, on the other hand, except near fairly large cities and along main highways, little of this tendency was discovered during the resurvey of the 140 villages that were initially studied by the Institute of Social and Religious Research. As in the Ohio study, these two factors increased part-time employment in every region; but it was far more generally found in the other three regions than in the Middle West. In one citrus fruit community, 55 percent of the growers had secured extra employment to eke out their income. In the main, field-worker estimates of the proportion of farmers otherwise employed part of the time ranged from one-sixth to one-fourth outside the Middle West. This was reported locally almost everywhere to be a new trend. The sources of such employment were varied . . .

"As agriculture is at present organized, this trend cannot expand without limit; but all the evidence gathered in the field surveys of this and other studies would seem to indicate that there is likely to be further development of outside sources of income for the farmers of many areas . . ."

CAMPBELL, J. M.

(526)

IN THE COUNTRY. Commonweal 15: 378-380. 1932.

The editors say concerning this article: "Father Campbell devotes a good deal of the following paper to an examination of the economy of farm settlement. This he looks at from a Catholic point of view. Since population increases are predominantly rural, the church cannot escape the necessity for looking very seriously at the problem of cooperative farming. From theory to the sound practice of extending credits where these are needed is, thinks Father Campbell, less long and arduous a path than is usually supposed."

CHAPMAN, G. T.

(527)

FARMING FOR DEAR LIFE. Forum 89: 216-217. 1933.

This is a reply to Russell Lord's article in the February number of the Forum, entitled "Back to the Farm?" Mr. Chapman disagrees with Mr. Lord and concludes as follows:

"If the government would help the unemployed (as many as would go) to buy little farms, preferably in our warm southern states, it would solve the problem of unemployment for those people and solve it permanently. Keep them in the cities looking for jobs that don't exist and it will be necessary to continue doling out money to them indefinitely. Stake them to a start at subsistence farming and you will be reducing starvation and unrest, bolstering up their self-respect, and putting them in a position where they can work themselves out of the necessity of living on charity. I am convinced that it would be worth whatever it costs as an investment in national safety, for it would be one of the surest means of warding off the revolution that is in store for us if matters do not improve."

CLARK, NOBLE.

(528)

WILL BACK-TO-THE-LAND HELP? Survey Graphic 22:455-457. 1933.

"What has farming to offer the hard-pressed city worker? The writer assays the chances of the city man who goes back to the land, probable gains and losses to him and his family, capital required, and, most hopeful of all, the possibility of a tie-up between small farming and a wage-earning job."

COLCORD, J. C., and JOHNSTON, MARY.

(529)

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS FOR SUBSISTENCE GARDENS. 74 pp. New York, Russell Sage Found. 1933.

This pamphlet, which is intended "as a suggestive guide to relief committees which may be undertaking to promote a plan of subsistence gardens of one or more types", deals only with the organization problems which may be encountered. It is in six parts: Introduction; First Steps in Setting up a Garden Program; Main Problems of Organization; Working Conditions and Supervision; Canning and Storage; Financial Returns from Subsistence Gardens. Part VI contains two tables which show: Cash expenditures and estimated value of donations used for home and field garden projects in Cleveland in 1932; and a summary of information concerning costs and estimated returns from subsistence garden programs in 18 cities in 1932.

Appendix I is the questionnaire used in this study, with list of cities and States that replied. Appendix II consists of forms used in various projects.

COLFAX, HARDEN.

(530)

BACK-TO-THE-LAND IS MAKING PROGRESS. EXPERTS INTERESTED IN PLAN TO PROVIDE SUITABLE HOMES. Omaha (Nebr.) World Herald, December 3, 1933.

An account of the plans and work of the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior.

COX, H. R.

(531)

THE POSSIBILITIES OF PART-TIME FARMING. N.J. Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 197 16 pp. New Brunswick. 1933.

Defines part-time farming and considers part-time farming versus regular farming; status of part-time farming as revealed by studies of the Holden, Lowell, and Taunton areas, Mass., and Groton, N.Y.; cost of living in country and city; and possible return from part-time farming. Conclusions are given on pp. 15-16.

DAVIS, W. T., and COWLEY, MALCOLM.

(532)

HOW FAR BACK TO THE LAND? New Repub. 75: 336-339. 1933.

This consists of two articles. The first is by Willard Tilden Davis and is entitled "The Small Farm Racket." The writer lives on a farm and works in an office. The plan is not a financial success, and the writer does not approve of a back-to-the-land movement.

"The small-farm unit is going to the scrapheap as certainly as the Model T. We need fewer farmers not more if agriculture is to be saved from bankruptcy. We need larger units and fewer farms . . . Shall we seek to answer the preposterous dilemma by a defeatist program seeking to bring back to life a rural society that is rapidly passing and that never was so good as advertised? Would it not be better to go forward and seek new remedies for new conditions?"

The second article is by Malcolm Cowley and is entitled "Mountain Slum." The writer deplors the back-to-the-land movement toward the poorer soils of southern mountain country. Their prospects are barren and "in their humble way, they are really a threat to American society . . . No plan for recovery can succeed without taking them into account."

The New Republic, August 23, 1933, contains a letter criticizing these two articles, written by Oscar Cooley, with a rejoinder by Mr. Cowley.

DOUGALL, E. T. (532a)

SOME MATERIAL RELATING TO THE "BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT" AS A REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT. As published after October 1929 and available at New York Public Library. 19 pp. New York, New York Public Library. 1934. [Typewritten, with 3-page appendix.]

DURYEE, W. B. (532b)

A LIVING FROM THE LAND. 189 pp., illus. New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1934.

"Homesteading days are here again. The present movement of people back to the land is of a different type and has different objectives from those which prevailed when a continent was to be conquered and exploited. Today we know that many urban industries will operate on a seasonal basis and we know too that periods of unemployment and shorter working days will provide more leisure and probably lower incomes for hundreds of thousands of families. The utilization of this leisure time to supplement incomes, to raise the standards of living and of health, and to attain some measure of economic security will tend more and more to settlement on the land.

"... the individual who needs additional income may adjust himself to such circumstances by establishing a country homestead. Industrial activity is tending to decentralize, largely as the result of widespread power distribution, and a home in the country accessible to some form of manufacturing or business employment offers undeniable attractions.

"This book is prepared primarily for the family that is inexperienced in country living and in soil culture. Such a family should know about the nature of the soil on which it lives, how to make it serve the family's needs and purposes, what to do, and what to avoid in order that success may be attained and failure averted . . ."

The author cautions against acquiring either too much acreage or too little. "A 5-acre tract is usually a minimum area for a small agricultural enterprise and many have found it entirely adequate."

EHRHARDT, E. M. (533)

INFLUENCE FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY SEEN IN "BACK-TO-FARM" MOVEMENT. U.S. Daily 7 (90): 1, 2. June 17, 1932; Financ. Age 65: 560, 1932.

"Probably the majority who move wind up in suburban locations on what may be termed part-time farms, where only part of the living is produced. This they supplement by such short jobs as can be picked up, and thus the home and living are made more secure. Many, however, are becoming full-fledged farmers. The farms are a safety valve on unemployment."

"Sales of farms by the Federal Land Bank of Spokane in the four States of Montana, Oregon, Idaho, and Washington, for the first five months of 1932 exceed any like period in the bank's history except 1928."

FEW, B. C. (534)

[LETTER FROM REV. BENJAMIN CHARLES FEW, OF ROGERS, ARK.] Cong. Rec. 75: 3904. 1932.

Printed in the Record by Senator Robinson of Arkansas. The letter said, "The farm-bred thousands among the unemployed of every State must be aided to return to the farm . . . It seems that by cooperation, grouping all the properties of the insurance companies together, and making available their records for aid, these companies could help in this by using the liabilities on their books in the form of loan or cash values of insurance contracts to help buy their own lands, making their liabilities convertible into assets."

FIELDS, JOHN.

(535)

"HOMESTEADING" IN OLD COMMUNITIES. New Agr. Rev. 1(10): 11. 1932.

"The eagerness of families to get back to the farms they left, and the comparatively comfortable situation of families who have persisted in farming for a living first, should point the way to all farm families who are involved in financial difficulties and are beginning to feel there is no hope for them on farms."

GALPIN, C. J.

(536)

FARM POPULATION STARTS GAINING. U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Agr. Situation 15(3): 2-4. 1931.

This article reports the results of the survey of farm population, made annually by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for 1930. For the first time in from 10 to 20 years the farm population of the United States showed an increase for this year.

GALPIN, C. J., and MANNY, T. B.

(537)

FARM POPULATION NOW INCREASING. U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Agr Situation 16 (11): 2-5. November 1, 1932.

"These farm population estimates do not take into account another widespread back-to-the-land migration, namely, the increase in number of people living outside of incorporated places of 2,500 or more and yet who do not live on farms. According to census enumerations, this group increased from 20,047,377 in 1920 to 23,662,710 in 1930, and comprised 19 and 19.3 percent, respectively, of the total population in the United States. The depression has accelerated this movement by adding to it a group of unemployed or intermittently employed urbanites who are migrating to the country to engage in subsistence gardening and to utilize any other possible means of reducing cash outlays for living purposes. Most of these people are not occupying units that the census would classify as farms, nor are they planning to engage in commercial agriculture to any extent. In census terminology, however, they constitute a recent and an important addition to the rural nonfarm population. Their arrival in rural areas is raising new and difficult problems for many already overburdened farming communities to solve."

(538)

FARM POPULATION REACHES NEW ALL-TIME PEAK. U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Agr. Situation. 17 (5): 2-5. 1933.

Includes discussion of the back-to-the-farm movement during 1932, which was not so large as in 1931. Reasons for this decrease are given.

Shorter article (unsigned) on same subject in U.S. Dept. Agr., Crops and Markets 10: 134. 1933.

GIST, F. W.

(539)

ECONOMIC ASPECT OF MOVEMENT BACK TO THE FARM. PRODUCTION OF ALL HOME NEEDS AND EXTREME CAUTION IN CASH EXPENDITURES ADVISED AS ESSENTIAL TO UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF. U.S. Daily 7 (269): 8. February 14, 1933.

GRAY, L. C.

(540)

LAND USE—A NATIONAL PROBLEM. A RADIO TALK. 3 pp., Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. 1932. [Mimeographed.]

Appeared also in U.S. Daily 7(122): 1, 2. July 26, 1932, and in Rural Amer. 10 (8): 5-6. October 1932.

The following is quoted from the last paragraph of this address:

"In general, the advice 'look carefully before you leap' is especially sound in respect to attempts to quickly relieve unemployment by a return to the land. It is easy to overestimate the possibilities of early relief by this means. It is also clear that both individuals and relief agencies should seek the best available expert guidance before attempting to relieve unemployment by this method. Furthermore, the rural communities themselves have an obvious interest in seeing to it that the settlement of unemployed families in their midst is brought about in such manner as not to increase the already unbearable cost of maintaining schools and other public services nor to impose a burden of poor relief on communities unable to support it. With these safeguards, however, no human person would oppose any sound undertaking for relieving the unemployed by aiding them in finding employment on the land."

HALL, BOLTON. (541)

BACK TO THE LAND; WITH EDITORIAL COMMENT. New Repub. 71: 183. 1932.

Advocates towns letting their people work on the unused lands nearby. The editorial comment points out the drawbacks of such a procedure.

HARRIS, C. D. (542)

FARMING IS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS REVIVAL. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25 (1): 26, 48. 1932.

A back-to-the-farm article in which the author points out that the "farmers have gone about as far as they can in adjusting themselves to present conditions so far as reducing operating costs is concerned. . . The two main sources of relief lie in a reduction in taxes and in reducing the inequalities that exist between the cost of what the farmer sells and what he has to buy." He also states that "there is considerable interest being manifested in farm lands" and that "there is a distinct back-to-the-farm movement."

HAW, J. W. (543)

UNEMPLOYED SEEK LIVING ON SMALL FARMS. Com. West 65 (10): 34. March 4, 1933.

Statement of John W. Haw, director of the agricultural development department of the Northern Pacific Railway, who said in part: "The farm movement in the Northwest for the most part is typified by a demand for small places to be intensively farmed and is marked especially in central and northern Minnesota and on the north Pacific Coast in Washington and Oregon."

HAYDEN, V. F. (544)

FARMING AS A RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYMENT. Calif. Cult. 78: 547. 1932.

In this article, Mr. Hayden "very properly shows the futility of attempting to relieve the unemployment situation by putting those out of work, into the farming game, without regard to their previous experience and also without thought of its bearing on agriculture's present overproduction problems."—From Editor's note.

HIRTH, WILLIAM. (545)

A SOUND BACK TO THE FARM MOVEMENT. Mo. Farmer 25: 275, 279. 1933.

"And now how would I spend the \$25,000,000 that is available for a back to the farm movement? I would use every dollar of it to finance 40 to 80 acre farms for deserving city families, and I would give preference to those who originally came from the farm . . . and I would give further preference to the heads of families who are 40 years old or more. . . . I would limit the size of the farms to 80 acres." Reasons for these statements are given.

HOWE, L. M., and TRUMBULL, WALTER. (546)

RADIO INTERVIEW WITH MR. HOWE BY WALTER TRUMBULL BROADCAST AUGUST 20, 1933. 5 pp. New York, Natl. Broadcasting Co. August 20, 1933. [Mimeographed.]

A report of this interview, in which Colonel Howe presented the administration's plan to "decentralize industry so as to permit workers to live on small plots of land on which they can support themselves in periods of seasonal unemployment", is printed in the N.Y. Times, August 21, 1933.

(547)

[TEXT OF AN INTERVIEW WITH LOUIS M'HENRY HOWE BY WALTER TRUMBULL BROADCAST OCTOBER 15, 1933, BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY] 4 pp., New York, Natl. Broadcasting Co. 1933. [Mimeographed.]

This is Mr. Howe's second talk on the subsistence farming and decentralization of industry project sponsored by the administration. These "garden farms" are to be of three kinds: "farms where the factory is located in the middle of the settlement and some member of each family works in the factory, while the rest take care of the farm"; the second type is to be located on the outskirts of industrial cities "where the worker of the family goes to and from the cities, every day, but the family has the advantages of rural life"; in the third type "little farms and settlements will be created without any industrial plant whatever. Here it is planned to establish various kinds of home industries, or, if that is not practical in a particular case, to cultivate outside of the crops they use themselves some crop of which there is still a lack in the United States, and which will not in any way com-

pete with farmers." These houses and little farms "will be sold at the end of the first year to the settlers on a 20-year payment plan after the manufactory is actually operating. Those persons selected for the settlement will continue to be supported in the beginning from the relief fund and . . . the population [will be limited] to those in need of relief until their farms produce and they get wages."

The practicability of the electrification of the small farm community is also going to be tried out.

News item relative to Mr. Howe's address in Baltimore Sun, October 16, 1933.

JOHNSON, ALVIN.

(548)

THE HAPPY VALLEY. Yale Rev. 22 (4): 678-690. 1933.

An imaginary picture of a "happy valley" settled by the educated unemployed.

JOHNSON, W. H.

(549)

FARMS HELD LACKING IN SELF-SUFFICIENCY. SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS SEEN IN NEED OF "RUGGED INDIVIDUALISM" IF THEY ARE TO SUCCEED. N.Y. Times, November 19, 1933.

A letter to the Times in which the writer describes the real subsistence homestead maintained by his grandfather 120 years ago and points out that "rugged individualism" is necessary to success of those contemplated today.

LEGGE, ALEXANDER.

(550)

CAN OUR UNEMPLOYED FIND REFUGE DOWN ON THE FARM? . . . As told to Neil M. Clark. Nation's Business 20 (10): 16-19, 44, 46-50. 1932.

"The back-to-the-land idea . . . is not one question, but two. It has to do first, with the part-time farmer whose main concern . . . is to get himself a cushion against hard times. He provides part of his subsistence more or less successfully as he goes along . . . He deserves encouragement, even from farmers, because he introduces a stabilizing influence into the economic life of the country; his part-time efforts help to fill up the 'valleys' on the chart when industry takes a header. The second and less pretty part of the back-to-the-land picture has to do with creating a raft of new farms and farmers, particularly the wholesale transplanting of the city's unemployed. . . So far as the back-to-the-land movement proposes to create new full-time farmers, it sets itself in opposition to a major economic trend."

LORD, RUSSELL.

(551)

BACK TO THE FARM? Forum 89: 97-103. 1933.

The writer's attack is "upon the delusion, today prevalent, that anyone who cannot make a living at anything else can at least go out and make a living by engaging in agriculture." His argument is "not against a return to nature, but against a return to farming."

MCDERMOTT, MALCOLM.

(552)

AN AGRICULTURAL ARMY. South Atlantic Quart. 31: 176-186. 1932.

The writer presents a plan for the solution of the unemployment problem which is not predicated upon charity, may be permanent, and also elastic in form. Unemployed acres and unemployed men are to be brought together under careful, experienced, and organized leadership. An agricultural army is to be established, "organized on a semi-military basis in which any citizen may enlist whenever he or she is unable to find employment."

McKELVIE, S. R.

(553)

BACK TO THE LAND. Nebr. Farmer 75(9): 1. April 29, 1933.

In which Mr. McKelvie states that "History records that in every other great economic maladjustment, the return of large numbers of people to the land has been a part of the readjustment . . . Let us then welcome the return to the land, not to commercialize it, but to feel the consciousness of an independent citizenry."

McMILLEN, WHEELER.

(554)

BACK-TO-THE-LAND FALLACIES. Outlook 160 (3): 81-82, 93. January 20, 1932.

Points out fallacies in the back-to-the-land ideas. The large city is declared to be an anachronism, and the writer thinks that "only a redistribution of industry and of population, so that the masses will live closer to

original sources of food supply, where excessive rents will not absorb so large a proportion of the wealth produced, will afford any approach to a real solution to the problem of insecurity."

- McSPARRAN, J. A. (555)
BACK-TO-FARM PLAN SCORED BY PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL. U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. State and Fed. Marketing Activities 12: 144. 1932.

The secretary of agriculture of Pennsylvania is quoted as being opposed to a Government-aided back-to-the-farm movement. He said in part: "If any person or any city decides to set aside unused land which persons out of work can use for gardening, that is their privilege and no one can object. But if the public is to be taxed to pay bonds for setting up farmers for three years who know nothing about the business of agriculture why was that not proposed a year or so ago to save the hundreds of thousands of farmers who have lost their farms in the depression because they couldn't pay the taxes. One farmer in ten, or 682,000 farmers, have lost their farms, during the depression, and it certainly would not seem to be a wise plan, therefore, to attempt to send farmers out on these farms who know nothing about the business when those who have spent a life-time at it are not able to hold the proposition in this depression."

- MANNY, T. B. (556)
THE BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT AND THE RURAL CHURCH. Adult Student May-June 1933, pp. 215-216, 255, 269-270.

"One of the most significant things coming out of the present depression is the widely heralded back-to-the-land movement of unemployed persons and their dependents. It is the purpose of the present article to analyze this movement, especially as it has developed in the South, and to relate it to the rural church both as a problem and an opportunity."

- (557)
BACK-TO-LAND MOVEMENT LESS ACTIVE; YOUNG PEOPLE REMAINING ON FARMS. U.S. Daily 8 (6): 1, 10. April 8-15, 1933.
Article is not signed by Dr. Manny.

- MILLER, DALE. (558)
JUDGE FOR YOURSELF. Texas Weekly 8 (51): 4. December 17, 1932.

Criticizes James E. Ferguson's speech at the annual meeting of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce in which he suggested that "the cities deflate their population and encourage settlement in the rural districts of the State and nation." Mr. Miller thinks that the result of such a policy would be ruinous to agriculture and that the problems of the farm are not domestic but international in scope.

- MITCHELL, L. H. (559)
RESETTLEMENT OF FARM LANDS BY HOME-BUILDERS ADVOCATED. U.S. Daily 7 (23): 3. March 30, 1932.

Advocates purchase of large tracts of farm land by men of wealth for resale to qualified and deserving home owners.

- MOLEY, RAYMOND. (560)
A PERMANENT BREAD LINE . . . OR BACK TO THE COUNTRY? Cosmopolitan 94: 16-17, 152-153. 1933.

It is probable that not all of the present number of the unemployed will ever return to industry, and the country is faced with a "permanent bread line and an increasingly burdensome dole." President Roosevelt believes that country life can offer a living to some of these people for whom industry has no need, and he has a plan for them which is explained here. What is planned is "the growth of many small cities, containing a factory or a mill, or perhaps several, and surrounded by many semi-urban farms, most of them 'part-time' farms. The population around these centers is to divide its labors between the factory and the farm."

- MOORE, C. C. (561)
EVENTUAL MIGRATION TO LAND FORESEEN. U.S. Daily 7 (79): 7. June 4, 1932.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office points out the importance of establishing homes in rural areas for subsistence purposes by those who are farm-minded.

MORGAN, E. L.

(562)

URBAN AND RURAL INTEREST IN THE BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 323, pp. 21-26. Columbia. 1933.

This paper was read at the first Missouri Conference on Land Utilization, February 23 and 24, 1933. The writer discusses the extent of the movement, who are going to the farms, the migrant's, the city's, and the rural interest in the landward movement, a policy for a city, and whether or not colonization is practical. Eight minimum requirements are given as a guide in "our thinking concerning colonization at this time."

MORRIS, PEGGY.

(563)

WHAT ROAD LEADS TO A WAY OF LIFE? IF THERE IS TO BE A CHICKEN IN EVERY POT, IT LOOKS LIKE, FOR A TIME AT LEAST, EVERY FELLOW MUST GROW HIS OWN CHICKEN. Farm and Ranch 52 (2): 1, 12. January 15, 1933.

The writer thinks that a voluntary back-to-the-land movement might be a very good thing and that we need to get our feet on the ground and to put our trust again in the earth.

MURCHIE, R. W.

(564)

LAND SETTLEMENT AS A RELIEF MEASURE. 32 pp. [Minneapolis] Univ. Minn. Press. [1933]. (Day and hour series of the University of Minnesota, no. 5.)

The author points out four possible objectives of colonization, outlines some unsuccessful and successful experiments, and discusses types of land settlement plans under the headings of genuine land-settlement schemes, relief settlement of self-sufficient farms, part-time farming, workmen's gardens, relief farms, subsidized farm labor, and work camps. The limitations of land settlement as a relief for unemployment are pointed out, and the danger of shifting the burden from the urban to the rural population is stressed.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADING.

(565)

[PROGRAM OF THE] NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNIT COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES OF DAYTON, OHIO, INC. . . . DECEMBER 8-9-10. [4] pp. Dayton. 1933.

Proceedings of this conference will be issued but at this date [January 18, 1934], were still in press. Partial contents of the papers to be presented: The Program of the Subsistence Homestead Division, by Clarence E. Pickett; Back to the Land, by Bernarr McFadden; Subsistence Homesteading, by Ralph Borsodi; Homesteading and the Decentralization of Industry in Ohio, by Fred I. Rowe; The Dayton Project, by Elizabeth Nutting; panel discussion on the basic purposes and problems of the homestead movement, led by Arthur J. Klein; Cooperation and the New Leisure, by Joanna Colcord; Robinson Crusoe, a marionette drama in three acts upon the theme of "production for use" written for the Homesteaders by Sarah Ann Hubler, presented by the Roy Elbert Marionettes, Dayton; Summary of the Philosophy of Subsistence Homesteading, by M. L. Wilson; papers on production for use: Food, homestead craftsmanship, and land and shelter; Who Should Homestead?, by Arch Mandel; Legal Problems of the Homestead Communities, by Frank Fritts; Financing Problems of Homestead Colonization, by Ralph Borsodi; luncheon meetings of womens' club leaders, manufacturers, employers, social workers, and ministers; etc.

Press reports of conference in Dayton (Ohio) Journal, December 8 and 10, 1933, Dayton Daily News, December 9, and Canton Repository, December 8.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, INC.

(566)

COMPANY GARDENS AND THE PROBLEMS OF RELIEF. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. Conf. Bd. Serv. Letter 6 (3): 17-20, 24. March 30, 1933.

Presents condensed, preliminary results of a study of the results and methods of administering gardening programs of 282 companies.

LAND UTILIZATION FOR THE UNEMPLOYED. Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. Conf. Bd. Serv. Letter 6 (10): 73-76. October 30, 1933.

This article points out serious weaknesses in back-to-the-land proposals, quoting from studies made in Wisconsin and Indiana and population and occupation figures of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau

of the Census respectively. The following paragraph is quoted from the article:

"The probable ultimate failure of any mass projects for placing surplus industrial labor on subsistence farms does not mean that limited ventures, well financed and with carefully selected homesteaders, may not achieve considerable success. Nor does it mean that there are not great possibilities in plans that propose a combination of life on small farms and part-time work in factories located within convenient reach—a subject that will be considered in a later issue of the Service Letter. But a complete change in the mode of life of individuals cannot be brought about and made permanent on a large scale, unless there are compensations in the new scheme that outweigh advantages of the old. Certainly any plans that go no further than moving the urban unemployed to subsistence farms without careful provisions for needs that will immediately arise cannot hope to have any considerable success."

NATIONAL LAND-USE PLANNING COMMITTEE.

(568)

BACK-TO-LAND-MOVEMENT NEEDS GUIDANCE, COMMITTEE URGES. Press Release. 2 pp. Washington, D.C. May 5, 1932. [Mimeographed.]

"A request that Congress direct the Secretary of Agriculture to provide the services of his department in guiding and safeguarding both public and private movements to put the unemployed back on the land, was made by the National Advisory and Legislative Committee on Land Use during its meeting here this week, it was learned today."

Reprinted in U.S. Daily 7 (55): 1, 5. May 6, 1932.

(569)

BACK-TO-LAND MOVEMENT NEEDS SAFEGUARDS, NATIONAL COMMITTEE SAYS. Press Release. 3 pp. Washington, D.C. April 8, 1932. [Mimeographed.]

"Safeguards that will prevent exploitation of those who are now going back to the land, and that will prevent the creation of new land use problems, came up for discussion as the National Land Use Planning Committee yesterday ended a four-day meeting at the United States Department of Agriculture. A program providing such safeguards will be presented for the approval of the National Advisory and Legislative Committee on Land Use when it meets . . . May 2-4 . . ."

Reprinted in U.S. Daily 7: 1, 3. April 9, 1932.

(570)

LAND USE COMMITTEES DECRY UNWISE "BACK TO LAND" MOVES. Press Release, 3 pp. Washington, D.C. November 15, 1932. [Mimeographed.]

"Condemning any wholesale, unguided back to the land movement as 'the poorest possible solution of the unemployment problem,' the national land use committees, meeting at Washington, reemphasized the imperative need for control and guidance of the movement by State and Federal agencies cooperating. To provide such guidance the committees urged passage by Congress of the McNary resolution, S.J. Res. 169."

(571)

RESOLUTION WITH REFERENCE TO THE RELATIONSHIP OF URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT TO LAND UTILIZATION AND SETTLEMENT. (Formulated by the National Advisory and Legislative Committee on Land Use, May 3, 1932, revised and made public June 23, 1932). Natl. Land-Use Planning Com. Pub. 1, 9 pp. 1932. [Mimeographed.]

Also printed in the La. Conserv. Rev. 2(11): 19, 37-39. 1932; and U.S. Daily 7(96): 1, 3. June 24, 1932, with title "Direction Advised for Movement of Jobless to Farms." City folk often have exaggerated ideas of ease of country life . . . Federal and State action advocated. Recommendations for farming on subsistence basis or to supplement earnings in industry are submitted.

Summary, with title "State Committees Suggested for Guidance of Farmward Movement" in U.S. Dept. Agr. Off. Rec. 11: 157, 160. 1932.

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY.

(572)

AMERICAN MIGRATION; SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN PLACE OF RESIDENCE. N.Y. Trust Co. Index 12: 217-222. 1932.

Discussion is included of part-time farming and of a "new kind of homesteading."

"Homesteading is going on increasingly now as it did in the years following 1873 and 1893", according to a recent newspaper report from Wichita, Kansas. "Instead of new lands being preempted and possessed, homesteading is now being done on the old lands and in established communities. The jobless from near-by villages, towns and cities have moved with their families into farm houses long unoccupied. They are making homes of them and are making their living from the land. Competition for occupancy and use of land is increasing. No houses remain long for rent."

NOBLE, MARY.

(573)

CAN THE SMALL FARM PAY? AN ANALYSIS OF SOME OPINIONS ON THE BACK-TO-THE LAND MOVEMENT. *Liberty* 9(3): 58-61. January 16, 1932.

Written as a fiction story. Closes with these words: "We haven't much, but its all ours and we get along'. What more has life to offer?"

O'BRIEN, H. R.

(574)

THE NEW STAMPEDE TO THE LAND. *Country Gent.* 102(10): 3-5. 1932.

The back-to-the-farm movement is discussed from various angles. The result is likely to be "that two types of farming and two standards will come to a clash. It is farming for subsistence as opposed to farming for profit. And the chances are that subsistence farming will gradually crowd out profit farming."

OLSON, F. B.

(575)

FOREST COMMUNITIES: A SUGGESTED REMEDY. *Minn. Conservationist* no. 1, pp. 2-3. May-June, 1933.

"The next step [after forestry projects] should be the formation of small forest communities, composed of families living permanently in the forests."

Governor Olson believes that complete blocks of land around and within existing State and Federal forests could be set aside and designated as forest villages. Each unit would comprise from 25 to 75 families. A tract of forest land for each community would provide steady work from year to year in logging, cultural and protective activities.

O'NEIL, DAVID, GARRISON, E. E., JOHNS, ORRICK, and O'NEIL, HORTON. (576)

FARM-CITIES; A FARM STABILIZATION PLAN PROVIDING RETIREMENT OPPORTUNITY TO THE MACHINE-DISPLACED WORKERS OF INDUSTRY. 12 pp., chart. Cos Cob, Greenwich, Conn., printed for private distribution by David O'Neil [1932?]

"Here is a proposal affording a permanent economic and social life to the handicapped small farmer, the 'back-to-the-lander' and the machine-displaced worker of industry. It is a 'back to the land' plan which offers two differences from other schemes. It eliminates the relative solitude of farm life, and it provides for the return of every dollar invested by the Government . . .

"A tentative plan shows a model community lay-out. An already established paved highway lies along the axis of the village and farm-subdivision. An oblong green forms the center; an open area surrounded with the co-operative units. On one side of the axis lie buildings of social character; the public school, community house and theater; together with certain specialty industries; while at the four corners of the thoroughfare are located concessions which serve the transient motorist. Arranged about the green across the highway are structures representing the commercial phase: the co-operative business office, the processing, crating, and shipping units. Beyond lie the machinery and repair sheds, on one hand, and the plant-distribution sheds and seedling beds, on the other. At the end of the lane, around an open square, stands the farm group proper.

"Extending parallel to the highway on either side are lanes which will serve the individual dwellings, and along which will flow the life of the community. In this extension in either direction, factory efficiency is approached for economy of pipe-lines and roads, as well as future expansion. All utility lines, together with a sewerage system, will be laid in one trench along the two lanes. Gas and electricity will be charged to the community at the industrial rate, and distributed along these private lines to the individual meters. A water system providing a wholesome supply, and an adequate volume for sprinkling garden crops and for general farm purposes is the principal utility problem of the community.

"The individual grower will hold title to his farmstead with its portion of land, besides a stock interest restricted as to transfer in the common activity . . ."

The authors feel that this plan may be promoted through a properly qualified Farm Board and with Government assistance, but without Government loss.

- OWEN, H. N. (577)
WHERE IS THE LAND? Farmer and Farm, Stock & Home 51 (4): 7. February 18, 1933.

This item is given in Mr. Owen's column, As Things Look to Me.
Ridicules the idea of a back-to-the-land plan for the unemployed.

- P., H. S. (578)
A SIGNIFICANT FOLK MOVEMENT. Christian Sci. Monitor, August 24, 1933.

Short article on the significance of the present back-to-the-land movement. The situation seems to point out two changes which seem inevitable: an increase in part-time or subsistence farming, and an increase in maintenance farming on the so-called abandoned and semi-abandoned farms on back roads of the nation.

- POUND, ARTHUR. (579)
LAND HO! Atlantic Monthly 151: 714-721. 1933.

Describes the extent of the back-to-the-land movement, the attitude of farmers towards the movement and the social effects.

"By 1935 there will probably be more 5-to-20 acre farms than 100-to-174-acre farms, the most popular since the early days of the Republic.

"Small farming operations give the key to the future of this back-to-the-land movement. Within another year practically all the vacant farm-houses will have been occupied, yet there will still be millions of persons eager to move to farms and small plots. The prospect is that owing to technical advances, at least 3,000,000 more of the present unemployed must find rural work, since there would be no room for them even if industry were suddenly to revive. This estimate is conservative, with due allowance for an increase in salesmen and servicers. A situation so pressing may call for financing beyond the limits of ordinary business prudence. The Federal Government is already backing both farmers and public relief with credits. No matter how unemployment relief is organized it is evident that the more people grow food, the fewer will have to be fed at public expense. Consequently the Bankhead bill, which provides lending up to \$1,000 for 'those who desire to acquire and live on subsistence farms,' may conceivably save in urban relief as much as it spends on rural financing. . .

"This exodus from the cities constitutes a national, a state, and a local problem crying for guidance and control such as Canada and Germany and many other countries have given it."

- RANSOM, J. C. (580)
LAND! AN ANSWER TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM. Harpers Mag. 165: 216-224. 1932.

The author relates how the "capitalistic doctrine . . . swept all before it in America" causing the farmers to migrate to the city, or if they stayed on the land, to apply the capitalistic technic and farm exclusively for money. He says that land, because of its excellence and abundance, is unfit for intensive moneymaking and advocates an agrarian movement which "would aim not only at providing for the farmers without increasing their production or decreasing their number but even at taking superfluous unemployed men out of the industrial community and off the consciences of their former employers. Mr. Ford would save the farmers only at the expense of his own or somebody's factory employees, but an agrarian plan would expect to save the farmers and the Ford employees too."

- (581)
THE STATE AND THE LAND. New Repub. 70 (898): 8-10. February 17, 1932.

The need of an agrarian economy is shown which conceives of the land primarily as a direct source of subsistence for its population.

REID, W. W.

(582)

FARMER NEEDS SUBSISTENCE PLUS. NEED FOR IMPROVING RURAL CONDITIONS TO IMPROVE PERSONAL, SOCIAL, AND SPIRITUAL WELFARE STRESSED AT AGRICULTURAL MISSIONS' ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE. *Presbyterian Advocate* 48 (17): 17, 28. January 4, 1934.

This is a report of the annual meeting of the International Association of Agricultural Missions, recently held in New York City. The general topic of the meeting was subsistence agriculture and mission procedure. Extracts are given from papers read by Wilson Gee, Kenyon L. Butterfield, and George E. Haynes.

ROBERTS, CLARENCE.

(583)

DO WE HAVE TOO MANY FARMERS? *Okla. Farmer-Stockman* 46: 375, 391. 1933.

In discussing the present farm policy Mr. Roberts says that if this policy "is fully carried out, the farm problem by no means will be permanently solved. The very best that any voluntary program of crop reduction can achieve is a solution a year at a time."

According to the writer the remedy lies in another direction. "It is my belief . . . that, after we try various means of relieving our distress and after we have attempted other adjustments, we will return to a national policy involving the use of the full resources of this nation in helping its citizens to establish themselves in farm homes where they will be self-supporting."

SCHMEDEBER, EDGAR.

(584)

GO WEST, YOUNG MAN. *Commonweal* 19: 178-180. 1933.
Not examined.

"The writer believes in the continued validity of Horace Greeley's oft-quoted injunction, and discusses the opportunities for a return to the land in a report on the Catholic Rural Life Conference."—Washington, D.C., Public Library [List on] Subsistence Homesteads.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL, ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE. (585)

RESEARCH IN FARM MANAGEMENT. SCOPE AND METHOD . . . John D. Black, editor. *Social Sci. Research Council. Advisory Com. Social and Econ. Research Agr. Bull.* 13, 322 pp. New York. 1932.

Project 33 by J. D. Black and David Rozman is a project having to do with part-time farming. Its objective is "to determine the most advantageous systems of farm organization and management practice on various types of part-time farms and in various situations."

(585a)

RESEARCH IN RURAL ORGANIZATION. SCOPE AND METHOD . . . John D. Black, editor. *Social Sci. Research Council. Advisory Com. Social and Econ. Research Agr. Bull.* 12, 160 pp. New York. 1933.

Project 33 is entitled "The Social Significance of Part-time Farming, by A. E. Cance.

Its objective is "to determine the social significance of part-time farming both for the operators and their families and for the communities in which they live."

STEIN, S.

(586)

NEW TOWNS FOR THE NEEDS OF A NEW AGE. *N.Y. Times Mag.*, October 8, 1933, pp. 6-7, 13, illus.

The "architect of the new Hillside housing project in Queens, which will be carried out with the aid of a government grant," says that our "present cities are physically obsolete," and that their only hope socially and economically is in "large-scale rebuilding."

He pictures the town of tomorrow and says: "In the first place, our new city must be scientifically located with respect to natural resources . . . and the existing and planned-for transportation system. The ideal will not be specialization but balanced industry and agriculture within the region for the sake of stability, order and economy of transportation. Such locations will be determined by complete regional surveys of natural resources, comparable to those which are already under way in New York State and Wisconsin . . .

"The few scattered decently planned communities—Mariemont, Ohio; Sunnyside in the borough of Queens and Chatham Village in Pittsburgh—stand out as almost fanciful experiments by comparison with the unimaginative rank and file. . . .

"The Tennessee Valley Authority has the power and opportunity to lay the foundations of a new technique of regional and town planning that can be applied in every part of the country. It can create really modern towns that will revolutionize American urban and rural living."

STEPHENSON, R. E.

(587)

ONCE MORE BACK TO THE FARM. Calif. Cult. 80: 129. 1933.

"In the last hundred years there have been several movements cityward when wages and salaries loomed large. There has not yet been an occasion of the kind which was not also followed by the 'back to the farm' movement. The present is running to form, and is a healthful sign. When conditions are at their worst the old farm appears most attractive. More farm homes and more people earning a comfortable living for themselves saves self-respect, and strengthens morale, and is the best insurance against economic crises."

STERN, MAX.

(588)

NEW BACK-TO-FARM MOVEMENT GIVES U.S. FOOD FOR THOUGHT. HALF MILLION PEOPLE HAVE REVERSED FORMER ORDER AND RETURNED TO TILL THE SOIL. Washington (D.C.) Daily News, July 21, 1933.

The problems brought about by the present back-to-the-farm movement are being considered by the administration, and conferences are being held. "It is expected that a definite program soon will be announced. This will include subsistence farm projects under the recovery act's \$25,000,000 fund."

STEVENSON, MARIETTA, and BROWN, L. W.

(589)

FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF AND NATIONAL RECOVERY 1933. Pub. Admin. Serv. Pub. no. 34, 19 pp. Chicago. 1933.

The following is quoted from p. 8:

"The legislatures of Alabama and Pennsylvania have passed bills aiding the back-to-the-farm movement. The Alabama act would seem merely to empower the probate judge of a county to accept title on behalf of the county to lands for the purpose of locating thereon those who are or are likely to become destitute, according to such plan as may be stated in the deed [Alabama Laws 1933, H. 466]. The act does not authorize the assumption of any pecuniary liability by the state or any county, but exempts from taxation any agency engaged in such a program, as well as products of the lands until the lands have been paid for or otherwise released from the program.

"The Pennsylvania legislature has provided a more comprehensive plan [Pennsylvania, Laws 1933, S.B. 438]. It authorizes cooperative farming associations to acquire agricultural lands to be designated as 'state emergency relief farms,' to purchase, repair, maintain and erect necessary buildings, and to borrow funds from the R.F.C. or other federal agency. The associations are to set off the lands in suitable plots with necessary buildings which are to be leased to heads of unemployed families who are capable of farming them. The yearly rental of one tenth of the cost is to begin at the date fixed by the association, in addition to which the lessee is to pay taxes. The rental money is to be credited first to payment of interest, not to exceed six per cent, on the investment by the association, and then to the principal until the whole is paid, at which time the association is to deed the land to the lessee."

SYMONDS, N. G.

(590)

ELECTRICITY BOOSTING "BACK-TO-THE-FARM". ATTRACTIONS OF MODERN IMPROVEMENTS HELP SPEED UP MIGRATION FROM CITY TO THE SOIL. Md. Farmer 17(3): 14. February 1, 1933.

TABER, L. J.

(591)

ADDRESS . . . before the National Grange, annual session, Boise, Idaho, November 15, 1933. 23 pp. [n.p. 1933.]

In his discussion of maintenance homesteads, Mr. Taber speaks in favor of the Government's program, but says, "The interests of agriculture must be protected in this new program by seeing that undesirable groups are not moved from the city to rural areas and that undue burdens are not placed on farm communities for educational facilities and poor relief."

TABER, L. J.

(592)

FARM COLONIZATION PLAN IS CRITICIZED. WOULD RETARD AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY, GRANGE MASTER TELLS PRESIDENT. U.S. Daily 7 (53): 3. May 4, 1932.

Mr. Taber in a conference with President Hoover, on May 3, said: "There is great danger in any organized colonization movement because agriculture is depressed and farm prices are low and the farmer has little, if any, money. There is, therefore, no great prospect of the man leaving a job in the city or town to find employment on the farm."

TUGWELL, R. G.

(593)

MAN CONTINUALLY STRIVING TO OVERCOME NATURAL EROSIONS IN CORPS, BUILDINGS. MANY FORGOTTEN CITIES PERPETUATE REMINDER OF FLAGGING HOPES. Richmond (Va.) News Leader, September 30, 1933.

"The striking illustration which is furnished by a completely abandoned community is only a more exaggerated form of something which is constant and which we hope to control better in the future than it was controlled in the past. Our methods up to now have been purely negative and haphazard ones. It is hoped to make them more positive and less haphazard. An illustration of this is furnished by the provision in the recovery act of an initial fund of \$25,000,000 for what were called there 'subsistence homesteads.'"

(594)

THE PLACE OF GOVERNMENT IN A NATIONAL LAND PROGRAM. Address . . . before a joint meeting of the American Economic Association, American Statistical Association, and the Farm Economic Association, at Philadelphia, Pa. . . December 29, 1933. 19 pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. Agr. 1933. [Mimeographed.]

The following is quoted from pp. 13-14:

"This movement back to the farm is a temporary phenomenon of the depression; if we can reestablish industrial activity on a satisfactory basis, the normal cityward trend will reappear. The continuous increase in output per worker, both on farms and in factories, and the fact that the per capita consumption of many farm products is not very flexible, while the demand for most industrial products seems to be almost indefinitely elastic makes it practically inevitable that the population in commercial agriculture will continue to decrease, once a functioning industrial life is reestablished to absorb the excess workers.

"In fact, we already had too many commercial farmers before the depression. Three-fourths of our farmers already produce all that we can consume domestically; the remaining quarter on small unproductive farms produce relatively little. If full use were made of what is already known of the technique of farm production we could probably raise all the farm products we need with half our present farmers, or 12½ percent of our total working population. These facts focus attention on the human side of the problem. There are many persons who are happier in a simple existence, living largely through their own efforts in a self-sufficient way. The peasant homes of Europe are evidence that simplicity of this sort is satisfactory. We had it once in America; and there are those who feel that we lost something valuable in our departure from it. Some of our remaining self-sufficient farmers would prefer to go on living as they are; in many cases, however, they would be glad to exchange their present unproductive farms for better-located and more fertile tracts; and to have the opportunity to do some outside work from time to time, in forestry or in near-by small-scale industry. Our 'subsistence homesteads' projects will provide some exceedingly useful experiments in this direction; the proportion of our population which likes to lead semi-independent lives, with some acres to guarantee their own subsistence, and with supplementary opportunities for income from industry, may be larger than we suspect. The cultural level of such living, too, may be raised by education in handicrafts and other home industries. As a whole, however, I am inclined to believe that such settlements will function merely as small eddies of retreat for exceptional persons; and that the greater part of our population will prefer to live and work in the more active and vigorous main stream of a highly complex civilization. To the extent that this is true, we must be prepared to absorb very large numbers of persons from farms into our general industrial and urban life."

TUGWELL, R. G.

(595)

THE PLANNED USE OF LAND; A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO INSURE PERMANENT RURAL PROSPERITY. Today 1(13): 6-7, 23, 24. January 20, 1934.

Describes a program for withdrawing submarginal land from cultivation and shifting the population on that land to better areas. The writer says in part in the concluding paragraphs of the article: "The new prosperity ought not only to absorb all the presently unemployed, but many of our unneeded farmers as well. They do not, however, need to crowd into the cities. . . A part of the vision of the future which many of us think we see, therefore, is a development of decentralization. And when this is done, another possibility opens up: The union of farming and factory work. . . This is the idea which is being pursued by the Subsistence Homestead Division, though its work needs to be greatly enlarged. There are other possibilities also, some of which have been used abroad. One, for instance, is the assembly of large blocs suitable for forestation under public ownership and the settling on them of families provided with perhaps five or ten of the best acres for cultivation and with a guarantee of a hundred days' work a year on the growing timber. . . This new view of the relation of industry and agriculture has underlain all the emergency measures. . . Years will be required for the changes we must effect; and the temporary program should carry the farmers through these years without unnecessary hardship. . ."

TYLOR, W. R.

(596)

RECENT TRENDS IN CITY AND COUNTRY POPULATION. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 9: 63-74. 1933.

A section is devoted to the farm population. It includes statistics showing population movements to and from the farm since the census of 1910.

Mr. Tylor says: "However, the increasing farm population—a product of the depression—is after all rather a diminished rural exodus than a pronounced trek back to the farm. The above figures, of course, do not take into account the increased planting of small subsistence gardens of less than three acres on the part of city folk, which is a modified form of increasing agricultural activity but which cannot be interpreted as adding to any farm population.

"At the same time the late decennial increase . . . in the rural population and the total rural rate of increase, as distinct from the farm population, are partially attributable to the development of 'acre-lot' or 'amphibian farming' colonies on the urban fringe, which amount in many instances to the city laborer's country home. This is evidenced when it is noted that such urban states as Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania collectively showed an increase of 1,085,345 in their rural populations, by far the greater part being assignable to city workers seeking country homes, whereas such agricultural states as Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the seven West North Central States reported a rural increase of but 70,452.

"A valid appraisal of the late back-to-the-farm movement occurs in the 'Editorial of the Day' of the Chicago Tribune for July 18, 1932, taken from the Bloomington, Ill., Pantagraph. The caption is 'Why Back to the Farm'. In summary, it states that the back-to-the-farm movement has a different significance for different sections of the country. In this section of the country there is not much room for it, since returning landowners must displace the tenant on the home farm or else change his status to that of a hired man. Although a living can be had from the farm, farming is certainly not attractive from the commercial standpoint. However, on poor and cheap lands, in the eastern and southern states, where the land gives a means of living impossible to find elsewhere at present, it may serve to afford the unemployed an opportunity for the time being to be relatively self-supporting, and therefore be important as a means of unemployment relief. But many of these would-be farmers are not farmers and most of them may be expected to return to city jobs when prosperity returns. On the other hand, truck gardening on small plots on the urban fringe, which provides a measure of self-support while doing part-time city work, is an important phase of this movement, and it remains to be seen how long this phase of the present trend will be retained."

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

(597)

RELIEF OF DISTRESS DUE TO UNEMPLOYMENT. Hearings . . . 72d Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 11055, H.R. 11056, and H.R. 12097, bills for the relief of

distress due to unemployment, to create a committee for Federal, State, and local cooperation in placing qualified unemployed persons on unoccupied farms for the purpose of growing subsistence food crops during the continuance of the unemployment emergency. April 29, 30, May 2, 6, 1932. 112 pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1932.

Among those testifying were John D. Black, Bernarr McFadden, who included in his statement an article entitled "Back to the Farm—Is It the Remedy?" which was published in *Liberty* for May 21, 1932; (He also told of an experiment tried out in Greenville, S.C., by Secretary Doak in placing 42 destitute families on farm land); Hugh McRae; Charles L. Richardson, Department of Labor, who also spoke more at length on the Greenville experiment successfully carried out in cooperation with the Red Cross; Mrs. E. R. Lumsden, McFadden Publications; Mae A. Schnurr, Bureau of Reclamation, who included in her remarks a statement on aided and directed settlement in foreign countries; Albert E. Reitzel, John P. Murchison, Walter S. Ufford, Mrs. H. H. Lund, E. J. Mins, C. H. Reese, Mrs. Frederick Brooks, Minalcus Lankford and Father John O'Grady. A paper by Edwin S. Potter entitled "Where Workers Fear No Unemployment—the Story of the Substantial Success of the Llano Cooperative Colony in Louisiana, Which Now Projects Similar Groups in Other Sections, with a Review of Previous Colony Experiments" is also included in the hearings.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY. (598)

INFORMATION AS AN AID TO UNEMPLOYED WHO SEEK OPPORTUNITIES IN RURAL AREAS . . . Report [To accompany S.J.Res. 169] U.S. Cong. 72d, 1st sess., Senate Rept. 799, 2 pp. 1932.

This report consists of letters from the chairman of the Federal Farm Board and the Secretary of Agriculture expressing their approval of the measure and promising their cooperation. The Secretary of Agriculture points out that the lack of an appropriation for the resolution will limit the amount of cooperation his Department can supply.

THE UNITED COMMUNITIES. Hearing before a subcommittee . . . 73rd Cong., 1st sess., on S. 1142, a bill for the purpose of providing industrial and agricultural communities for the absorption of unemployed citizens of the United States, and for issuance of self-liquidating bonds for the establishment thereof. May 10, 1933. 47 pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1933. (599)

Contents: Letter from Secretary H. A. Wallace disapproving S. 1142; statement of G. T. Pickett on the bill and on the Llano Cooperative Colony; statements of H. E. Gasch and Frederick Haller; statement of E. S. Potter who submitted, in cooperation with Mr. Haller, a revision of S. 1142; and detailed information about the Llano Cooperative Colony submitted by Mr. Pickett.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (600)

CITY WORKERS MOVING TO LAND MOSTLY THOSE OF FARM TRAINING. U.S. Daily 7 (215): 1, 3. November 28, 1932.

Survey made public November 26.

FARM POPULATION GAIN IN 1931. U.S. Dept. Agr. Crops & Markets 9: 319. 1932. (601)

"These figures do not take into account another change that has been widely heralded as a 'back-to-the farm' movement, a change that has been under way since 1930. Many city and town families are now planting subsistence gardens of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 acres where formerly they purchased all of their foods. Some of these families have moved to abandoned farms as a means of lowering their house rents in addition to raising some of their foods. Others have obtained small plots of ground close enough to their present homes to avoid moving. Relief agencies in several cities have aided by furnishing seeds, fertilizer, some gardening equipment, and the use of plots of ground. In a lesser number of cases these agencies have moved families out to houses where some cultivable plots of ground would be more accessible.

"The bureau points out that this movement is not a genuine back-to-the-farm movement since very few of the people are engaged in farming as a busi-

ness. It is almost wholly an attempt to obtain low-cost housing and partial subsistence . . ."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(602)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE [H. A. WALLACE] 1933. U.S. Dept. Agr. Rpt. Sec. 1933: 24-25.

Mr. Wallace, in discussing the movement back to the farm, favors a directed and guided movement such as that embodied in the Subsistence Homesteads Project under the Department of the Interior. Mr. Wallace also favors the decentralization of such industries as are "economically adapted to small units located in the smaller towns and villages."

Finally, he feels that if much urban unemployment should persist for a long time, "it may be necessary to modify our former ideal of a highly efficient commercial agriculture, and to facilitate so-called 'subsistence farming.'"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, EXTENSION SERVICE.

(603)

SUBSISTENCE GARDENS FLOURISH. U.S. Dept. Agr., Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. Rev. 4 (7): 109, 110. 1933.

Contains reviews of reports that have come in from the States which give some idea of the extent and value of the subsistence gardens in Kansas, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Colorado.

(604)

THE TABLOID FARM. U.S. Dept. Agr., Ext. Serv., Ext. Serv. Rev. v. 3, no. 7, following p. 112. 1932.

Consists mainly of a reprint of a recent editorial from the Columbus (Ohio) Journal which says that it seems logical that ultimately following the thrift garden development and a decentralization movement caused by unemployed city people moving back to the country, there will emerge a third development—the tabloid farm of from one half acre to several acres in extent on which may be raised vegetables, fruit, and poultry, and perhaps a pig.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

(605)

SUBSISTENCE GARDENS; SOME BRIEF REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL, COMMUNITY, AND MUNICIPAL PROJECTS PREPARED FROM REPORTS RECEIVED FROM STATES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES. Prepared for the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief. 26 pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1932.

This pamphlet is in two sections. The first gives brief reports from the garden supervisors of five industrial States—Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia—of a few of the subsistence-gardening projects in their States. Reports are given of the work of The Vehicle Supply Co., Cairo, Ill.; The International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.; The Chicago & Illinois Midland Railroad, Springfield, Ill.; Sefton Container Corporation, Anderson, Ind.; International Harvester Co., Richmond Ind.; The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio; The Dayton Malleable Iron Co., Dayton, Ohio; The Consolidated Coal Co., Fairmont, W.Va.; United States Coal & Coke Co., Gary, W.Va.; and the projects in Jeffersonville, Kokomo, Muncie, and Wabash, Ind.; Barberton, and Columbus, Ohio.

Part II contains miscellaneous reports on subsistence gardens. The Detroit thrift gardens are described in detail, including administration and organization, financial statement, etc. Projects carried on by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., in Chicago; The Public Welfare Association in Rockford, Ill.; Whittin Machine Works in Whitinsville, Mass.; The Family Welfare Association in Minneapolis; The Citizens' Garden Committee in Akron; The Family Welfare Association in Lima, Ohio; The Unemployment Committee of Pittsburgh; Village Garden Club of Sewickley, Pa.; Frost Lumber Industries of Grigsby, Tex.; Mayor's Committee on Unemployment Relief in Houston; and the work in Fayetteville, W.Va., are also described more briefly.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS.

(606)

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PURPOSES AND POLICIES OF THE DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS. U.S. Dept. Int., Div. Subsistence Homesteads Circ. 1, 13 pp. 1933. [Mimeographed.]

In five parts: Statutory and Executive Authority; Problems to which the Legislation is Directed; General Program and Policies of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads; Applications for Financial Assistance; National Advisory Committee on Subsistence Homesteads.

Among the more specific problems with which this legislation is designed to deal are the following: stranded industrial population groups; "over-aged" workers; the shorter workday and work week; cyclical unemployment; seasonal industry; decentralization of industry; stranded agricultural communities; suburban living and better housing.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (607)
GARDENS FOR UNEMPLOYED WORKERS. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis.
Monthly Labor Rev. 35: 495-497. 1932.

A short account of the subsistence gardens for unemployed workers sponsored by railroads, various Indiana concerns and organizations, the Ford plants, the B. F. Goodrich Co., the Batcheller Works of the American Fork & Hoe Co., the United States Steel Corporation, and other organizations.

(608)
SUBSISTENCE-HOMESTEAD MOVEMENT UNDER NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT.
U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 37: 1327-1330.
1933.

Contains the recommendations of the advisory committee on subsistence homesteads, discusses the types of projects to be established, and describes the Arthurdale and Dayton projects.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. (609)
THE BACK-TO-THE-FARM AND FARM-FACTORY MOVEMENT. U.S. Dept. Int.
Ann. Rept. Sec. 1932-33: 283-284. 1933.

Discusses briefly the back-to-the-farm movement and the initial project under the subsistence-homestead plan, which has been established in West Virginia.

Brief sections are included under these titles: "Part-time Farmers and Gardeners"; and "Cooperative Effort Under Live-at-Home Programs."

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR EMPLOYMENT. (610)
HOME GARDENS FOR EMPLOYMENT AND FOOD. 8 pp. Washington, D.C. [1931].
(Community plans and action, no. 6.)

"This pamphlet, on the basis of reports of community experience, seeks to give an outline of ways in which a garden movement may be developed. The first section describes opportunities for providing employment in garden work; the second section gives plans for the organization and operation of emergency food gardens in areas where they are recommended as being applicable." The plan of the Muncie, Ind., Community Garden Association is described in some detail on pp. 5-7. Included are a history of the organization, the tentative budget for 1,000 home gardens, seed requirements, and cost of labor supervision, equipment, and fertilizer used.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT'S ORGANIZATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF. (611)
RAILROAD SUBSISTENCE GARDENS. 18 pp., Washington, D.C. 1932.
[Mimeographed.]

Consists of excerpts from reports outlining subsistence garden plans of the railroads.

(612)
SUBSISTENCE GARDENS IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY. 11 pp. Washington,
D.C. 1932. [Mimeographed.]

"With residential construction at a low level throughout the country and building material production and sales greatly reduced, lumber manufacturers in all sections are encouraging their part-time employees and former employees to plant subsistence gardens.

"This policy was quite generally followed last year by lumber manufacturers as a practical aid to employees for whom part-time work could not always be provided. This spring the subsistence garden plan is being expanded by many companies.

"Subsistence gardens have been adopted as a permanent policy by some lumber companies, which have encouraged the planting of such plots and the canning of surplus products for winter use.

"Numerous interesting reports concerning subsistence garden projects in the lumber industry have come to the attention of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief."—Introduction.

- W., P. O. (613)
BACK TO THE FARM? Mont. Farmer 20 (5): 2. November 1, 1932.

This is a letter signed by P. O. W., questioning the back-to-the-land movement.

- WALKER, ELIZABETH. (614)
NEW PLANS TO SOLVE THE RIDDLE OF NOT ENOUGH JOBS. Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star, Mag. Sec. August 27, 1933. p. 3.

"Five-eighths of an acre of land and three to six months' work in a shop is Chicago's suggestion for attacking the distressing dilemma of the machine age. Dayton, Ohio, has already started work on a scheme to establish homestead developments within a radius of 15 miles from the city, each homestead to cover 160 acres on which 35 to 50 families would be established."

"One of these homestead units, already has been organized seven miles west of the city."

- WATKINS, D. W. (615)
FARMING NOT SIMPLE UNEMPLOYED WARNED. SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERT [D. W. WATKINS] URGES BARRING OF UNSUITABLE LAND TO FORESTALL FAILURE. N.Y. Times, March 19, 1933. p. 7.

- WEAVER, F. P. (616)
"BACK-TO-THE-LAND" PLAN. Pa. Farmer 107 (2): 29. July 23, 1932.

The writer raises some questions that need to be considered in connection with the back-to-the-farm movement. What provision will be made for the additional burden to be put on the rural sections in the way of schools, funds for poor relief, roads, etc.?

- WELLING, T. R. (617)
BACK TO THE FARM. Utah Farmer 54 (3): 3. September 10, 1933.

Mr. Welling writes: "Let me state the premise upon which this article is written: people generally who have been used to emporiums, delicatessens, apartments, grand openings, etc., usually go to pieces pitifully on the farm. As one who has spent a short lifetime on the farm let me in a spirit of kindness assemble a few generalities for the consideration of the city bred back-to-the-farm enthusiast."

Conclusion in part: "'Back to the Farm' is being popularized and to a strong, healthy, determined, rural stalwart it is not so damaging, but to those less adequately qualified it is a pitfall."

- WHELPTON, P. K. (618)
THE EXTENT, CHARACTER AND FUTURE OF THE NEW LANDWARD MOVEMENT. Jour. Farm Econ. 15: 57-66. 1933.

"As long as jobs are scarce in cities and unemployed city dwellers can find a place in the country where food and shelter can be obtained in other ways than by money payment, it seems certain that the urban exodus will continue."

Discussion by T. L. Smith, E. H. Wiecking, L. C. Gray, pp. 66-72. Reprint of Mr. Whelpton's article also in the library of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

- WILBUR, R. (619)
IN AN AGE OF TRANSITION. Commonweal 17: 317-318. 1933.

Changes being wrought by modern machine industry and the consequent swollen urban civilization fill the Catholic Church with alarm. The only practicable thing to do is "to move the larger part of the population back onto the land through the rehabilitation of household industry combined with small-scale farming. The whole combination will have to be facilitated and indeed made concretely possible by developing to the uttermost the possibilities of the modern machine process for producing light, portable, cheap machinery as simple and yet as comprehensive in its productive capacity as may be."

WILHELM, DONALD.

(620)

AMERICA RETURNS TO THE SOIL. OUR PAY ROLL PIONEERS ARE DIGGING IN WHILE WAITING FOR INDUSTRY TO REVIVE. A NEW AMERICA IS IN THE MAKING. *Rev. of Reviews and World's Work* 87 (5): 31-32. 1933.

(621)

EXODUS, 1933. *New Outlook* 161 (9): 43-45. 1933.

"More than 1,000,000 people have gone back to the farm; but it is estimated that another 4,000,000 have gone back to the land. The meaning of these two movements is explained."

WILSON, C. M.

(622)

AMERICAN PEASANTS. *Commonweal* 19: 147-149. 1933.

The writer thinks that "the nation is again seeking rural refuge, more well-anchored peasants in place of the millions of disillusioned city drifters." He believes in "sane projects in land colonization" and describes several projects which are progressing, or are being planned. They are the unemployed colony at Concord Springs in Madison County, Ark., led by George Perrine; the project to place unemployed coal miners of Dallas and Polk Counties, Iowa, on the land, suggested by Father L. G. Ligutti; the Italian settlement at Tontitown, Ark.; and the experiment led by Emery Stassick of the agricultural development department of the Missouri Pacific Railway in Glenmora, La.

WILSON, M. L.

(622a)

A NEW LAND-USE PROGRAM: THE PLACE OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS. *Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 10 (1): 1-12. February 1934.

"Back-to-the-land movements, so frequently advocated in recent years, imply not only the physical return to the soil of a considerable part of our population, but point to the need of a complete review of the question of land utilization in the solution of current economic problems. We are being forced to consider once more the whole problem of the relation between human society and the soil, and questions of land use promise to play an increasingly important part in the development of future policies affecting not only agriculture, but our whole economic structure.

"Among the newer programs which revolve about a revised policy of land utilization is the subsistence homestead plan. The need for greater security among industrial workers has been one factor responsible for this idea; the agricultural situation has also created the belief that a return to a more self-sufficient farming practice, by at least a certain part of our farm population, is essential to agriculture and, therefore, national economic recovery. The subsistence homestead idea is new to this country; there are both possibilities as well as dangers inherent in its application. In many ways it may be said to be one of the most ambitious thrusts of the present administration toward effecting long-term adjustments in our economic body."

Mr. Wilson discusses part-time farming, which is one version of the subsistence-homesteads idea. He describes previous experience with back-to-the-land movements, both in the United States and in other countries.

In his discussion of the economic bases of the present plan, Mr. Wilson says: "Why is it, then, in view of this dismal record of the past, that the United States Government has the temerity to institute a new program of land settlement? The answer is twofold: (1) because we believe that the best available knowledge and intelligence have rarely been brought to bear on individual land settlement projects; and (2) because we see the emergence of new tendencies in our national economy, which provide a far greater demand for the subsistence homestead program than has existed before."

The proposed project in Georgia is described in detail, and the projects at Reedsville, near Morgantown, W.Va., and in Randolph County, W.Va., are mentioned.

Among other principles which are offered in support of the subsistence homestead program are: the decentralization of industry; the development of garden homes in the outskirts of large urban centers; and the problem of stranded industrial populations, which the subsistence homesteads will help to solve.

"To facilitate the administration of the subsistence homestead program and to provide a legal connection between the Division of Subsistence Homesteads and the individual projects, a Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation has been formed. Subsidiary corporations are formed to administer

each project, the stock of such corporations being owned completely by the parent federal organization."

The point is stressed that the subsistence homestead work is not primarily a relief program. Homesteaders will be required to repay the loans extended to them by the Government through the local corporations, and for that reason at least they must be people who have some sort of cash income.

WILSON, M. L. (622b)

THE PLACE OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS IN OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 16: 73-84. 1934.

Discussion by Carle C. Zimmerman, pp. 84-87.

The writer discusses "some of the background of the present subsistence homestead movement, some of the philosophy which is involved in it and some of the experiments which are now getting underway." He closes by discussing the place of "this new pattern of life" in our future national economy, and gives the views of the pessimists and the group which he terms "conditioned optimists."

WING, D. C. (623)

HOME AT LAST. ONE OF AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN AGRICULTURAL WRITERS FORSAKES THE SUBWAYS FOR THE SOIL. *Country Home* 57 (1): 18, 19, 28, 29. 1933.

This is an account of the experiences of the author who has forsaken his city home for a home in the country. "We have invested our 'all' in this venture. Having also invested my energy and thought in it, I feel at home at last. The only battle ground for unchained men is the good earth."

DECENTRALIZATION OF INDUSTRY¹

ANONYMOUS. (624)

DECENTRALIZATION OF INDUSTRY WOULD HELP AGRICULTURE. *Hoard's Dairymen* 72: 368, 423. 1927.

Quotes Gen. G. E. Tripp, in a recent address before the National Electric Light Association. Mr. Tripp said "considerable economies for both industry and wage earner can be secured by establishing relatively small unit plants in the small towns of the rural districts." He said that decentralization would increase the farmer's earning capacity and bring electricity to the farm, thus increasing its business value and making the home more attractive.

(625)

DECENTRALIZING OF INDUSTRY. *Natl. Repub.* 17 (10): 13. 1930.

Mentions resolution [S.Res. 191] introduced by Senator Sheppard in the Seventy-first Congress asking the Department of Commerce for certain information and also "the collection of information by the Secretary of Agriculture as to the extent which factories may be operated in connection with farms or in small communities."

The change suggested by Senator Sheppard "would increase the value of farm lands and the opportunities of farm tenants through the growth of local centers of population with advantages not available in isolated localities. . . . The advantages to agriculture and manufacturing would be mutual."

(626)

MILLION JOBLESS MAY BE REMOVED. FAMILIES STRANDED IN ECONOMIC EDDY TO BE MOVED IN BETTER SECTIONS. *Washington (D.C.) Star*, January 30, 1934.

A report of a press conference at which Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, told of the administration's plans for purchasing submarginal land and for shifting populations stranded by the closing of industries to better locations.

This article is followed by an item from Detroit which states that the administration's plan possibly means the "realization on a nation-wide scale of Henry Ford's plan for a partnership between industry and agriculture."

¹No attempt has been made to make this section complete.

ANONYMOUS.

(627)

NEW PLANTS—WHERE AND WHY. NINE BIG CITIES REPORT 619 NEW FIRMS, MOSTLY SMALL ONES, AND ADD TO THE EVIDENCE THAT INDUSTRY IS DECENTRALIZING. *Business Week*, April 5, 1933, p. 20.

(628)

THE REAL INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM. *Independent* 55: 692-694. 1903.

Editorial which says that the growth of cities has been an industrial problem. "It was a necessity arising out of the development of steam power. . . Farm machinery lessened the number of men required to do farm work, while manufacturing machinery gave employment to larger numbers in the city. . . Conditions which drew the people into masses reached the maximum power and influence about 1894, there is now a reaction, purely industrial, toward country life. . . It seems more probable that the factory will give way largely to smaller manufacturing establishments, scattered about among the rural population. Yet some of the industries taken from the old farm house will go back where they came from." Cites instances of looms for weaving installed in private homes in Europe.

(629)

REBUILD OUR VILLAGES AND IMPROVE OUR FARMS. *La. Farmer and Dairyman* 1(1): 14. 1933.

Editorial in which it is stated that the centralization of industry is "a bad thing for the country as a whole,"—and that it "is to be hoped that the outcome of it all will be this: That the people of the rural districts will realize that money is best invested and best spent in their own community where it can bring them both direct and indirect returns."

BLACK, J. W.

(630)

OFF BALANCE. DECENTRALIZATION CONSIDERED AS A SOLUTION FOR OUR AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. *Com. West.* 60 (17): 13-14, 23, 38. October 25, 1930.

BRADFORD, E. S.

(631)

THE INFLUENCE OF CHEAP POWER ON FACTORY LOCATION AND ON FARMING. *Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann.* 207: 91-95. 1925.

"These three results—the freeing of factories to locate in suburb or country hamlet, the movement of population with the factories away from the congested centers and the freeing of the farmer further from the hard work involved in agricultural operations—are likely to follow in the wake of low priced power." Dot maps accompany the article.

CABOT, PHILIP.

(632)

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL ERA. *Harvard Business Rev.* 12: 222-229. 1934.

The writer suggests the disintegration of industry because he thinks that "our national enthusiasm for organization has carried integration far beyond the point of diminishing returns," and that "if skillfully planned and wisely it would increase the stability of our industrial structure by lowering its center of gravity." He thinks that the movement will need careful planning both for industry and agriculture and that in order to raise the ship "which has lain on her beam ends for three years" we need "more ballast, better planning of sail area, and more intelligent control aloft and aloft."

CHASE, STUART.

(633)

LET'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY. *Forum* 83: 302-307. 1930.

"All the facts recited above show that the decentralization movement is actually here and is gaining ground. . . the new decentralization promises us something of the economic stability of the old self-supporting community together with a vast increase in energy available for community work."

(634)

A NEW DEAL. 257 pp. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1932.

The following is quoted from p. 191 of the chapter on The Third Road: "Agriculture appears to be left out of consideration. It is not. The stabilization of price levels and a freer flow of purchasing power will be of particular aid to farmers. Industrial decentralization, which means in effect breaking down the sharp distinction between factory and farm, will also prove beneficent, if wisely planned. . ."

CROWTHER, SAMUEL, IN COLLABORATION WITH MYRON C. TAYLOR, ALFRED P. SLOAN, JR., HENRY FORD, [AND OTHERS]. (635)
 A BASIS FOR STABILITY. 360 pp. Boston, Little, Brown, & Co. 1932.

In Ch. 13, The Farm as It Is, by Frank O. Lowden, the following statement occurs:

"The development of home industry on the farm is, however, an affair of the rather distant future. There is also the less remote possibility that in many sections, owing to the decentralizing of industry, the factory workers will be part-time farmers and the farmers will be part-time factory workers. This movement is progressing more rapidly than many imagine, for the unemployment in the large industrial centers has sent many ex-farmers back to the land again. It may be that out of all this will come a permanent change in our economic structure and that a considerable number of people will have one foot in industry and another foot in agriculture and be wholly dependent on neither. But, although this result will be desirable, it will not of itself solve either the problems of agriculture or the problems of industry but merely add to the insurance of the livelihood of the individual by spreading his risk. Everything that the farm needs to do or needs to have done for it will hold, regardless of the status of the individual. For instance, it would not solve the factory unemployment problem for all workers' wives to take in washing. Highly specialized farming may be a part-time job and may require a complement of some other sort of work but balanced farming is a full-time job."

ELLIOTT, F. F. (636)
 STATISTICAL AND OTHER MATERIAL RELATING TO DECENTRALIZATION IN INDUSTRY. 32 pp. [Washington, D.C., 1926] [Typewritten.]

Copy on file in the library of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

GESCHELIN, JOSEPH. (637)
 IS DECENTRALIZATION INDUSTRY'S NEXT STEP? THE CURRENT ALREADY HAS STARTED TO RUN IN THAT DIRECTION, BUT MORE FACTS ARE NEEDED FOR A CONCLUSIVE ANSWER. *Automotive Indus.* 68: 584-585, 588. 1933.
 The writer's concluding paragraphs are as follows:

"But the conclusion is inevitable, that if we are to decentralize or make any other significant change in our economic institutions, it will be because of irresistible economic forces and not as a result of purely economic or sociologic theory. In fact, when the statistics arising from industrial operations during this last depression become available, much light will be shed on the problem discussed here.

"We shall be in a position to know very soon just how the decentralized communities fared during the depression. Were they better off than other industrial centers? These statistics will be more telling than any amount of theory or conjecture."

HARRIMAN, H. I. (638)
 FACTORY AND FARM IN DOUBLE HARNESS. WITH INDUSTRY TURNING TO RURAL AREAS AN OLD TREND IS REVERSED AND VAST SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS ARE RAISED. *N.Y. Times Mag.*, October 15, 1933, pp. 6-7.

The movement toward decentralization of industry and a union of farm and factory and its broad implications are discussed. Extracts are given from a report by the Connecticut State Unemployment Commission which gives data on part-time farming in six small industrial towns [Chester, Colchester, East Hampton, Essex, Middlefield, and Saybrook] of Connecticut and a study of part-time farming in Massachusetts by David Rozman of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station. The part-time farming of the hatters at Danbury is also described.

The writer concludes as follows: "There are, obviously, limitations upon what may be done in this direction; these cannot arbitrarily be set aside. Some types of industry cannot be pulled apart without the loss of efficiency. They will still be carried on in huge plants. Neither is it likely to be profitable or advantageous to attempt to sprinkle the Western plains with smokestacks. But the possibilities and advantages of decentralization are only beginning to be recognized and are yet to be fully appreciated."

HELLMAN, F. S., COMP.

(639)

LIST OF RECENT REFERENCES ON LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES INCLUDING MIGRATION AND DECENTRALIZATION. 11 pp. [Washington, D.C.] Libr. Cong. Div. Bibliog. 1933. [Typewritten.]

"This list is confined almost entirely to the more recent literature."

LEECH, HARPER.

(640)

THE PARADOX OF PLENTY . . . With an introduction by Virgil Jordan. 203 pp. New York and London, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1932.

Authorities, sources, and citations, pp. 202-203.

In the last chapter entitled "Toward a Simpler World", the author says that industrial "decentralization is fact, not theory."

"The economic tides are running so strong against the great city that not even the powerful stimulation it has received from more distributable energy can assure its continued growth, even in suburban form . . .

"Outside these great urban belts a new economic localism is springing up.

"The smaller communities and the countryside are again headed toward economic self-sufficiency and will stand in less and less need of the specialized goods and services which they have been receiving from the metropolitan centers on an increasing scale, since steam power began its destruction of the more primitive industries of the agrarian eras.

"One of the most striking economic trends observable today is the decline of the one-industry town, compared to the community with more diverse industries. For a long time industrial diversity was one of the elements of metropolitan strength as contrasted to the smaller factory center like Gloversville, New York, or Danbury, Connecticut, for instance."

Part of this chapter appears under the same title in Rev. of Reviews 85 (4): 48-49. 1932.

McCARTY, H. H.

(641)

INDUSTRIAL MIGRATION IN THE UNITED STATES 1914-27. Iowa Univ., Col. Com., Bur. Business Research, Iowa Studies in Business 7, 79 pp. [Iowa City] 1930.

Chapter 5 is devoted to The Ruralization of Industry by which the author means the movement of establishments out of the larger cities and into the suburbs or smaller centers. Statistics are given from which the following conclusions are drawn: "1. There is no indication of a migration of industry out of the 64 leading American cities . . . 2. The trend toward decentralization was greatest in the Middle Atlantic, New England, and East and West South Central groups in each of which more than one half the cities showed a smaller percentage of their State's industry in 1927 than in 1914. The majority of the cities in all other parts of the country recorded increases. 3. There is no indication of 'a definite decline of manufacturing in the large cities.' . . .

"American industry shows scant signs of becoming 'ruralized.'"

MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES COMPANY.

(642)

AMERICA'S NEW FRONTIER. 79 pp. Chicago, 1929.

This is a discussion of the decentralization of industry since the advent of cheap electric power.

MITCHELL, W. N.

(643)

TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL LOCATION IN THE CHICAGO REGION SINCE 1920. Chicago Univ., School of Business, Studies in Business Admin., v. 4, no. 1, 76 pp., illus. Chicago. 1933.

The purpose of this study, as stated in the author's preface, is "to sketch in outline the changes in industrial location which have occurred in one important metropolitan area during a period of great industrial activity."

MORGAN, H. A.

(644)

THE SOUTHERN TREND OF DECENTRALIZATION—A MOVEMENT TO BE SPONSORED. In Conference on Stabilization of Industry and Agriculture, University of Tennessee, 1932. [Addresses] pp. 2-6.

MORSE, S. F.

(645)

RURAL FACTORY IN FARM RELIEF. Manfrs. Rec. 99 (1): 40. January 1, 1931.

"What is to become of the farmers who will probably be eliminated by their inability to raise agricultural products at a cost below current prices? . . . The answer apparently lies in the plans of public utility com-

panies for farming super-power mergers. If the federal and state governments are wise enough not to hamper the utilities with various legal restrictions, like those proposed by Governor Roosevelt of New York, cheap electric power will soon be available not only to cities but also throughout the rural districts of the country. This extension of cheap power will permit decentralization of certain industries which do not require large central plants and proximity to raw materials for low-cost production. By locating such plants in rural sections where there is surplus farm labor and employing this labor three or four days a week, the farmers could live on small farms and devote their spare time to raising enough produce to live on."

PIQUET, J. A. (646)

THE NEW FRONTIER. Survey Graphic 22: 509-511, 529, 531. 1933.

"Automobile, bus, and truck have given new freedom to industry and to industrial workers. How manufacturing is leaving congested cities to seek the 'new frontier' of our undeveloped areas, and what this decentralization means in terms of overhead, housing, health, and recreation is here discussed."

PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE ON HOME BUILDING AND HOME OWNERSHIP, WASHINGTON, D.C. (646a)

SLUMS, LARGE-SCALE HOUSING AND DECENTRALIZATION. Reports of the committees on blighted areas and slums . . . Large-scale operations . . . Business and housing . . . Industrial decentralization and housing. 245 pp., illus. Washington, D.C. [1932.]

Ch. IV, Industrial Decentralization and Housing, discusses factors influencing plant location in centralized or decentralized locations; trends toward further centralization or decentralization; interrelation of industrial decentralization and housing; etc. The towns of Radburn, N.J., and Mariemont, Ohio, are discussed.

Appendix I, Population Trends toward Concentration and Decentralization; appendix II, Location Tendencies of Industry in Selected Areas [New Jersey and Michigan].

ROOSEVELT, F. D. (647)

GROWING UP BY PLAN. Survey 67: 483-485, 506-507. 1932.

Mr. Roosevelt writes on regional planning as "an outstanding advocate of a practical kind of regionalism which would bring producers and consumers together not in a city market but on their own acres of farmland or rural village."

LOOKING FORWARD. 279 pp. New York, The John Day Co. [1933.] (648)

The following paragraphs are quoted from pp. 64-66 of the chapter on State Planning for Land Utilization:

"What will be done for the population now residing on these [New York] submarginal lands? First, most of the comparatively small number of people on those farms which are to be abandoned will be absorbed into the better farming areas of the State. Second, we are continuing the idea of the State-wide plan by studying the whole future population trend; here is where there is a definite connection between the rural dweller and the population engaged in industry, between the rural dweller and the city dweller, between the farmer and the people engaged in industry.

"Experiments have already been made in some states looking to a closer relationship between industry and agriculture. These take two forms—first, what may be called the bringing of rural life to industry; second, the bringing of industry to agriculture by the establishment of small industrial plants in areas which are now wholly given over to farming.

"In this particular connection the State of Vermont, through a splendid commission, seems to be taking the lead in seeking to bring industry to the agricultural regions.

"For example, in a valley in Vermont a wood turning factory for the making of knobs for the lids of kettles has already been so successful that the trend of the rural population to the city has been definitely stopped and the population of the valley finds that it can profitably engage in agriculture during the summer with a definite wage-earning capacity in the local factory during the winter months.

"Another example is that of one of the larger shoe manufacturers established in a New York village. Many of the workers live in this village and many others live in the open country within a radius of ten miles or more.

"As a nation we have only begun to scratch the surface along these lines and the possibility of diversifying our industrial life by sending a fair proportion of it into the rural district is one of the definite possibilities of the future. Cheap electric power, good roads and automobiles make such a rural-industrial development possible. Without question there are many industries which can succeed just as well, if not better, by bringing them to rural communities. At the same time these communities will be given higher annual income capacity. We will be restoring a balance."

Substantially the same material is contained in a chapter by Mr. Roosevelt entitled "Actualities of Agricultural Planning", which appeared in C. A. Beard's *America Faces the Future*.

ROOSEVELT, F. D.

(649)

A NEW RURAL PLANNING. Natl. Country Life Conf. Proc. (1931) 14: 10-17. 1932; also in *Rural Amer.* 9 (7): 7-9. 1931.

Much the same article, under title, *Back to the Land*, appeared in *Rev. of Reviews* 84 (4): 63-64. 1931.

"It is no longer necessary that an industrial worker should live in the shadow of the factory in which he works and as a matter of fact many of them do not. Especially where factories are situated on the outskirts of cities or in smaller communities the worker should have a wide range of choice for his home in terms of physical distance.

"Industry, too, has been freed of a great many old restrictions as to location . . . It doesn't need to be located close to a water power, nor does it need to be located in most cases near a fuel supply. High tension transmission of electric current has opened a new era in the transportation of power. The application of electric current to industrial uses has made other advancements. It is not necessary any longer to use power in large quantities or units to use it effectively . . . In many lines of manufacture small factories have become more feasible economically than before and some large manufacturing institutions have found it advantageous to erect in scattered localities branch plants where a portion of their manufacturing processes are carried on . . .

"All of these circumstances seem to indicate that industry of its own volition is likely to seek decentralization. They seem to point to the probability that we shall see more factories established in smaller communities and in agricultural regions and fewer comparatively in the largest centers and in old manufacturing communities. Already there has been a trend in that direction. Factories have found it profitable to move from New England to the West and South, seeking to divorce themselves from conditions for which their own individual management was partly but not exclusively to blame."

SOUTHEASTERN ECONOMICS CONFERENCE, ATLANTA, GA., 1928

(650)

THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH. 95 pp. Emory University, Ga., Banner Press. 1929. Decentralization of Industry in the South, by Marcus Whitman, pp. 27-31.

"So by way of summary it may be said that utility policies favor, and aggressively demand, industrial development in the South. They demand and encourage decentralization of industry. This does not mean decentralization of existing industry . . ."

Is Industry Decentralized in the South? by O. C. Ault, pp. 33-34. The writer gives figures to show that the trend is toward concentration rather than decentralization.

THOMPSON, W. S.

(651)

FUTURE OF THE LARGE CITY. *Amer. Mercury* 20: 327-337. 1930.

The author says: "We must not forget that in the future a larger and larger proportion of our population will work at nonagricultural occupations and will live in some kind of urban community. This is practically certain to happen because the increasing efficiency of farming is steadily releasing men for other occupations and there is every indication that this will continue for some time . . .

"In the building of a new social and economic order based on the full use of electricity and the gas-engine, I believe that we may look for some great changes in the structure of the large city of the future as compared with that of the city of today. In general, I believe that these changes will be in the direction of decentralization or living in less congested urban groups." He considers this "reorganization of the big city as absolutely essential if our mechanical civilization is to prove more than a very brief episode in the life of man, because there appears to be no likelihood that man can survive (racially) any length of time in the modern large city." In most large cities the true birth rate is below the true death rate already.

WALLACE, H. A. (652)
CONCRETE ROADS AND ELECTRICITY. Wallaces' Farmer 55: 1918. 1930.

Article on same subject in Wallaces' Farmer 56: 437, 1931, under Odds and Ends.

"Concrete roads and electricity make decentralization really practical for the first time . . .

"We can imagine the small manufacturing centers of the future, with the factories on one side of the concrete highway, and the stores and residences on the other side . . .

"If some cooperative genius could set a group of people on fire with the technical possibilities of combining small-scale manufacturing during the winter with agriculture in the summer, we believe that some very significant things might be accomplished."

WILSON, M. L. (653)
FARM RELIEF AND ALLOTMENT PLAN. 59 pp. [Minneapolis] Univ. Minnesota Press [1933] (Day and Hour Series of the University of Minnesota, no. 2.)

Mr. Wilson speaks of the early Mormon villages in which each villager, instead of living on a lot, lived on a block of 2 acres of land.

He says: "We have a poor national distribution of population and of industry. Industry should be decentralized and industrial cities built in which the workers, instead of living on town lots or in crowded apartment or tenement houses, will live in suburban communities patterned after the Mormon village, on plots of land from one to two acres in size. With the modern fast automobile and arterial highways, it is entirely practical for people to live twenty miles from their places of work. Rural electrification makes possible an entirely different type of suburban life than was possible a few years ago. Let us build new types of industrial cities with the industries and the stores as the center and the Mormon type of village extending for twenty miles in every direction. This will return to the working people the security they have lost. Their savings will go into paying for their houses and blocks of land and thus will give them security in their old age. On the blocks of land they will raise good gardens, perhaps keep some poultry and provide fruit and flowers for family use only, but they will not enter into competitive commercial agricultural production. The workers will utilize their leisure time in these garden operations and perhaps on the average produce an amount of food for home consumption which, if they purchased it at retail, would cost from \$100 to \$200 a year. But in addition to this, there are certain moral and spiritual values for all of us coming from this contact with the soil and from living with growing things. Such a type of life would give the working people, especially those whose working time is now spent on specialized jobs, not carrying through a complete job, the opportunity of beginning in the spring with the tillage of the soil and following through the operation with their own hands to the production of the food for consumption by their families during the winter. This type of industrial city would solve the problem of security and leisure time."

WOODS, R. L. (654)
SCATTERING INDUSTRY. World's Work 61(5): 56-58. 1932.

Gives some of the causes of the tendency toward decentralization of industry and thinks that such decentralization will help capital, laborer, and farmer alike.

WOOLLEY, E. M.

(655)

WANTED—TEN MILLION PEOPLE. North Amer. Rev. 235: 207-215. 1933.

"Decentralization of industry and a new conception of factory labor will shift that many men and women to less populated communities within a few years."

The author sets forth "facts concerning the vast tangle of population movements now in progress" as discovered during recent touring over the United States.

"In Mississippi a manufacturer who employs some scores of workers told me that nearly all of them lived on farms and made the best type of labor . . .

"On an Arkansas stage a local mayor said to me, 'In my town we have a factory and most of the hands come in from farms. One man, for instance, works there two or three days a week, but all his off-time is spent clearing and improving his land. In seven years his labor has added four thousand dollars in value to the farm . . . We want small factories in Arkansas where men can work out their independence this way. At least one member of a farm family should have factory work . . .'

"Kentucky is well organized for an influx of factories . . . 'We have big industries that follow the "live-on-the-farm principle",' said a manufacturer. 'Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee together have fewer people than the metropolitan district of New York has, and many corporation executives from the large Northern cities have been down here investigating. Here the living cost is half and wages go further, even if smaller. Besides, the workman is a free agent, and has a business of his own in the background that will always feed and shelter his family.'"

HENRY FORD'S FARM-FACTORY PLAN

ANONYMOUS.

(656)

FORD FINDS FARM AND FACTORY MAIN LINKS IN AGE OF PLENTY. DECLARES MACHINERY IS HONEST DEVELOPMENT AND SAYS MASS PRODUCTION SHOULD NOT BE WEAKENED, BUT SPLIT MANY WAYS AND MADE MORE EFFECTIVE. Christian Sci. Monitor August 11, 1933, pp. 1, 3.

(657)

FORD ON FARMING. N.Y. Times, September 16, 1930.

Advocates a "nine or ten month industrial year, the remainder of the 12 month period to be devoted to agricultural labor by industrial workers."

(658)

FORD PROMOTES HIS HOBBY TO UNITE FARM AND FACTORY. Business Week, September 2, 1931, p. 23.

Comments on Mr. Ford's assertion "that next year all employees of his woodworking plant, at Iron Mountain, Mich., must have gardens large enough to supply at least a part of winter vegetable needs of their families. No garden, no job", and says "the plan of combining agriculture and industry has not been altogether successful."

(659)

FORD SPREADS FARM DOCTRINE AS MEANS TO WORK INSURANCE. CONCEIVES OF LARGE INDUSTRIES BROKEN INTO SMALL UNITS FOR EVENTUAL LIASION WITH AGRICULTURAL WORKERS. Washington (D.C.) Star, May 7, 1932.

Associated Press dispatch which quotes Mr. Ford as follows: "With one foot on the land and the other on industry the country and every family in it are soundly based. If one fails, the other is there, and both can't fail together."

(660)

FORD'S FARM PLAN. (Editorial.) Prairie Farmer 103 (23): 8. June 27, 1931.

Discusses Mr. Ford's 3,000-acre farm in Lenawee County, Mich., on which he plans to employ 100 men, setting up small adjacent industrial plants to provide employment for the farm hands when there is no farm work to be done.

(661)

FORD'S PLAN OF SMALL FARMS NEAR DETROIT. Survey 32: 425. 1914.

A description of his plan which contemplates dividing his farm of 3,000 acres into small farms of 15 acres, on each of which a family will be established.

ANONYMOUS.

(662)

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT. (Editorial.) Mich. Farmer 176: 604. 1931.

A discussion of Mr. Ford's experiment in combining agriculture and industry in Lenawee County, Mich.

(663)

LINKING FARM WITH INDUSTRY. (Editorial.) Bradstreet's 59: 396. 1931.

Discusses an interview with Henry Ford, which was published in the New York Times Magazine.

"Mr. Ford believes that industry and farming must be linked more closely together . . . It is possible that in the future part of labor can be shifted from industry in the winter to working upon farms in the summer. This might well care for the seasonal surplus of labor that now causes distress."

(664)

MR. FORD TAKES A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE. Com. and Finance 22: 145. 1933.

Quotes Mr. Ford on his plan to decentralize his automobile industry by "breaking it up into separate but interlocking units which eventually, according to his plan, will operate in small communities throughout the country." Mr. Ford, the writer states, "is not the first, of course, to predict the ultimate decentralization of industry. But he is the first great industrialist to stake his all on this vision and judgment."

(665)

STIRRED UP BY HENRY FORD'S SHOTGUN GARDENS. Lit. Digest 110: 10. September 12, 1931.

Comments from various newspapers on Henry Ford's order that every man with a family employed at his Iron Mountain, Mich., plant will be required to plant a garden.

DENNY, H. N.

(666)

FORD CALLS NRA A STEP TOWARD AN ERA OF JUSTICE. FIRST MOVES, THOUGH FAULTY, WILL NOT BE LOST, HE HOLDS—DECLARES HE WILL BACK ROOSEVELT WHEN OTHERS FALTER. N.Y. Times, January 11, 1934.

Report of an interview with Henry Ford. The following is quoted from the section on decentralization of industry: "Mr. Ford expressed the belief also that the recovery efforts as exerted thus far had retarded the movement from the cities to village and country. The movement has become almost a religion with Mr. Ford. It encompasses the de-centralization of industry from huge plants in the cities . . . to small plants in the country, where workers combine agriculture with their shop work and have the land to fall back on in an industrial crisis.

"Mr. Ford has already carried this movement a long way in his own industry and thousands of small plants in rural places are making parts for his automobiles.

"The NRA has kept men scratching around in the city when they had better be in the country," he said. He believes also that the Civil Works Administration was overlooking an opportunity . . .

"But we've got to mix land with industry—that's the new era," Mr. Ford continued. "Industry can't go along in its present concentrated form. It is too costly. The economies of concentration must now be realized through a wide distribution of industry. By carrying the workers back to the land we will be bringing our markets back. The workers will raise their own food and they will have the earnings of their industry to spend besides. They will be independent of the industrial employment cycle."

FORD, HENRY.

(667)

HENRY FORD ON FARM AND FACTORY. Bur. Farmer 8 (1): 31a. 1932.

This appeared also in Business Week, June 22, 1932, p. 17; Christian Century 49: 807. 1932; Lit. Digest 113: 31, June 25, 1932; Rural New Yorker 91: 596. 1932; Mont. Farmer 19 (22): 2. July 15, 1934.

"Ten years ago we started seven village industries on small water power sites, all within twenty miles of Dearborn, our purpose being to combine the advantages of city wages with country living. The experiment has been a continuous success. Overhead cost has been less than that in the big factory, and the workers would not hear of going back to the city shops as they are free to till land in the growing season. Throughout these trying times

they have all remained self-sustaining. Their security is produced by machine and farm not by one alone."

FORD, HENRY.

(668)

HENRY FORD ON SELF-HELP. *Bur. Farmer* 7 (12): 2. 1932.

Appeared also in *Business Week*, June 15, 1932, p. 1; *Christian Century* 49: 777, 1932; *Lit. Digest* 113(12): 29, June 18, 1932; *U.S. Daily* 7 (77): 3, June 2, 1932.

"The one wide-open, practical, certain unemployment insurance is the land. A family with its food assured is a family that can face the world. Both employed and unemployed men should invest their labor in land this season. Hoarded labor is as harmful to the nation as hoarded cash. The family garden helps everybody and hurts none. It even helps the farmer by lifting the burden of welfare taxes."

(669)

TODAY AND TOMORROW. . . In collaboration with Samuel Crowther. 281 pp. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Page & Co. 1926.

Reviewed by R. G. Tugwell in *Saturday Rev. Lit.* 3: 17-19, August 7, 1926, and by Stuart Chase in *Nation* 123: 53-55, July 21, 1926.

In chapter XII, Turning Back to Village Industry, Mr. Ford tells of the work done by the Ford company along the line of decentralization, the results of which have been the lowering of production costs, raising the purchasing power and standard of living in the community, and increasing their own sales in the community. "We give any man a leave of absence to work on his farm, but with the aid of machinery these farmers are out of the shops a surprisingly short while—they spend no time at all sitting around waiting for crops to come. They have the industrial idea and are not content to be setting hens."

In Chapter XIX, Farm Problems are Farm Problems, Mr. Ford says that the farm is "now little business in a world of big business. More than that, it is a part-time job in a world that asks for a living on the basis of a full-time job."

(670)

WE DON'T KNOW ENOUGH. *Country Home* 53(8): 5-6, 41-42, 1931.

An interview with Wheeler McMillen, in which Mr. Ford says "Science will some day solve the surplus problems of farm and factory . . .

"As we industrialize agriculture, we can also ruralize industry, for there is no end to the processes of scientific refinements . . .

"Our experience with small village industries up along the River Rouge has been very encouraging. These small plants, making valves and other such parts, have now been going for twelve years. The skilled workers in the factories cultivate their land near by when it requires attention. In this desirable environment we have no talk of depression and no people who are not able to take care of themselves."

McCLUNG, LITTELL.

(671)

SEVENTY-FIVE MILE CITY; WHAT HENRY FORD WANTS TO DO WITH MUSCLE SHOALS AND WHY HE WANTS TO DO IT. *Sci. Amer.* 127: 156-157, 213-214. 1922.

A description of Mr. Ford's plan to have the factory sites so located that the workers could have homes on small farms. There would be an experienced farm demonstrator to give advice, and the company would own machinery to be rented to the farmers.

PRICE, T. H.

(672)

HENRY FORD'S SOLUTION FOR THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM. PLANS DEMONSTRATION FARM TO DO YEAR'S WORK IN 20 DAYS. *Com. and Finance* 16: 321-322. 1927.

ALABAMA

ANONYMOUS.

(673)

ACTION STARTED ON HOMESTEADS. [Chairman Erskine] Ramsay names Evins to fix plans for beginning Alabama project. *Birmingham (Ala.) Post*, October 26, 1933.

Mr. Evins has been instructed to "draw up necessary legal documents for organizing the committee [to select sites for the project] into a nonstock and nonprofit corporation to steer the Federal program." Actual construction

is to be started soon. The greater part of the \$1,000,000 allotted will be spent in this district for labor and materials.

Another article on this same subject was published in the Post for October 25.

ANONYMOUS.

(674)

ACTUAL WORK SOON WILL START ON HOMESTEADS. TWO SITES SELECTED TENTATIVELY; REGIONAL SUPERVISOR LAUDS EFFORTS OF LOCAL COMMITTEE; PROGRESS ON PROJECT REPORTED AT CONFERENCE. Birmingham (Ala.) Age Herald, November 28, 1933.

Describes the plan for the proposed homestead units in Jefferson County Ala.

(675)

HOMESTEAD FARM SYSTEM IS PLAN. Birmingham (Ala.) News, October 24, 1933.

Plans for the establishment of a settlement near Birmingham were discussed at a meeting attended by M. L. Wilson, Senator Bankhead, and the advisory committee composed of seven Birmingham men. Names of members of the committee are given.

(676)

NEW HOMESTEAD BENEFIT IS SEEN FOR MISSISSIPPI. AGRICULTURE COMMISSIONER SAYS FEDERAL PROJECTS WILL AID MANY NEEDY FAMILIES. Mobile (Ala.) Register, December 25, 1933.

J. C. Holton speaks favorably of, and explains the scheme of, homestead projects such as that proposed for Richton and other areas.

(677)

RICHTON'S HOMESTEAD PROJECT. (Editorial). Mobile (Ala.) Register, December 18, 1933.

Favorable comment on the subsistence project being planned for Richton, Miss. The only defect as the writer sees it is that it may allow as much as 160 acres to a family. This is thought to be too much. Mississippi's example is commended to Alabama communities.

(678)

SUBSISTENCE FARMING. (Editorial). Houston (Tex.) Post, October 29, 1933.

Editorial outline of the program for getting the unemployed on the land in Birmingham.

(679)

A SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD COLONY FOR BIRMINGHAM. (Editorial). Birmingham (Ala.) News, October 25, 1933.

The enterprise in Jefferson County will be "watched with interest. It holds a promise of relieving in large part the problems of unemployment and economic distress."

(680)

THREE HOMESTEAD SITES APPROVED FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY, ALABAMA. CONSTRUCTION WILL BE UNDER WAY BY CHRISTMAS, IS PLAN OF RAMSEY. Birmingham (Ala.) News, December 11, 1933.

Exact sites of the colonies are not given, but they will be within approximately 20 miles of Birmingham.

(681)

U.S. WILL BUILD COLONY HERE TO CARE FOR NEEDY. EXPERIMENTAL HOMESTEAD PLAN EXPECTED TO HOUSE BETWEEN 300 AND 500 FAMILIES ON RELIEF ROLLS. Birmingham (Ala.) Age Herald, October 25, 1933.

Gives the plans for establishing an experimental homestead colony in Jefferson County, near Birmingham.

MONTOLIU, C.

(682)

FAIRHOPE [ALA.] A SINGLE-TAX COLONY; A PLAN FOR ITS ORGANIC DEVELOPMENT. Garden Cities and Town Planning 11: 162-166. 1921.

The principles of the organic city are given.

"A rural belt of at least double the city's area, for ever to be preserved around the urban nucleus, has been devised for Fairhope in order to secure

the harmonious development of the industrial and the agricultural activities of the city, whose full interchange of productions will provide the maximum economical freedom and welfare of the community."

ARIZONA

ANONYMOUS. (683)

U. S. SUBSTENCE PROJECTS ARE ASSURED FOR ARIZONA: Phoenix (Ariz.)
 Repub., December 15, 1933.

This announcement was made following receipt of a letter from M. L. Wilson. Plans for the project have not been completed, but it is certain that one or two projects will be undertaken.

ARKANSAS

ANONYMOUS. (684)

ARKANSAS FARMING. U. S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest 44 (39): 2. February 16, 1932.

"A Fayetteville, Ark., dispatch February 14 says: 'Arkansas is providing a good laboratory in which to study the back-to-the-land move, a phenomenon of the depression era. The State's farming population and her tilled acreage are both increasing steadily . . . In April 1930, the State had 242,334 cultivated farms, with acreage totaling about 16,000,000. The best available estimates now indicate that the number of cultivated farms has increased at least 8 percent, that tilled acreage has increased about 20 percent in less than 2 years and that at least 82 percent of the entire population of the State now draws its support from farms . . .'"

BACK TO FARM MOVEMENT INCREASES IN ARKANSAS. Jour. Com. [N.Y.],
 March 9, 1933, p. 7. (685)

"Fort Smith, Ark., March 8.—Fourteen western Arkansas counties adjacent to Fort Smith have received 3,495 families migrating from city to farm since January 1, 1930, it is disclosed in a report by C. S. Bouton, Federal-State crop statistician. As the average farm family is four persons the report indicates a population increase of 13,980. The list by counties: Benton, 600 families; Carroll, 230; Crawford, 250; Franklin, 170; Johnson, 180; Logan, 180; Madison, 220; Polk, 225; Pope, 190; Scott, 190; Sebastian, 300; Sevier, 300; Washington, 700."

MODEL ITALIAN COLONY IN ARKANSAS. Rev. of Reviews 34: 361-362. 1906. (686)

An account of Tontitown, Ark., a settlement for Italians. The article closes with these words: "No detail is more significant of the value to Americanism of this prosperous colony of Italo-Americans than the fact that Fourth of July—the national holiday par excellence—was first celebrated in northwestern Arkansas in a worthy manner by these enthusiastic adopted sons of Columbia."

KENNEDY, STEELE. (687)

CITY'S UNEMPLOYED TURN TO THE LAND. Farm and Ranch 51(8): 25.
 April 15, 1932.

An organization known as the Oklahoma-Arkansas Ozark Industrial Association was formed which purchased 8,000 acres of land near Concord, Ark. This is a colonization project for Tulsa's unemployed. Industrial plants of various kinds will be erected. The land will be surveyed and divided among the individual members and used according to its adaptation. Each member will own 10 acres individually which he will pay for out of the proceeds of crops which will be grown on that land.

LYNCH, M. C. P. (688)

FATHER BANDINI'S TONTITOWN. Outlook 113: 208-209. 1916.

A short account of the Italian colony of Tontitown in Arkansas, established by Pietro Bandini in 1898.

MOORE, ANITA. (689)

A SAFE WAY TO GET ON THE SOIL. THE WORK OF FATHER BANDINI AT TONTITOWN—A NEW HOPE FOR OUR NEWEST CITIZENS AND FOR THE SMALL SEEKERS FOR LAND. World's Work 24: 215-219. 1912.

A discussion of the Italian Colony of Tontitown, Ark., founded by Father Bandini in 1898.

- SIMON, C. M. (690)
 RETREAT TO THE LAND; AN EXPERIENCE IN POVERTY IN THE OZARKS. *Scribners Mag.* 93: 309-312, illus. 1933.

An account of a young couple's experiences in homesteading in Arkansas. They have enjoyed their experience but have come to realize that it was not the going back to the land but the creating of their home that they enjoyed and that luxuries and conveniences are still necessary to their happiness.

- WILSON, C. M. (691)
 CAN WE GO BACK TO THE LAND? *Commonweal* 17(1): 9-12. November 2, 1932.

"In the following paper, Mr. Wilson uses Arkansas as a field of inquiry. There something like a check has been kept on the incoming farm population attracted by cheap land and some opportunity to homestead. Conceding that it is not at all certain whether 'our new farmward trend could be justified on the basis of formal economic theory,' Mr. Wilson points to the helplessness of this theory to deal with any problem. He believes the agricultural spirit of 1932 has been one 'of fighting solvency.'"—The Editors.

- PERRINE HELPS MEN CREATE THEIR OWN EMPLOYMENT. *Amer. Mag.* 114(4): 69. 1932. (692)

An account of an unemployed colony in the hills of Madison County, Ark., "where jobless men and women can employ themselves at farming and at earning land and homes. The experiment has proved outstandingly successful."

CALIFORNIA

GENERAL

- ANONYMOUS. (693)
 HAND-ME-DOWN FARMS. *Sunset* 38(2): 16. 1917.

Editorial briefly explaining and approving the bill before the California Legislature "to appropriate \$250,000 for the establishment by the state of a model colony on a tract of ten thousand acres."

- INTERIOR COLONIZATION IN CALIFORNIA. *Agr. Gaz. Canada* 5: 209-212. 1918. (694)

Gives the findings of a commission whose purpose was to "investigate and consider the question of land colonization, and the various forms of land banks, cooperative credit unions and other rural credit systems adopted or proposed in this country or elsewhere, with especial view to the needs of the rural communities of this state."

- LAND SETTLEMENT IN CALIFORNIA. *Survey* 38: 408. 1917. (695)
 Praises and describes the activities of the State land settlement board.

- A NEW LAND SETTLEMENT POLICY. *Independent* 89: 435-436. 1917. (696)

On the need of a new land policy and the "first constructive recommendation for achieving this result", namely the report of the California State Colonization and Rural Credits Commission. The features and recommendations of the report are briefly related.

- BARROWS, D. P. (697)
 GIVING THE NEW SETTLER A LIFT; AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED STATE AID TO MODEL COLONIZATION IN CALIFORNIA. *Sunset* 38(2): 20-21. 1917.

Mr. Barrows tells why private colonization projects in the central and northern parts of California have failed and what are sound principles upon which a colony may be established. He defends the request of the State Commission on Land Colonization and Rural Credits (of which he is a member) that the legislature provide for an experimental colony to demonstrate the possibilities of farming communities in California.

BORDWELL, G. G.

(698)

NOTHING DOWN BUT HARD WORK; STORIES OF MEN WHO WERE HELPED TO GET FARMS OF THEIR OWN. *Sunset* 46(1): 21-23, 46. 1921.

Describes farms made from a tract of land known as "Starve-Out", owned by G. W. Dwinnell, of Montague, Calif.

CADY, V. M.

(699)

CALIFORNIA'S PLAN FOR LAND SETTLEMENT. *Amer. Rev. of Reviews* 58: 182-184. 1918.

Short article on the scheme that California has just launched.

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

(700)

THE LAND OWNERSHIP PROBLEM. *Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rept.* 1920: 86-88.

"These pages give a summary statement prepared by E. Mead of some of the principles underlying a program of State aid to colonists and the activity of the college in connection with the administration of the California State Land Settlement Act."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 44: 788. 1921.

CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING.

(701)

A REPORT ON LARGE LANDHOLDINGS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS. 43 pp. Sacramento. 1919.

"Statistics of landholdings given in this report have been compiled from the tax records of the various counties.

"Some of the findings are that in the eight counties of southern California there are about 255 holdings, each of more than 2,000 acres; that the Southern Pacific grant lands and lieu lands in five of these counties aggregate 2,598,775 acres; that 50 percent of the 'lands in farms' are owned in about 250 holdings; and that there are at least 32 holdings each of more than 15,000 acres, 7 of which exceed 50,000 acres each, 1 of which is of 101,000 acres, and another of 183,399 acres. Remedial suggestions offered include the extension on a large scale of the plan of the Land Settlement Board and the adoption of a graduated land-value tax."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 42: 490. 1920.

CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON LAND COLONIZATION AND RURAL CREDITS.

(702)

LAND SETTLEMENT AND RURAL CREDITS. THE NEED FOR AN INVESTIGATION IN CALIFORNIA. Abstract of statement of State colonization and rural credits commission, October 1915. *Calif. Comm. Land Colon. and Rural Credits Circ.* 1, 8 pp. [Sacramento?] 1916.

On pp. 6-8 are given the resolutions adopted regarding rural credits at the National Conference on Marketing and Rural Credits, Chicago, Ill., November 27 to December 2, 1915.

REPORT . . . NOVEMBER 29, 1916. 120 pp. Sacramento, California State Print. Off. 1916.

(703)

The task of this commission, provided for by the California Legislature in 1915, was "to study the methods and the results of private colonization in California in recent years, and to compare these with what is being accomplished in countries where land settlement is being carried out under state aid and direction." The report is in five parts: Part I, Conditions in California, pp. 7-9; part II, Methods of land settlement enterprises in California and experiences of settlers, pp. 10-58; part III, Problems of tenantry and farm labor, pp. 59-65; part IV, Methods and policies of other countries, pp. 66-81; Conclusions and recommendations, pp. 82-87; Financial Consideration of California Agriculture, by R. L. Adams, pp. 88-100; Farm Tenantry in California, by E. E. Cox, pp. 101-112; Land Settlement Problems in Southern California, by A. L. Cowell, pp. 112-116; A study of land settlement in Wyoming [policy section of report of a study made by the United States Department of the Interior and the State of Wyoming], pp. 116-120.

An 87-page edition of this publication contains the same material as the first 87 pages of the 120-page edition.

CALIFORNIA LAWS, STATUTES, ETC.

(704)

AN ACT CREATING A STATE LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD AND DEFINING ITS POWERS AND DUTIES AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION IN AID OF ITS OPERATION. [Approved June 1, 1917.] 8 pp. [n.p. 1917.]

CALIFORNIA STATE LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD. (705)
CIRCULARS. Nos. 1-3. Berkeley. 1917.

These are circulars of information on land settlement under the California Land Settlement Act of 1917.

HOW CALIFORNIA HELPS MEN OWN FARMS AND RURAL HOMES. 16 pp. (706)
Sacramento, Calif. State Print. Off. 1920.
Not examined.

INFORMATION REGARDING PROGRESS UNDER THE LAND SETTLEMENT ACT OF (707)
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND ABOUT THE PLANS FOR SOLDIER SETTLE-
MENT IN THE FUTURE . . . MAY 30, 1919. 43 pp., illus. Sacramento, Calif.
State Print. Off. 1919.

PLANS AND ELEVATIONS OF HOUSES FOR SETTLERS, BUILT BY THE CALIFORNIA (708)
STATE LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD. 15 pp., illus. Sacramento. Calif.
State Print. Off. 1920.
Probable cost of materials is given.

CLEMENTS, G. P. (709)
SOUND RURAL DEVELOPMENT BY SAFE COLONIZATION. Calif. Dept. Agr.
Monthly Bull. 16: 149-158. Sacramento. 1927.

Mr. Clements says, "Colonization, as the term is universally defined, has as its first objective the mass development of lands. Selection and welfare of the settler is too often a secondary consideration. Such a program may be advisable in new territory where the plow has never been known, but it has no place in the future development of California agriculture . . .

"Colonization, then, to California agriculture, means the selection of settlers of a type capable of carrying our present development program to a higher level of stability; not selling to an indiscriminate people the unoccupied portions as agricultural prospects in order that a few heavily burdened and encumbered with unprofitable acres may pass their grief on to a multitude to the destruction of the purchaser and the embarrassment of legitimate agriculture."

COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF CALIFORNIA. (710)
THE LAND SETTLEMENT BILL. Calif. Commonwealth Club Trans. 10:
197-238. 1915.

Discussion of the subject of land settlement, at club meetings of April 14, and May 8, 1915. The meeting of April 14 is a discussion of "Senate bill no. 509 then pending in the Legislature authorizing the purchase and resale of land on long credits. The purposes of the bill and the reasons for presenting it were explained by Frank Adams [pp. 199-212] and the reasons against its adoption were presented by Charles H. Kendrick [pp. 213-217]." Mr. Adams told of direct "government participation in the purchase, subdivision and colonization of agricultural lands" in Great Britain, Australasia, New Zealand, Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, South and Western Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Canada.

Those who took part in the discussion (pp. 218-228) were Edward Berwick, C. A. Hawkins, E. R. Zion, W. V. Stafford, D. W. Ross, C. M. Belshaw, C. H. Kendrick, and Frank Adams.

At the meeting of May 8 Niel Nielson, trade commissioner of New South Wales and former Minister of Lands of that state, delivered an address on land settlement in Australia (pp. 229-238).

Senate bill 509 is given on p. 197.

THE LAND SETTLEMENT BILL OF 1917. Calif. Commonwealth Club Trans. (711)
12: 1-66. 1917.

"On the basis of the investigation of land settlement problems made in 1916 by the State Commission on Land Colonization and Rural Credits, the University of California, and the Commonwealth Club of California, acting jointly (see Transactions, Vol. XI, No. 8, December, 1916, 'Land Settlement in California'), a bill was introduced in the Legislature of 1917 providing for a state demonstration of a system of colonization recommended by the State Commission. The bill appears on the files of the Legislature as Senate Bill

584 and Assembly Bill 642. The measure may be compared with the proposals for dealing with the problem offered at the legislative session of 1915 (See Transactions, Vol. 10, No. 5, May, 1915, 'The Land Settlement Bill.')."

A synopsis of the bill is given, and a presentation of the reasons for and against the measure is included at the club meeting of February 14, 1917, including remarks of President Beverly L. Hodghead, addresses of D. W. Ross, Frank V. Cornish, and David P. Barrows for the plan, and addresses of Charles H. Kendrick, Frank H. Short, and Norman Lombard against the plan. Others who made remarks on the plan were as follows: W. A. Beard, J. W. Wells, Carl C. Plehn, H. Weinstock, John P. Irish, Bailey Millard, Edward Berwick, and F. K. Amos. A minority report by W. A. Beard (pp. 40-50) was submitted, and a statement by Elwood Mead (pp. 54-58) is included.

COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF CALIFORNIA.

(712)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN CALIFORNIA. Calif. Commonwealth Club Trans. 11: 369-465. 1916.

The "Legislature of 1915 established the State Commission on Colonization and Rural Credits and appropriated five thousand dollars for the purpose of investigating conditions in the state . . . the Commonwealth Club of California agreed to co-operate in the work, and the Board of Governors in March, 1916, appropriated \$1,000 to be spent under the direction of the Club's Section on Agriculture to pay field investigators to gather data regarding current conditions. The data was collected during the summer of 1916 under the direction of Elwood Mead, Frank Adams, and D. N. Morgan.

"The work of the Club has been under the general direction of the section on Agriculture, Frank V. Cornish, Chairman, and more closely under the control of the Section's Committee on Land Settlement . . .

"The Committee prepared its report on the data collected and presented it to the Club at the meeting of November 8, 1916."

The remarks of President B. L. Hodghead and Chairman F.V. Cornish at this meeting, and data on land settlement, by Frank Adams, which gives an idea of the scope of the investigation and outlines the method which the committee adopted in collecting the information, are given on pp. 370-389.

"The second portion of the report of the committee, which is intended to be an interpretation of these investigations," was presented by Elwood Mead under the title "Colonization in California" (pp. 397-415) and was followed by discussion (pp. 416-428).

Appendix I (pp. 390-396) consists of seven tables as follows: Reports of commercial organizations; Data on financial conditions of settlers and gross returns, 19 projects; Crop statistics, U.S. Reclamation Service; Average price of farm lands; Rates of interest and time of payment; and Form of inquiries of settlers.

Appendix II consists of reports prepared for use of committee but not read at club meeting of November 8, 1916, as follows: I, Financial Consideration of California Agriculture, by R. L. Adams (pp. 429-443); II, Farm Tenantry in California, by Edwin E. Cox (pp. 444-456); and III, Land Settlement Problems in Southern California, by A. L. Cowell (pp. 457-460).

Appendix III (pp. 461-465) A Study of Land Settlement in Wyoming, includes a portion of the report "recently completed" of the investigations made by the Department of the Interior and the State of Wyoming to "determine the irrigable area and the best means of development in the Valley of Green River," submitted by Elwood Mead, E. G. Hopson, and J. B. True, members of the board of review created under the provisions of a cooperative agreement dated June 1, 1915.

(713)

RURAL CREDITS. Calif. Commonwealth Club Trans. 10: 1-92. 1915.

Contains an appendix which includes an address, delivered by Elwood Mead, at a special meeting of the club held May 8, 1914, entitled "Land Settlement in California" (pp. 83-87). Mr. Mead discussed the desirability of land settlement as a State enterprise and mentioned what Denmark, Ireland, France, Italy, and Germany are doing along this line. He expressed the hope that California would take the opportunity to pioneer in this movement and outlined a needed investigation preliminary to the adoption of such a policy.

COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF CALIFORNIA.

(714)

THE STATE [CALIFORNIA] COLONY SETTLEMENTS. Calif. Commonwealth Club Trans. 16: 259-297. 1921.

Partial contents: A Year's Experience in State Land Settlement—The Delhi State Land Settlement, by W. E. Packard, pp. 260-269; remarks by Elwood Mead, pp. 270-275; Objections to State Settlement, by H. C. Cutting, pp. 276-278.

(715)

UNEMPLOYMENT. Calif. Commonwealth Club Trans. 9: 671-714. 1914.

The Report of Committee on Public Works, pp. 681-684, enumerates five recommendations "in order to make good land in small parcels easily available to him who would, as his own master, follow rural pursuits and so take out a large number from the class of urban employed." These provided that California sell no more lands, that the State acquire lands for colonization and that it be done by long-term leases. Ireland, Denmark, and Australia are cited.

In the discussion, pp. 697-714, Messrs. Isidor Jacobs, D. L. Beard, Edward Berwick, Edward F. Adams, Rolla V. Watt, Charles de Y. Elkins, J. M. Wells, W. V. Stafford, George R. Burdick, Frank V. Cornish, Martin A. Meyer, E. R. Zion, and others, discussed these recommendations.

COOK, M. E.

(716)

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING IN LAND SETTLEMENT. Agr. Engin. 3: 155-156. 1922.

Mr. Cook says: "Agricultural engineering constitutes the largest and most important part of the California land settlement work." He then proceeds to a discussion of the work.

DURBROW, WILLIAM.

(717)

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE RECLAMATION OF CALIFORNIA LANDS. Agr. Engin. 8: 29-31. 1927.

A discussion of three divisions of the subject of financing the reclamation of lands: "(1) Government financing; (2) Reclamation district financing; (3) Irrigation district financing."

HERMAN, S. J.

(718)

HOMES FOR VETERANS. Survey 62: 453. 1929.

A discussion of the Veterans' Farm and Home Purchase Act, enacted by the California Legislature.

HODGES, R. E.

(719)

COLONIZING LANDS WITH NO FAILURES. Pacific Rural Press 102: 659. 1921.

Wm. Sproule made the suggestion that a consulting board for land buyers is needed in California and that the California Development Association may be the most suitable body to undertake this work. Extracts are also given from an address by Elwood Mead at a meeting of the association's new colonization committee. He stressed a better organization of the rural community and expert advice and direction in development.

HUNT, T. F., AND OTHERS.

(720)

SUGGESTIONS TO THE SETTLER IN CALIFORNIA. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 210, 80 pp. Berkeley. 1919.

"This circular contains statistics of the average, probable, and possible yields of important California crops; also general information regarding capital, land settlement, selection, and organization of farms, need of water, soil characteristics, marketing advantages, climate and other features . . .

"Brief articles by specialists on the staff of the College of Agriculture on the production of certain typical crops and of meat, dairy products, poultry, and bees are included."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 41: 91. 1919.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(721)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN CALIFORNIA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 12: 310-315. 1921.

Policy and method of land settlement in California as initiated by the State Land Settlement Act of 1917. Brief accounts of the Durham and Delhi settlements are included.

LASKER, BRUNO.

(722)

FEUDALISM IN CALIFORNIA. Survey 42: 310-311. 1919.

Extracts from the report on large landholdings in southern California put out by the California Commission on Immigration and Housing. The report favors "a great extension of state aid for the establishment of small holdings on the plan already adopted in California and carried out by the land settlement board, with the addition of land purchase and settlement on a larger scale outside that plan . . ."

MATTHEWS, A. K.

(723)

AMERICA'S GREAT DELTA EMPIRE. Calif. Cult. 63: 614. 1924.

Contains the reply of J. V. Mendenhall, president of California Delta Farms, Inc., to the question, "What about colonizing the Great Delta empire of 200,000 acres west of Stockton?" Mr. Mendenhall says that this area calls for tenants who will eventually become landowners.

MEAD, ELWOOD.

(724)

HOW CALIFORNIA IS HELPING PEOPLE OWN FARMS AND RURAL HOMES. Calif.

Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 221. 28 pp., illus. Berkeley. 1920.

"A brief outline is given of some of the reasons for the adoption in California of a State policy of aid in land settlement, and details of the purchase of two tracts as settlement projects [Durham and Delhi], terms of payment by settlers, capital required, and the progress of settlement on them are set forth. It is suggested that a separate board is needed to provide care and training for those incapacitated ex-service men desiring to become settlers on State lands."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 44: 289. 1921.

(725)

SETTLEMENT OF THE PUBLIC LAND OF THE IMPERIAL VALLEY. Calif. Cult. 54: 645, 658, 663. 1920.

Doctor Mead's address, given before the League of the Southwest. He discusses the bill passed by the lower House of Congress which directs the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a plan for the complete irrigation of the Imperial Valley. The objectives, which preparation for settlement will aim toward, are given.

MEAD, ELWOOD, SHAW, C. F., ADAMS, R. L., and GREGG, J. W.

(726)

COLONIZATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CALIFORNIA. Calif. Agr. Expt.

Sta. Circ. 247, 72 pp., illus. Berkeley. 1922.

Consists of addresses given in a short course in land settlement at the California College of Agriculture, September 1921. This was several years after the State legislature had passed the Land Settlement Act of 1917 under which the two rural communities, Durham and Delhi, were created. These papers include results and conditions in the two settlements.

Contents: What Should Be the Next Step in Rural Development, by Elwood Mead; Selecting Land for Settlement, by C. F. Shaw; Capital Required by California Settlers, by R. L. Adams; Rural Planning, by J. W. Gregg.

MESSENGER, C. B.

(727)

DESERT THAT WAS. Calif. Cult. 64: 133. 1925.

A brief history of the development of the Imperial Valley since the irrigation project was first begun.

RITCHIE, R. W.

(728)

THE NETHERLANDS OF CALIFORNIA. THIS ONCE VAST MARSH NOW YIELDS RECORD CROPS. Country Gent. 87(43): 7, 38. December 2, 1922.

This is a description of the reclamation of the San Joaquin delta, which until a few years ago was owned by large landlords who employed oriental labor exclusively. However, some of the large holdings have been drained and put into cultivation for subdivision for purchase by white farmers.

"Now the white man is coming into the delta as tenant and small owner . . ."

- RITCHIE, R. W. (729)
 QUARTER MILLION STATE-MADE FARMS. CALIFORNIA'S NEW STYLE COLONIZING PLAN. *Country Gent.* 87(16): 1-2. May 27, 1922.
- The scheme described here is the scheme of "planned development of agricultural communities under State supervision and with State aid for the upbuilding of solidly producing, contented rural populations." Under the initiative of the California Development Association a preliminary sum was given Dr. Mead to begin a survey of available lands in the State.
- S., A. (730)
 CALIFORNIA'S FARM COLONIES. *Amer. Rev. of Reviews* 64: 397-404. 1921.
- Quotes from a letter and an address by Dr. Mead on the California farm colonies.
- STOKDYK, E. A. (731)
 COLLECTIVE FARMING AMONG VEGETABLE GROWERS IN THE COASTAL REGION OF CALIFORNIA. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 13: 642-643. 1931.
- "An interesting form of land tenure exists among the vegetable growers in the coastal region of California. The land is owned in large blocks by individuals or corporations. The vegetable growers, who are chiefly of Italian origin, form informal partnerships to lease the land, finance the undertaking, and conduct the enterprise. Tracts ranging from 40 to 200 acres, with the majority from 60 to 100 acres, are rented by these partnerships. Prevailing rents are from \$35 to \$50 an acre. The number of growers in a partnership varies from 2 to 12, depending upon the size of the tract leased. It is considered that one man is needed for each 15 acres cultivated; hence from 4 to 6 partners is the usual number. There has been a tendency, however, for the number to decrease with the development of power machinery . . .
- "The advantages of this form of tenure are that it permits the collective utilization of land and capital, admits of some division of tasks, and at the same time preserves individual interest in the enterprise. In some respects it is similar to the Russian system of collective farming in that labor is pooled and income divided. In the Russian collectives, however, the members are assigned to certain groups and the land and instruments of production are the property of the community."
- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. (732)
 OPPORTUNITIES FOR FARM OWNERSHIP. ORLAND IRRIGATION PROJECT, CALIFORNIA. 19 pp. Washington, D.C. 1927.
- WEEKS, DAVID, and WEST, C. H. (733)
 PROBLEM OF SECURING CLOSER RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND IRRIGATION CONSTRUCTION. *Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull.* 435, 99 pp. Berkeley. 1927.
- In discussing the lag of profitable farming behind irrigation construction and the causes for this lag, the authors say in their summary:
- "Numerous factors operate to retard land settlement. There is a tendency toward larger projects having greater economic problems. Construction costs increase with each succeeding project. With increased costs of irrigation works and land development, more capital and skill are required for success. Capital requirements for creating irrigated farms exceed the amount possessed by prospective settlers. It is, therefore, more difficult to find settlers. The tendency to disregard many of the important items of cost also delays settlement. Fear of overproduction, at times, is a retarding element. Including within projects large amounts of poor land has a very undesirable effect upon the rate of settlement.
- "Even with adequate skill and apparently ample capital, unforeseen costs often result in failure. The items that make up the total cost of the producing farms are (1) cost of raw land, (2) cost of irrigation works, (3) taxes paid before the land can use the water, and (4) the cost to improve and equip the farm. The price of raw land in irrigation projects varies from \$50 to \$300 an acre. This cost is known, but the cost of irrigation construction is often thought of as paid in full when construction may continue for years, the cost of district taxes before the land is brought into production is often completely overlooked, and the cost to improve and equip the farm is usually underestimated. The fact that this latter cost is much higher when done by an inexperienced farmer, knowing little about farm layout

and with makeshift equipment and insufficient teams and labor, than when properly planned and done by experts with good tools and equipment, is another fertile source of disappointment."

DURHAM AND DELHI STATE LAND SETTLEMENTS

ANONYMOUS.

(734)

DEVELOPING IRRIGATED LAND WITH SELECTED SETTLERS IN CALIFORNIA EXPERIMENT, REAL ESTATE SHARKS HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED AND EXPERT AGENCIES CALLED IN TO HELP SALES PROBLEMS. Engin. News-Record 81: 1014-1018. 1918.

"It has been recognized during the past five years that the greatest problems in the development of irrigated lands are not technical, but human . . . California has taken the first step in the United States in the adoption of an intelligent settlement policy. Its work has progressed far enough to give an indication of results—and the results are excellent and encouraging. Briefly stated, the aim of the experiment is to give deserving and qualified persons assistance in acquiring small, improved farms, and to demonstrate the value of adequate capital and organized direction in subdividing and preparing agricultural land for settlement. The method of selecting the settlers, rejecting the obviously unfit, is the most interesting feature of the whole experiment." Two tracts at Durham near Chico, in the Sacramento Valley, were selected as the "most satisfactory for initial development."

(735)

LAND SETTLEMENT PLANS AT DELHI. Calif. Cult. 54: 529, 532. 1920.

This article consists mainly of a letter from Dr. Mead on the advantages of the plan, the intent of the act and the working details of the settlement at Delhi. This letter is printed in view of the fact that the American Legion wants future land settlements open only to ex-service men and in addition wants the \$1,500-capital requirement revoked and service men accepted without this preliminary payment.

(736)

LAND SETTLEMENT THROUGH ENGLISH EYES. Calif. Cult. 54: 264. 1920.

Reprints, in part, the report of Herbert E. Easton, secretary, British Immigration League, on the Durham and Delhi State land settlements, made after a visit to California.

(737)

STATE COLONIZATION IN ACTION. Wallaces' Farmer 44: 1570. 1919.

Cites the Atasadero and Durham colonies in California as examples of an "obsolete system of farm organization."

(738)

WHAT OF THE COLONY PLAN OF LAND SETTLEMENT? Agr. Rev. 18(4): 16-17. 1925.

A California legislative committee investigating conditions on the Delhi land-settlement project has reported that "the conditions on the project are quite unsatisfactory and that the results of this experiment do not justify the State in continuing its policy of sponsoring land settlements." However, the committee has recommended an additional appropriation for the colony. Elwood Mead defended the colonization plan of California and said that the colony is not a failure and that "some of the lurid statements of failure will be withdrawn." Opinions of State Senator F. S. Boggs, David Weeks, and C. M. Wooster, chairman of the State land settlement board on the status of the Delhi project are also quoted.

ANDERSON, SYDNEY.

(739)

DELHI—A CO-OPERATIVE COLONY. Calif. Countryman 8(3): 9, 21, 22-23. March 1922.

A short account of the Delhi State land settlement.

BOWERS, N. A.

(740)

CALIFORNIA'S LAND SETTLEMENT AT DELHI; ITS DIFFICULTIES AND RECENT MEASURES FOR REHABILITATION—SOME CONCLUSIONS FROM DELHI EXPERIENCES. Engin. News-Rec. 95: 143-145. 1925.

An account of "California's second colonization venture . . . [which] has just been given a fresh start by legislative enactment of four measures designed to improve the prospects of settlers." The causes of the unsatis-

factory financial and economic situation leading to abandonment of allotments are enumerated. The new State measures are outlined which are expected to save the situation. "Even though Delhi is not being carried out according to the original program valuable experience on State colonization has been gained from it, and with the aid of the new laws recently passed it is now in a fairly promising condition."

CADY, V. M. (741)

A WESTERN EXPERIMENT IN LAND SETTLEMENT. Survey 40: 684-687. 1918.

Tells how the State land settlement board of California has applied the experience of Australia to its Durham colony. Specific instances of a settler and a farm laborer are given.

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. (742)

LAND SETTLEMENT. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rept. 1923: 226-229, illus.

"Some of the points brought out by the study of the records of financial transactions by each settler on the Durham and Delhi State land settlements in California are reviewed. The settlements are said to have demonstrated the State's opportunity of making rural life more attractive, and results in the Delhi colony show the economic loss which the State has sustained by delay in bringing the land under irrigation."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 52: 91. 1925.

Some results are also given of land-settlement conditions in the principal irrigation districts of the State which were investigated under the direction of Elwood Mead, by G. C. Kreutzer and David Weeks.

(743)

[RURAL INSTITUTIONS AND STATE LAND SETTLEMENT INVESTIGATIONS IN CALIFORNIA]. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rept. 1922: 147-159, illus.

"The most important requisite for success for the settler on irrigated land is held to be a capital fund amounting to at least \$3000 and better to \$5,000, with the provision of credit facilities to enable him to equip his holding and follow the most profitable system of farming. Two typical examples are given of what it has cost settlers on the Durham and Delhi tracts in California to buy and equip their farms, and 20 examples of what has been earned from them."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 48: 593. 1923.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF LAND SETTLEMENT. (744)

FINAL REPORT. June 30, 1931. 30 pp. [Sacramento, Calif. State Print. Off. 1931].

A report by C. W. Cleary, who was chief of the division of land settlement, and who says: "The purpose of this report is to furnish without too much detail an accurate and unbiased record of the California experience in State controlled land colonization." It covers the history of the colonies of Durham in Butte County and Delhi in Merced County from the time of their establishment in 1918 and 1919 to the act of 1931 (Statutes, 1931, ch. 153), by which the colonies passed out of control of the State.

The appendices contain (1) summary of provisions of State land settlement readjustment plans as amended May 28, 1930, and finally approved by the State land settlement board pursuant to chapter 352, statutes 1929; (2) financial statements, June 30, 1931; (3) chronological events in history of California State land settlement.

(745)

[REPORT] 1927-1930. Calif. Dept. Agr. Monthly Bull. 16: 748-758, 1927; 17: 761-765, 1928; 18: 798-799, 1929; 19: 789-796, 1930. Sacramento.

The division of land settlement, State department of agriculture, was created in 1927 (statutes, 1927, ch. 558) and took over the administration of the land-settlement projects at Durham and Delhi on July 29, 1927. The report for 1927 contains a brief history of State land-settlement activities from 1917 to the time this division was charged with the duty of administration, and includes financial statements of the condition of the two colonies. The 1928 report contains an account of progress in investigations of conditions in these settlements and financial statements from the report of the State auditor. The 1929 report gives the plans of readjustment for the colonies which would provide for the withdrawal of the State from the land-settlement business. The 1930 report shows the progress of the readjustment plans in some detail and announces that a bill, drafted under the direction

of the chief of the division of land settlement, was to be presented at the State legislature of 1931 providing for the abolition of the division of land settlement of the department of agriculture and the State land settlement board and for the transfer of land settlement assets to the department of finance to be under the administration of the division of State lands.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, DIVISION OF LAND SETTLEMENT. (746)

INFORMATION FOR INTENDING SETTLERS REGARDING THE DELHI LAND SETTLEMENT, IN MERCED COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. 16 pp., illus. [Sacramento, Calif. State Print. Off. 1923].

At head of title, Farming in Merced County, California.

A 12-page folder giving information regarding the Ballico unit was issued in 1922.

REPORT . . . September 1, 1922. Calif. Dept. Public Works. Bien. Rept. 1, pt. 5, 63 pp., illus. Sacramento. 1923. Also in California Legislature, Appendix to Journals of Senate and Assembly, 45th session, 1923.

Shows the progress of the Durham and Delhi settlements including financial operations.

The first 19 pages are also published as a reprint with title "Introduction to First Biennial Report."

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING STATE LAND SETTLEMENT AT DELHI. (748)

REPORT. Calif. Legis. Senate Jour. March 17, 1925, pp. 629-631. Sacramento.

Includes the findings and recommendations of the committee after investigations into conditions in the Delhi community.

"The project on the whole has been and now is a financial failure . . . The final consideration of this problem has led your committee to recommend that the State of California should never enter into another land settlement scheme."

CALIFORNIA STATE LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD. (749)

ADDITIONAL FARMS AND FARM LABORERS' ALLOTMENTS OFFERED TO SETTLERS IN THE STATE LAND SETTLEMENT AT DURHAM, CALIFORNIA. 7 pp. Berkeley. 1918.

FARM ALLOTMENT AND FARM LABORERS' ALLOTMENTS IN THE DELHI STATE LAND SETTLEMENT LOCATED AT DELHI, MERCED COUNTY. 8 pp., illus. Sacramento. 1920. (750)

A pamphlet which gives information to intending settlers on this area. Includes a map which shows a subdivisinal plan of the first unit of the settlement.

FARM ALLOTMENTS AND FARM LABORERS' ALLOTMENTS IN THE DURHAM STATE LAND SETTLEMENT, LOCATED AT DURHAM, BUTTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. 10 pp., illus., Berkeley. 1918. (751)

A pamphlet dealing with conditions governing the settlement of the allotments together with map showing "subdivision plan of the area."

REPORTS . . . June 30, 1918-September 30, 1920, illus., Sacramento. 1918-21. (752)

This board was organized in 1917 to administer the State land settlement act under the chairmanship of Elwood Mead. These reports cover its operations from June 1, 1917, to June 30, 1920, and show the development and progress of the Delhi and Durham settlements.

CLEARY, C. W. (753)
STATE LAND SETTLEMENT. Calif. Dept. Agr. Monthly Bull. 20: 322-324. Sacramento. 1931.

A brief account of the problems connected with the accomplishment of the State's withdrawal from land-settlement activity in the case of the Durham and Delhi colonies.

- COOK, M. E.** (754)
 FARMSTEAD ENGINEERING AT DELHI COLONY. *Agr. Engin.* 5: 132. 1924.
 A report of the activities and progress of the department of farmstead engineering at the Delhi colony, a project of the California State Land Settlement Board.
- JONES, R. E.** (755)
 DAIRY COWS AND THE FIRST STATE COLONY. *Kimball's Dairy Farmer* 17: 451, 479-481. 1919.
 An account of the Durham colony in California "already heralded as a success and as a model for the soldier settlement plans of Uncle Sam."
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- READY-MADE FARMS; CALIFORNIA IS PUTTING SETTLERS ON RAW LAND AND HELPING THEM TO MAKE GOOD.** (756)
Country Gent. 83(27): 12-13, 28. July 6, 1918.
 Description and plans of the Durham colony in California.
- MEAD, ELWOOD.** (757)
 ADVANTAGES OF A PLANNED RURAL DEVELOPMENT. *Agr. Engin.* 3: 42-43. 1922.
 Paper presented before the 15th annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Chicago, December 1921.
 Gives the basic ideas of the State land settlement plan of California and how they were applied in the Durham and Delhi settlements.
-
- BUYING A FARM IN THE NEW WAY; THE SUCCESS OF CALIFORNIA'S NEW PLAN.** (758)
Ladies Home Jour. 36(6): 37, 102, 104. 1919.
 An account of the Durham settlement in California. "A farmer buys a farm worth \$15,000 for \$1,500 down, and pays the rest on long-time payments at a low rate of interest. The State is back of him. An expert farmer is there to guide him as to what to grow and how to take care of his land. His house is built for him by an expert architect. Electricity, running water, sewer—all are his. The result is he lives in a better house, wears better clothes, uses better tools, has better livestock, raises better crops, makes more money, and his wife and family enjoy a social life unknown in the average farm neighborhood."
-
- CALIFORNIA'S HOMESTEAD PROJECTS.** (759)
Pacific Rural Press 101: 38-39. 1921.
 Discusses the Durham and Delhi State land settlements—personal credit for land development, cooperative efforts (especially cooperative selling of milk) the farm laborers' homes, and payments.
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- DURHAM COLONY.** (760)
Calif. Dept. Agr. Monthly Bull. 8: 713-718. Sacramento. 1919.
 In this address before the fifty-second convention of fruit growers and farmers, Dr. Mead tells what has been done in the Durham colony and what he hopes will be done if a 10-million dollar bond issue passes.
-
- FARM SETTLEMENTS ON A NEW PLAN.** (761)
Amer. Rev. of Reviews 59: 270-277, illus. 1919.
 Advocates a planned rural development based on community units. The procedure followed in the Durham State land settlement is outlined.
-
- THE NEW FORTY-NINERS.** (762)
Survey Graphic 47: 651-658, 702-703, illus. 1922.
 Description of the State land colonies in California.
 Accompanied by a plan of the Durham State Land Settlement Community Center.
-
- PLANNING RURAL DEVELOPMENT.** (763)
Calif. Dept. Agr. Monthly Bull. 10: 539-544. Sacramento. 1921.
 A discussion of the Durham and Delhi settlements and the progress made in each. The establishment of 2-acre lots for farm laborers' homes and the development of these lots is mentioned.

MEAD, ELWOOD. (764)
STATE SETTLEMENTS AID DIRT FARMERS. Pacific Rural Press 103: 288. 1922.

Dr. Mead summarizes the benefits to all dirt farmers of California as well as to the settlers of the Durham and Delhi colonies, that have accrued from the establishment of these settlements. This is in reply to a query signed A. W. G.—“... to the farmer, what good is an example like the state settlement at Durham?”

NEWMAN, RALPH. (765)
SITUATION OF LAND COLONISTS AT DELHI. Pacific Rural Press 106: 551, 562. 1923.

The writer investigated complaints of a group of discontented Delhi settlers regarding land prices, deferred payments, etc., and finds that so-called faults of the colony are due to the settlers themselves and to the depression and not to the board.

RITCHIE, R. W. (766)
RURAL DEMOCRACY AT DELHI. IT IS CHANGING A SANDY WASTE INTO ANOTHER DURHAM COLONY. Country Gent. 85(48): 8, 36, illus. November 27, 1920.

An article on the Delhi State land settlement which had been in operation only a short time.

SHELBY, G. M. (767)
NOBODY WANTS TO LEAVE THIS TOWN. Collier's 75(22): 26, 34. May 30, 1925.

An account of the settlement at Durham, an experiment that is “solvent.”

TILDEN, FREEMAN. (768)
BEATING THE LAND SHARKS TO IT. CALIFORNIA HAS PUT REAL SETTLERS ON REAL LAND. Country Gent. 84(51): 3-4, 32, illus. December 20, 1919.
This is an enthusiastic account of the Durham State land settlement.

VANDEREIKE, PAUL. (769)
PLANNING LAND SETTLEMENT. Amer. Coop. Jour. 15(1): 6-7, illus. 1920.
Gives the main features of the Durham State land-settlement project—theory of settlement, capital provided by state and by settler, provision for social life, farm laborers' allotments, etc.

WEEKS, DAVID. (770)
DURHAM STATE LAND SETTLEMENT AS AN OBJECT LESSON IN AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING. Agr. Engin. 6: 263. 1925.

WOEHLKE, W. V. (771)
FOOD FIRST. HOW ONE WESTERN STATE IS STAKING THE FARMER AND HIS HELP FOR THE SAKE OF THE REST OF US—THE QUESTION OF WHITE OR YELLOW BREAD. Sunset 45(4): 35-38, 76, 78, 80. 1920.

Describes the work of the California State Land Settlement Board at Durham.

LITTLE LANDERS' COLONIES

ANDERSON, H. S. (772)
THE LITTLE LANDERS' LAND COLONIES: A UNIQUE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT IN CALIFORNIA. Agr. Hist. 5: 139-150. 1931.

“During the westward movement of agriculture many land colonies were founded. In California in 1857 the irrigated colony called Anaheim was founded near the Santa Ana River about 35 miles from Los Angeles. Its success caused others to be undertaken. The individual holdings were about 35 acres, and there was no strong social bond among the settlers. Early in the 20th century a new plan of colonization was projected; it was begun by William E. Smythe and was known as the Little Landers' movement. The basic idea was the establishment of groups of families upon 1 to 5 acres of land. These small farms, worked with cooperation in purchasing and marketing, were to provide a living for a family. The settlers were to be members of a well organized compact, social group. The first colony, San Ysidro was established in the autumn of 1908 in the Tia Juana Valley in San Diego county. Details of this development are given.

“In 1918 the affairs of the colony's corporation were closed. The present settlement, prosperous largely because of its proximity to Tia Juana, has

few traces of the Smythe project. Los Terrenitos, the second Little Landers' colony, founded in 1912, was in the Monta Vista Valley about 17 miles from Los Angeles. Smythe did not profit from his errors. From 1917 onward Los Terrenitos gradually lost its character. Most of the farms were subdivided into house lots when the district became a suburb of Los Angeles. The promotion work for the third and last Little Landers' colony, Hayward Heath in Alameda County, was begun in September, 1914. Some 60 families were established on the land by 1916. No land colony can succeed unless it is located upon moderately priced, fertile land, with ample irrigation. Larger holdings are more satisfactory. There is a place for quasi-Little Landers groups in suburban districts where adequate transportation facilitates the operation of the farm and permits the gaining of some outside income."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 4, item 3889. 1932.

ANDERSON, H. S. (773)

SOME PHASES OF LAND COLONIZATION IN CALIFORNIA. THE LITTLE LANDERS' LAND COLONIES. *Pacific Coast Econ. Conf. Proc.* (1931) 10: 14-17.

A short account of the three Little Landers' colonies founded by William E. Smythe in which the writer points out the reasons for their failure.

BRENNECKE, OLGA. (774)

ONE ACRE AND HAPPINESS, AS DEMONSTRATED BY THE LITTLE LANDERS OF SAN YSIDRO VALLEY. *Craftsman* 22: 556-558, illus. 1912.

Cooperation is an important factor in the success of this colony, a short account of which is given here.

LINDSAY, FORBES. (775)

THE LITTLE LAND MOVEMENT. *Lippincotts* 90: 619-622. 1912.

Tells briefly of the Little Landers, a colony near San Diego, Calif., who "have been quietly engaged in proving that one acre is as much as a man single-handed can reduce to its utmost productivity, and that when adequately cultivated one acre is sufficient for the support of a family." Says that this venture promises "to assume the character of a substantial movement" and the "idea of 'a little land and a living' has borne fruit in the bill before Congress to establish the United States Homestead Service."

SHELBY, G. M. (776)

THE LITTLE-LANDERS: A ROMANTIC ECONOMIC ADVENTURE. *Century* 110: 42-49. 1925.

An account of developments at Alderwood Manor, Washington, and Durham and Delhi, Calif., where the unit is the "colony, not the small holding." At Alderwood, developed by the Puget Mill Co. on cut-over forest land, 1,500 Little Landers raise poultry on 5- or 10-acre plots. Durham consists of 5,000 acres under cultivation by 160 farmers. Durham and Delhi were developed by the land settlement commission.

MISCELLANEOUS COLONIES

ANONYMOUS (777)

A 45,000-ACRE WONDERLAND IN CALIFORNIA. *Power Farming* 36(1): 7. 1927.

An account of a development of the Sutter Basin Co. in the Sacramento Valley, which was subdivided and offered for sale to settlers.

IMPERIAL SEEKS WHITE FARMERS. *Pacific Rural Press* 107: 336. 1924. (778)

"A project to settle 25,000 acres of Imperial County land with farmers from the Mississippi Valley is being promoted by the Brawley Chamber of Commerce."

BOOTH-TUCKER, F. ST. G. DE L. (779)

A REVIEW OF THE SALVATION ARMY LAND COLONY IN CALIFORNIA. [22] pp., illus. [n.p., 1903]

The farms of the Fort Romie colony average 20 acres in size.

BRAUNTON, ERNEST. (780)

COUNTRYWARD TREND. *Calif. Cult.* 68: 536. 1927.

A description of the Rancho Santa Fe, a 9,000-acre reservation of the Santa Fe Railroad in northern San Diego County, planned for the rural homeseeker. "Every piece of tillable soil platted is theoretically and

practically capable of being self-sustaining. Every purchaser of orchard tracts is required to plant a specified acreage and number of fruit trees."

BRAUNTON, ERNEST. (781)

THE ENVISAGED HOUR ARRIVES. Calif. Cult. 67: 586. 1926.

A description of the Rancho Sante Fe in California, a type of community settlement.

(782)

FONTANA AND MILLER INSEPARABLE. Calif. Cult. 68: 10. 1927.

The Fontana Farms Co., a community of "productive rural home tracts," was established by A. B. Miller. The writer attributes Mr. Miller's success to his control of the water, wind, and soil of his colony.

HANNA, H. S. (783)

THE LLANO DEL RIO COOPERATIVE COLONY. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Rev. 2: 19-23. 1916.

This is a description of the cooperative colony now in process of development in the Antelope Valley, Los Angeles County, Calif. Farming is the most important single industry.

HODGES, R. E. (784)

NEW LAND IN CALIFORNIA—THOUSANDS OF ACRES. Pacific Rural Press 101: 482. 1921.

A discussion of the development by the Sutter Basin Co. of the Sutter Basin, a strip of land between the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. The company leases some of the land and has sold some of it in a subdivision near the drainage pumps but farms most of it.

HUNT, T. F. (785)

ACHIEVEMENTS OF A PRIVATE LAND SETTLEMENT COLONY: A REPORT OF PROGRESS. Pan Pacific Conf. Ed. Rehabil., Reclam. and Recreation Proc. 1: 300-314. 1927.

"It is the general opinion that the Patterson colony, situated in the San Joaquin Valley on the west bank of the San Joaquin River, at a town called Patterson, is an honest and sympathetic attempt at land colonization which has been reasonably successful . . .

"There are about 325 separate enterprises in the colony. In addition there are about 175 nonresident owners. To date 163 of these enterprises have been studied, and 55 nonresident owners have replied to a questionnaire. The 163 ranches comprise about two-thirds of the privately owned land . . ."

The results of this study, which was made by the College of Agriculture, University of California, are set forth here.

HYATT, R. G. (786)

A PROMISE FULFILLED. Calif. Cult. 66: 634. 1926.

Short account of the Rancho Santa Fe development of rural homes.

MARPLE, ALBERT. (787)

COMMUNITY FARMING PROVES PROFITABLE. Craftsman 30: 98-99, illus. 1916.

A cobblestone "'community center' of the most novel farm settlement in Southern California" established several years ago is pictured. The plan of operating the community is briefly described.

NEWMAN, RALPH. (788)

A SELF-MADE SUCCESSFUL COLONY. Pacific Rural Press 111: 161. 1926.

The story of the Gridley colony in California. The reasons for the success of this colony, settled by men who had little money and no aid from the State and Federal Governments, are the good soil, the constant, abundant, cheap water supply, and the selection of an industry with which the colonists were familiar—dairying.

PICKETT, J. E. (789)

ONE COLONY THAT SUCCEEDED. Pacific Rural Press 109: 528-529. 1925.

A popular article on Corning, in the Sacramento Valley, promoted by W. N. Woodson.

- SHELL, G. B. (790)
MODERN LAND SETTLEMENT. Calif. Univ. Jour. Agr. 7(3): 3-5, 30. 1921.
Land settlement from the viewpoint of the commercial development company is discussed and the Rio Linda colony in the suburbs of Sacramento is briefly described.
- SCHMEIDER, OSCAR. (791)
THE RUSSIAN COLONY OF GUADALUPE VALLEY. Calif. Univ. Pub. Geogr. 2: 409-422. 1928.
Discusses the emigration and colonization of the Russians, establishment of the colony, types of settlement, types of agriculture, etc.
- WOOSTER, E. S. (792)
INSIDE A COOPERATIVE COLONY. Nation 117: 378-380. 1923.
An account of the Llano cooperative colony in southern California, "an American experiment with wageless work."
- ANONYMOUS. (793)
BACK-TO-FARM GROUP FORMED [IN LOS ANGELES] NICOLA GIULII NAMED HEAD OF CITY HOUSING BODY. COMMISSION ORGANIZED AT MEETING WITH MAYOR. PLANS LAUNCHED TO PLACE FAMILIES ON LAND. Los Angeles (Calif.) Times, December 7, 1933. Another item in Hollywood (Calif.) Citizen News, December 7, 1933.
- (794)
GOVERNMENT CASH FOR BACK-TO-LAND MOVEMENT URGED. Los Angeles (Calif.) Daily News, October 9, 1933.
H. M. Baine requests that part of the \$25,000,000 to be spent by the Government be used in Los Angeles. Ventura County Community Land Chest Committee is to submit a project to the Federal Government for a tentative commitment of funds.
- (795)
OFFICIALS LAUD HOME AND FARM RECOVERY IDEA. Los Angeles (Calif.) News, October 27, 1933.
Comments from city and county officials approving Mayor Shaw's action in appointing a housing commission to launch the subsistence farm program.
- (796)
U. S. OFFICIAL HERE TO PLAN FARM COLONIES. DR. HARTMAN SAYS ONE PROJECT TO HELP FAMILIES MAKE LIVING LIKELY IN LOS ANGELES AREA. LOS ANGELES (CALIF.) EXAMINER, NOVEMBER 16, 1933.
Press item relative to Dr. Hartman's announcement regarding homestead units for California. Another item on the same subject was published in the Long Beach (Calif.) Press Telegram, for November 16.
- HALL, CHAPIN. (797)
CALIFORNIA WANTS SMALL FARM BOOM. CONSIDERS NATURAL ADVANTAGES SHOULD ATTRACT SOME OF FEDERAL ALLOTMENT. DR. TUGWELL INVESTIGATES. INSPECTS COACHELLA AND IMPERIAL VALLEYS—"DOLLAR-DAY" STARTS WAVE OF BUYING. N.Y. Times, September 17, 1933.
"No other section of the United States offers the possibilities for the successful establishment of small farm homes under government aid that Southern California does. Cheap land and plenty of it; water and power at low cost; low water freight rates to the Eastern seaboard, South America and the Orient, and an all-year growing climate are a few of the advantages that are expected to intrigue the government in the allotment of a part of the \$25,000,000 appropriation made by Congress for such an undertaking."
Speaks of the visit of Dr. Tugwell to the Coachella and Imperial Valleys.
- LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. (798)
WHAT THE NEWCOMER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE SMALL FARM HOME IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY. A handbook of information on the small farm in Los Angeles County; how to locate a small property, how to plan its development, and some advice on management of intensive holdings. 20 pp. Los Angeles. 1932. [Mimeographed.]
This booklet was issued August 1927, and revised January 1932, February 1932, and May 1932.

- RIBBINK, E. VAN. (799)
 BACK TO LAND MOVEMENT ADVOCATED. PLAN URGED BEFORE STATE REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION BY LIEUT-GOVERNOR MERRIAM. Oakland (Calif.) Tribune, October 7, 1933.
 Only the first paragraph of this article is on the back to the land movement.

COLORADO

- ANONYMOUS. (800)
 MAKING SUCCESSFUL FARMERS OF CITY FAILURES. World's Work 6: 3929-3930. 1903.

Describes "what a broken down man, to whom city life has proved a millstone, can do in the country if he has a chance . . . [as] shown . . . in the success of the Salvation Army's farm colony at Amity, Colorado." This colony was started in the spring of 1898. The Salvation Army has similar colonies at Fort Romie, Calif., and at Herrick, Ohio.

- FARLEY, FRANK. (801)

300 DENVER FAMILIES WILL BE MOVED TO FARMS. FEDERAL COLONIZATION PLAN WILL BE LAUNCHED IN COLORADO. FAMILIES OF EMPLOYED MEN ARE TO BE PLACED UPON IRRIGATED TRACTS OF ONE TO TWO ACRES THROUGH HOMESTEAD SUBSISTENCE PROGRAM. Denver (Colo.) Post, October 30, 1933.

"The tracts . . . will cost approximately \$200 and a house costing \$800 will be built on the tract, thus bringing the cost a family to \$1,000."

- SHAW, ALBERT. (802)
 SUCCESSFUL FARM COLONY IN THE IRRIGATION COUNTRY. Rev. of Reviews 26: 561-566. 1902.

This is a description of the founding and progress of the Salvation Army colony at Fort Amity, Colo.

- STRATTON, G. F. (803)

BUSTED BY RECLAMATION. THE BLEAK ENDING OF THE DREAM OF MIRACLES THAT WATER WAS TO WORK. Country Gent. 89(11): 3-4, 38-39. March 15, 1924.

A description of the difficulties the settlers on the Uncompahgre irrigation project in Colorado faced because of high water charges, insufficient credit, etc. This was one of the first irrigation projects.

- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (804)
 COLONIZATION. U.S. Dept. Agr. Rept. 1870: 569-572.

Story of the founding of the Union colony, the center of which was the town of Greeley, in Weld County, Territory of Colorado.

CONNECTICUT

- ANONYMOUS. (805)
 HOMESTEAD PLAN OF JUDD MEETS ROOSEVELT FAVOR. New Haven (Conn.) Register, October 23, 1933.

Homer Judd's plan "calls for the placing of men between the ages of 50 and 55 years, and ex-service men into fine homes in various sections of the State where they will become self sustaining within a period of two years."

- (806)
 PLAN TO PUT JOBLESS ON FARMS IN CONNECTICUT URGED ON U.S. Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star, September 10, 1933.

A dispatch from Hartford, Conn., states in part:

"Connecticut is watching with some interest but no great enthusiasm as yet, the efforts of the chairman of its State Fish and Game Commission, Thomas H. Beck, to interest officials in Washington in his plan for relief and rehabilitation of the unemployed. Though details are withheld, in broad outline the plan would have physically able unemployed placed in settlements on abandoned farm land in the State, to grow some crops for their own sustenance and do some work for the State to develop timber and wild game as crops.

"For this work they would receive direct cash payments from the State. One great obstacle in the way of State support for the scheme is lack of money . . ."

CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. (807)
UNEMPLOYMENT GARDENS. Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 91, 42 pp. New Haven. 1933.

"Joint bulletin with the Extension Service, Connecticut State College. Storrs. In cooperation with the Connecticut Unemployment Commission."

Contains information "simple in application and practical in purpose" for the growing of vegetable crops by amateur gardeners. Information is given on the site, soil, fertilizer, seeds, plants, varieties, planting, cultivation, tools, pests, etc. A vegetable budget for 1 year for one person, and a planting table for a home garden are also given.

CONNECTICUT UNEMPLOYMENT COMMISSION. (808)
MEASURES TO ALLEVIATE UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONNECTICUT. A report to Wilbur L. Cross, Governor . . . under Senate bill no. 545 of the Acts of General Assembly of 1931. 205 pp. [Orange, Conn., press of the Wilson H. Lee Co.] 1932.

Rural Industrial Survey, pp. 55-57. This is a report of a check of unemployment in the rural industrial towns of Saybrook, Essex, Chester, Colchester, Middlefield, and East Hampton, made through the aid of the senior class in economics at Yale University. The first part of this summary follows in part:

"The total decrease in numbers employed in these towns is 45.6% as compared to 24.5% for the State as a whole, with hours showing 27.8% decrease as compared to 13.4% for the State. This is in spite of the fact that Colchester shows a marked increase in employment.

"In spite of these decreases, other factors attributable to their rural location appreciably reduce the problem of unemployment. The majority of these industrial workers live where they have enough ground to raise a large portion of their food supply for the summer and to put by a certain amount for winter consumption. Their shelter cost is much less not only in actual money paid out, but for the size of the house available for that money . . . The accessibility of wood supply makes fuel costs for heating and cooking almost negligible . . . During periods of normal business, these industrial workers expect to make their leisure time productive. As a result, they have other skills beyond their job skill, and in the rural community, their casual acquaintance with persons in all walks of life making up such a community gives them a greater opportunity to market their odd job skills than a factory worker would have in a city. In these surveys, sources of income drawn from these secondary occupations were noted in every one of six towns. In some of the towns, it appears that factory work is coming to be looked upon as the secondary occupation, providing a means of supplementary income, either for certain members of the family or for the principal wage earner during part of the time. His subsistence is gained from the land itself. All of these factors tend to reduce the problem of unemployment when considered from the point of view of the town. Looking at the problem from the angle of the unemployed person, another aspect must not be disregarded. The intimate knowledge of individual problems resulting from long years of personal contact between employer and employed, both in and out of working hours, has led to more individual relationships. That in itself is important in maintaining the morale of these smaller communities."

Subsistence gardens, p. 96. Recommends the providing of garden plots by municipalities for rental by industrial workers.

HOFFMAN, R. V. (809)
CITY MAN ON THE FARM. Collier's 51(14): 22-23, June 21; (15): 22-23, June 28, 1913.

Contains advice to a would-be farmer from the city, especially in connection with market gardening, based on the experiences of a farmer in Connecticut.

HYPES, J. L. (810)
VOCATIONAL STABILITY OF CONNECTICUT FARMERS. Social Forces 9: 191-200. 1930.

"It has been shown that general and small type farms are found chiefly in areas of decadent farming—areas, in general, where farming is largely supplemented by non-agricultural pursuits. Many of the operators on these types of farms, though classed as farmers by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, should be thus classed only as a matter of courtesy, for some are

professional people who farm a little mainly for recreation; others are jacks-of-all-trades who farm a little from choice or necessity; and there are still others who earn a rather meagre living entirely by this means."

FLORIDA

ANONYMOUS. (811)

[BACK TO LAND] (Editorial). Miami (Fla.) Herald, January 3, 1933.

"Men are finding that the spare time their complete or partial unemployment has brought can be turned into farming with permanent satisfaction." Speaks of the necessity for a homestead law in Florida. "If Florida in 1933 could open to homestead her millions of acres of land suitable for some sort of farming, thousands and tens of thousands of families would go back to the soil and stay there."

(812)

THE BELANDVILLE COLONY. Southland 30(7): 11. 1933(?).

An account of the Belandville settlement in Santa Rosa County, Fla., organized by A. J. Beland and settled entirely by naturalized French Canadians or descendants of French Canadians. In a little over 2 years 500 people have settled there and over 100 farms have been cleared and put into crops. Industries to take care of the crops produced are being established. A canner and a cooperative creamery are being built. One of the settlers is also planning to work up a knitting business.

(813)

CITIZENS WE ARE PROUD OF. Pensacola Herald 5(48): 2. April 29, 1933.

Editorial commending the Belandville, Santa Rosa County, Fla., settlement of French-Americans. It is followed by an editorial on the founder of the colony, A. J. Beland, entitled "An Empire Builder."

(814)

FARMERS ON TRIAL WITH APPLIED AGRICULTURE. Market Growers Jour. 39: 946. 1926.

A discussion of J. C. Penney's offer to men experienced in truck growing or in some other branch of agriculture to take one of the Penney farms on approval, run it for a year; and if satisfactory to both the corporation and the farmer, a price will be agreed upon to be paid out of the profits of the farm.

(815)

[FLORIDA COLONIZING SCHEME] (Editorial). Miami (Fla.) Herald. January 3, 1933.

"Brought from Chicago where they were charity charges on the Neighborhood Guild, five families have arrived in Samsula, up near New Smyrna, and have been given the opportunity of making their own way on farm land which they are now clearing collectively. Each family has temporary shelter, and will be shown how to build comfortable houses from cypress logs, on plans drawn by a skilled architect. The organizer of the colony, Dr. Copeland Smith, has arranged to pay each family \$9 a week until it gets returns from truck crops and other sources. The first products of the land will be sent back to Chicago where the Neighborhood Guild will buy them for distribution to the needy."

(816)

FOUR FLORIDA COLONY PLANS TO BE TALKED. Conference slated for October 23 by Congressional delegation. Miami (Fla.) Daily News, October 18, 1933.

An account of subjects to be considered at the conference to be held with M. L. Wilson regarding proposed colonies for Florida.

(817)

STATE TO HAVE 400 SECURITY HOMES STARTED. WORK ON COLONIES TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY, PORTER ASSERTS. SITES UNREVEALED. UNITS TO BE LOCATED IN GROUPS OF NOT LESS THAN 50. Miami (Fla.) Daily News December 7, 1933.

M. R. Porter, regional director for the Southeastern States, of the Sub-sistence Homestead Division of the Department of the Interior, is quoted.

ANONYMOUS.

(818)

SUBSISTENCE FARMS FOR FLORIDA. (Editorial.) Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal. November 2, 1933.

The editor thinks that the homestead experiment for Florida "carried out over a period of years under federal supervision and at federal expense is worth many millions to Florida. No doubt it will prove to be one of the really constructive results of the New Deal."

(819)

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS. (Editorial.) Miami (Fla.) Daily News, October 14, 1933.

Approves the plan of subsistence homesteads proposed by the Federal Government and points out that south Florida conditions are favorable for such projects. An Everglades farming colony involving 70,000 acres in Broward County has been proposed. Dade County is also suggested as a suitable section where a thousand or more families might be settled on small tracts of land.

EDMONDS, R. W.

(820)

UNIQUE FARM DEVELOPMENT OF 120,000 ACRES IN FLORIDA; J. C. PENNEY-GWINN CORPORATION FARMS—AN EXPERIMENT THAT MAY REVEAL SOLUTIONS OF MANY OF OUR AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS. Manfrs. Rec. 91(21): 75-76. May 26, 1927.

The J. C. Penney-Gwinn Corporation Farm is a tract of over 120,000 acres, 36 miles southwest of Jacksonville, Fla. It is a cooperative colony made up of farms of about 20 acres. The farmers are carefully selected, and their work is supervised by Francis Clarke, manager of farm work.

J. C. PENNEY-GWINN CORPORATION.

(821)

J. C. PENNEY-GWINN CORPORATION FARMS. INDEPENDENT FARM OWNERSHIP ON A NEW PLAN. 64 pp. Green Cove Springs, Fla. 1926.

A series of articles reprinted from various magazines and newspapers.

The purpose of the booklet is to present "the object and spirit of the J. C. Penney-Gwinn Corporation; what it offers to prospective farm owners and how these in turn shall proceed to secure independent farm ownership." It also presents concrete facts concerning the Corporation's location of property, physical set-up, extent of equipment, operating plans, etc.

(822)

J. C. PENNEY-GWINN CORPORATION FARMS. PENNEY FARMS, CLAY COUNTY, FLA.; A UNIQUE AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION. 63 pp. [St. Augustine, Fla., printed by the Record Co. 1927.]

"This illustrated pamphlet describes the location, organization, and plan of operation of the J. C. Penney-Gwinn Corporation Farms at Green Cove Springs, Clay County, Florida."

ROSS, C. R.

(823)

HOMESTEADING IN FLORIDA. Country Life [Garden City, N.Y.] 17: 468, 470, 472, 474. 1910.

An account of the experiences of a former salesman and his wife in locating a homestead and after long efforts starting an orange grove and cultivating vegetables. In his words "Last summer we were able to visit our old home and as I saw how little my fellow salesmen had advanced during those years, I felt that our adventure had indeed proved a success."

SNOWHOOK, J. C.

(824)

HOW ONE MAN, J. C. PENNEY, IS SOLVING THE FARM PROBLEMS FOR HUNDREDS. Manfrs. Rec. 91(6): 61-62. February 10, 1927.

A short description of the J. C. Penney-Gwinn Corporation Farms at Green Cove Springs, Fla.

TAPPER, THOMAS.

(825)

SUCCESSFUL STORE-CHAIN SYSTEM IS APPLIED TO A FARMING PROJECT. Manfrs. Rec. 89(11): 75-76. March 18, 1926.

A description of the J. C. Penney-Gwinn Corporation Farms, Clay County, Fla.

GEORGIA

ANONYMOUS.

(826)

ATLANTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AIDS BACK-TO-FARM MOVEMENT. Com. & Financ. Chron. 136: 36. 1933.

"Under date of Dec. 29 from Atlanta, the New York 'Times' published the following in its Jan. 1 issue:

"Taking official cognizance of the fact that farmers in all parts of the State are seeking farm hands for positions, paying wages or offering shares of crops and homes, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has volunteered its services as a clearing-house for such requests.

"The Chamber at present has a list of about 1,000 families living in Atlanta who are desirous of returning to the farm. Its policy in keeping stranded families and rejuvenating abandoned farms, revealed in the recently inaugurated 'back-to-the-farm' movement, precludes families not completely dependent upon charity. Responsibility for only those families with actual farming experience is being accepted."

(827)

THE ATLANTA PLAN. Com. and Finance 21: 1096. 1932.

Editorial on Atlanta plan for back-to-land movement for unemployed.

(828)

A BACK-TO-FARM PLAN THAT WORKS IN GEORGIA. FAMILIES RETURNED TO THE SOIL IN MUSCOGEE COUNTY GET INITIAL AID AND HAVE A MARKET IN COLUMBUS. N.Y. Times, July 23, 1933, section 8, p. 12.

This plan, initiated in January 1932, was adopted in order to assist the unemployed who wished to return to the farm in Muscogee County. "The County Relief Committee made contact with landowners having farms, farmhouses, stock and tools. The committee was to furnish provisions for the families and some vegetable seed, this aid to extend until a crop could be gathered. After that, the relief was cut off, and the tenant and landowner had to make their own arrangement. Out of the 198 families who went back to the farm only three have returned to the city. The plan is to be extended in the future. To dispose of the products of the farms, a growers' market has been established in Columbus." Various organizations in the county have contributed toward making the movement a success.

(829)

CITY IN GEORGIA HAS BACK-TO-LAND PLAN THAT WORKS. FAMILIES GIVEN INITIAL AID AND HAVE READY MARKET. New Orleans Times-Picayune, July 28, 1933, p. 9.

An account of a back-to-the-land plan carried out in Columbus, and Muscogee County, Ga.

(830)

A FAR-REACHING AWARD. (Editorial.) Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, December 22, 1933.

Favorable comment on the award of \$1,000,000 for the creation of a model farming community in Georgia.

Another favorable editorial was published in the Atlanta Journal for December 21.

(831)

MODEL FARMS PLANNED. South. Cult. 91 (1): 4. 1933.

"The application of business-like methods in farm operations is announced for a model farming community to be developed in Lowndes County, Georgia, by a New York corporation.

"A plot of 900 acres will be divided into small farms of from 40 to 60 acres, on each of which will be erected houses, barns . . . Then it is planned to place on each of these small farms an experienced farmer and his family."

(832)

REPOPULATING THE FARM. South. Cult. 91 (2): 4. 1933.

"More than 546,000 people moved from the cities to the farms throughout the country during the first three months of 1932, according to a statement issued by the federal department of agriculture." Other statistics are given.

"Georgia's 50,000 abandoned farms offer a haven for those who are dispiritedly walking the streets of the cities looking for work that does not exist. These unemployed can be fed and sheltered on the farms for half

what it is costing to care for them in the cities, and in six months most of them will be self-supporting."

ANONYMOUS.

(833)

THOSE ON RELIEF TO HAVE GARDENS. WILL ARTLEY ANNOUNCES FALL WINTER PROGRAM. SENEY TO BE IN CHARGE. SEED AND FERTILIZER TO BE GIVEN UNEMPLOYED HERE. Savannah (Ga.) Morning News, October 1, 1933.

Harry N. Seney is in charge of the Chatham County garden-relief program. Every family eligible for unemployment relief must have its own individual garden, supplies to be furnished by the Government. Mr. Seney is quoted in regard to the plan and preparation of the garden.

(834)

U.S. APPROVES GEORGIA FARM COLONY. Atlanta Georgian, December 20, 1933.

"Chancellor Weltner, of the university system, was advised Wednesday . . . that the application of the regents for a federal grant of \$1,000,000 to carry on a farm rehabilitation experiment in Georgia had been approved . . . About 300 families will be placed on farms in Morgan, Jasper, Putnam, Green and Jones counties and advanced \$2,500 each to carry on experiments in scientific farming, merchandise and crop diversification."

Another item relative to this project is in the N.Y. American, December 25, 1933. The project was fostered by Philip Weltner, chancellor of the newly created university system of Georgia. "The fund was set aside for this state as a loan to a corporation to be known as Chancellorsville Community, Inc. The money is to be repaid in 20 years."

The Atlanta Constitution for December 21, 1933, and the Atlanta Journal for December 25 also carried articles on the same subject.

RAMSEY, GLENN.

(835)

COOPERATIVE FARM PROJECT TO CARE FOR 100 FAMILIES PROPOSED BY REGENTS BOARD [OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.] Atlanta (Ga.) Jour., October 22, 1933.

Details of a proposed plan for settling 100 families on a cooperative farm project in the Piedmont section of Georgia.

Another article on this project by Glenn Ramsey was published in the Atlanta Constitution for October 29. The Washington, D.C., Star for October 29 also carried the story.

GREAT LAKES STATES¹

ANONYMOUS.

(836)

DEVELOPMENT OF CUT-OVER AREAS. Farmer 39: 184. 1921.

State land-settlement policies, credit for new settlers, supervision of the settler, group settlement and the handling of State land are all discussed as elements in the development of the cut-over regions in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

BLACK, J. D.

(837)

A CHALLENGE—TO THE PUBLIC? OR TO THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 1: 292-299. 1925.

A discussion of crooked real-estate transactions in land-settlement promotion, particularly in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan.

— and GRAY, L. C.

(838)

LAND SETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION IN THE GREAT LAKES STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1295, 88 pp. Washington. 1925.

The purpose of this bulletin, issued in cooperation with the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, is to analyze the methods of the different types of land companies and other related agencies in the northern portion of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The subject is considered under the following main headings: Characteristics of the region, physical conditions, ownership of the land, classes of land settlement agencies, general description of projects surveyed, problems and methods of land settlement, summary of settlers' progress, analysis of settlers' progress on individual projects, other significant types of land settlement agencies, and land settlement from the standpoint of public interest.

¹ See also Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin.

HARTMAN, W. A., and BLACK, J. D.

(839)

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE CUT-OVER REGION OF THE GREAT LAKES STATES. U.S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 160, 86 pp., illus. 1931. Literature cited, pp. 84-85.

"This bulletin is based on a comprehensive survey in 1919 and 1920 of land settlement conditions in 47 settlement areas in the cut-over regions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, made by the U.S.D.A. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the State experiment stations of Minnesota and Wisconsin and the department of geography of the University of Michigan, and on a repetition of this survey in part in 33 of the settlement areas made in 1928 in cooperation with the experiment stations of the three States and the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture.

"The physical aspects, agricultural development, forest and crop production, and social and business aspects of the region are described. The credit problems, progress settlers may expect to make, farm turnover since 1920 in the 33 resurveyed areas, and the general outlook for land settlement in undeveloped regions are discussed."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 65: 278. 1931.

The following is the concluding paragraph of the circular:

"An analysis of the factors and conditions suggests the conclusion that until a directed settlement policy based on an economic classification of land is established, the prospective settler can eliminate certain hazards only by exploring all reliable sources of information pertaining to the area in which he is interested, and by weighing the advantages and disadvantages of different areas and his own qualifications, likes, and dislikes, as well as those of members of his family, against the hardships encountered in developing a cut-over farm."

KELLOGG, W. B.

(840)

IS THERE LAND FOR THE UNEMPLOYED? Charities and the Commons 20: 341-343. 1908.

Condensed under title "Can Land and Unemployed Labor be Brought Together?" in Amer. Rev. of Reviews 38: 111-112, 1908.

"Mr. Kellogg says that the most favorable locality for the man of small means to secure a foothold is the 'cut-over' region of northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota."

Discusses amount of money needed to make a beginning.

LOEB, MAX.

(841)

SUPERVISING COMMERCIAL COLONIZATION. Natl. Conf. Marketing and Farm Credits. Marketing and Farm Credits; Papers and Documents 4: 146-154. 1916.

"There is probably no business which has been freer from governmental regulations than the sale of farms and farmlands. This business has been allowed in a very large manner to take its own sweet way without let or hindrance from Federal or State government. There are, of course, some exceptions, such as the Kansas Blue Sky Law, which was later declared unconstitutional.

"There are still in this country large amounts of cheap, unimproved lands, awaiting the coming of the settler . . . In the northern States of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, there are at least 20,000,000 acres of land now covered with second growth timber, all of which will some day come under cultivation—a condition of affairs in which both States and United States governments could aid actively if they were so minded . . ."

Shows the evils of commercial colonizations, its good features, and the things that should be done to improve the settlement of land.

LOVEJOY, P. S.

(842)

IS UNCLE SAM RICH ENOUGH TO GIVE US ALL A FARM? Country Gent. 88 (46): 3-4. November 17, 1923.

This is a discussion of land settlement and reclamation legislation, the agitation among different groups for such legislation; especially the agitation in the cut-over regions of the Northern States (Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan) and the difficulties that face the settler on reclaimed land.

- McDOWELL, J. C., and WALKER, W. B. (843)
 FARMING ON THE CUT-OVER LANDS OF MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, AND MINNESOTA.
 U. S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 425, 24 pp. 1916.

A description of the area, type of farming, crops and livestock, relation between income and tillable area, size of farm, family income, labor income, efficiency and distribution of labor, selecting a farm, and general suggestions to the person starting a farm in this region.

- THOMPSON, M. J. (844)
 HINTS TO THE LAND-SEEKER. Wallaces' Farmer 42: 623. 1917.

Letter to Wallaces' Farmer from the author at Minnesota demonstration farm in which he says "One phenomenon of the 'back-to-the-land' movement is the steady flow of settlers into the cut-over districts on the Great Lakes, an area that was passed over for years in answering the call of the prairies." He describes this movement.

- TRI-STATE DEVELOPMENT CONGRESS. (845)
 REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST CONVENTION, HELD AT ST. PAUL,
 MINNESOTA, JAN. 26-27, 1921. 100 pp. St. Paul, Minn., Webb Pub. Co.
 1921.

Partial contents of this conference, held by the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan: How Shall the State Control Colonization Activities? by H. L. Russell, pp. 22-30; The Service Man in Colonization, by A. H. Vernon, pp. 55-58; A State Information Bureau for Incoming Settlers, by B. G. Packer, pp. 67-70.

The following on land settlement is given in the Congress' statement of principles: "... it is our belief that the state should supervise the activities of colonization companies rather than to engage in the direct operation of land development. By strengthening the work of immigration and allied agencies, it can and should effectively control land settlement work, keeping in mind that fair dealing is the essential element of permanent success in this work ... We believe that the hazards and discomforts of pioneering should be reduced to a minimum, particularly for the returned soldiers desiring farm homes on cheap lands. Settlers are to be advised against settling on poor, inaccessible or non-agricultural lands and against purchasing more acres of land than their financial condition warrants. The community life in new settlements is not to be overlooked. The establishment of community centers by colonization companies in cooperation with the agricultural colleges is to be commended."

HAWAII

- AKANA, AKAIO. (846)
 EXPERIENCE OF THE HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION IN CARRYING OUT ITS
 WORK. Pan Pacific Conf. Ed., Rehabil., Reclam., and Recreation Proc.
 1: 314-327. 1927.

"Before presenting to this audience a sketch of the practical experience of the Hawaiian Homes Commission in carrying out its work, allow me to invite your attention to the conception and development of the idea of the rehabilitation of the Hawaiian people which finally culminated in the creation of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, under which the Hawaiian Homes Commission has been operating. This, in some measure, will help us to realize something of the cause underlying the spirit and purpose animating the homesteaders who at present are pioneers of the 'back-to-the-soil movement' and through whom the Hawaiian homes act is finding practical expression not only at Molokai but at Keaukaha on the island of Hawaii."

- DOLE, S. B. (847)
 LAND SETTLEMENT IN HAWAII. Independent 62: 1018-1022, illus. 1907.

Discusses the disposition of such public lands of Hawaii as are suitable for settlement. A short account is given of a colony of southern Californians who organized a colony on the island of Oahu. After experimenting with various crops, pineapples were found to be profitable.

- HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION. (848)
 REHABILITATION IN HAWAII. Hawaii. Homes Comm. Bull. 2, 27 pp., illus.
 Honolulu. 1922.

Contains in addition to the title article, a summary of the Hawaiian Homes Act, prepared by Harry Irwin and an address by Governor W. R. Farrington on What Rehabilitation Means to the Hawaiian People.

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION.

(849)

REPORT . . . TO THE LEGISLATURE OF HAWAII. Regular session, 1931. 71 pp. Honolulu [1930].

United States Department of Agriculture library has also Reports, 1923-28, 1930.

The history of the homesteading project under the jurisdiction of this commission dates back to 1910 when the Ahahui Puuhonua met to study the conditions of the Hawaiian people. The Hawaiian Homes Commission Act was passed in 1920 and amended in 1921, 1923, and 1928. This commission was created "as an agency to rehabilitate and perpetuate the Hawaiian race by giving the Hawaiians an opportunity to lead healthy and comfortable lives in the open country." This publication is a report of the progress made under this act.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

(850)

HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION ACT, 1920. Hearings . . . 66th Cong., 3d sess., on H.R. 13500, a bill to amend an act entitled, "An act to provide a government for the territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, as amended, to establish an Hawaiian homes commission, and for other purposes. 147 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1921.

IDAHO

KREUTZER, G. C.

(851)

ON THE RECLAMATION PROJECTS, A DEFENSE OF FEDERAL IRRIGATION WORK IN THE WESTERN STATES. Agr. Rev. 22 (1): 6-8. 1929.

An address by B. E. Stoutemyer, district counsel of the Bureau of Reclamation, at Portland, is quoted with reference to the Minidoka project, Idaho.

RUHL, A.

(852)

THOSE WHO WAIT; THE RECLAMATION SERVICE VS. PRIVATE ENTERPRISE. Collier's 44 (18): 22-23, 26-27. January 22, 1910.

The advantages and disadvantages of the Carey Act are indicated. Private capital and Government enterprise each has its place.

(853)

UNCLE SAM'S GRAB-BAG AT COEUR D'ALENE. Collier's 43 (24): 12-13, 31, 34. September 4, 1909.

An account of "the unparalleled flood of home-seekers and speculators to the lottery of Indian land."

SHAW, ALBERT.

(854)

FROM NEW YORK TO IDAHO. A FARM COLONY OF CITY FOLK AND THEIR MODERN CARAVAN. Amer. Rev. of Reviews 64: 177-182. 1921.

Gives an account of a farm colonization project sponsored by W. D. Scott of Brooklyn for New York City families. A modern caravan of automobiles was to leave New York on July 28 and reach its destination about September 9. A letter from Governor Davis' office tells of the help which the State has given and will give the colony.

STRATTON, G. F.

(855)

SUNDOWN AT ROSEWORTH. THE BITTER END OF A HOPEFUL COLONY. Country Gent. 88 (44): 7, 32, 34. November 3, 1923.

The story of the ill-fated Roseworth colony in Idaho promoted by W. D. Scott of Brooklyn, N.Y., for eastern city men.

WILCOX, E. V.

(856)

TEN YEARS FROM SAGEBRUSH. Country Gent. 86 (16): 4-5, 30. April 16, 1921.

A description of the development of the Minidoka and Twin Falls irrigation projects in Idaho and of the way in which electric power is utilized on the farms and in the homes.

YEITER, M. S.

(857)

WE DISCOVER CONTENTMENT. Amer. Mag. 115 (4): 66-67, 90. 1933.

A description of a mountain homestead venture in Idaho.

ILLINOIS

ANONYMOUS.

(858)

CHICAGO CONSIDERS COLONIZATION PLAN. SCHEME WOULD GIVE HALF-ACRE PLOTS AND HOMES TO JOBLESS IN COOK COUNTY. TRUCK GARDENS POSSIBLE. LAND IS SUITABLE, AND HOUSES WOULD BE BUILT BY THE STATE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED. N.Y. Times, April 9, 1933, section 4, p. 86.

(859)

COUNTRY SLUMS. *Prairie Farmer* 105 (4): 8. February 18, 1933.

"The latest exponent of the plan to move the unemployed to the country is General F. C. Bolles of Fort Sheridan, Ill. His plan is to require farmers who are delinquent in their taxes to turn 10 acres over to the state in payment of past and future taxes up to its value. These 10-acre tracts will be homesteaded to the unemployed, with a loan of \$1,000 in each case for buildings, equipment, and livestock.

"Such a plan would transfer relief burdens from the cities to the country and create a class of poverty-stricken slum dwellers in the country."

(860)

LAND COLONIZING GIVES MANY WORK. PROJECT NEAR CHICAGO LINKED WITH PASSAGE OF STATE HOUSING ACT. *Washington (D.C.) Star*, March 30, 1933.

A scheme for settling unemployed Chicago industrial workers on small garden plots on acreage located within 30 miles of Chicago's loop is proposed. "The feasibility of the proposal is linked with the passage of the State housing act, which will be introduced in this Assembly this week through the joint efforts of the Illinois Housing Commission and a committee of representatives of leading architectural societies and groups."

CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

(861)

BULLETIN. v. 1, no. 2, 39 pp. September 1916.

On pp. 23-30 is given a report of the municipal gardens operated by the department. These consist of both adult and children's gardens.

GATES, P. W.

(862)

LAND POLICY OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, 1851-1870. *Jour. Econ. and Business Hist.* 3: 554-573. 1931.

"Just as private English trading companies had played a vital part in the colonization of the eastern part of the United States, so did American land and railroad companies participate in the colonization of the western states. One of the chief agencies in the rapid settlement of Illinois in the 1850's was the Illinois Central Railroad . . .

"The land policy of the company was designed to bring in the maximum number of settlers in order to build up freight and passenger traffic for the railroad. . . . The company advertised its lands extensively . . . and sold large acreages, particularly in the years 1854-57 and 1863-68 . . . Prices secured for the land were higher in the earlier years than in the 1860's . . . The land was sold on liberal credit terms . . . and the company had serious difficulties with collections."

(863)

LARGE-SCALE FARMING IN ILLINOIS, 1850-1870. *Agr. Hist.* 6: 14-25. 1932.

Includes a discussion of the colony established by E. E. Malhiot in central Illinois. "Malhiot was a wealthy sugar planter of Louisiana who desired to establish a colony in Illinois for the benefit of his fellow countrymen, the French Canadians of Lower Canada. He also wanted to make the proposed colony a distributing center for the products of his Louisiana plantation. To carry out this idea he purchased 22,000 acres of land in Christian County from the Illinois Central Railroad upon its generous credit terms. . . ."

It was reported that within a year 100 French Canadians had settled in the locality. Soon, however, the laborers grew dissatisfied and demanded the right to purchase the land. This privilege was finally secured. The land was not subdivided at once but for the first few years was cultivated and managed as a unit.

McCORMICK, CYRUS, JR. (864)
PRODUCTIVE GARDENS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED. House and Garden 63(6):
52-53, 63-64. 1933.

Describes "The system whereby five thousand gardens in Chicago have produced vegetables during the summer of 1932 to feed unemployed men." These were gardens established by industrial concerns whose men were laid off.

PELHAM, L. D. (865)

CHICAGO CITY GARDENS ASSOCIATION. Survey 22: 423-425. 1909.

Describes the plan of vacant-lot gardening in Chicago, which, although still in its infancy, has been successful.

WRIGHT, O. H. (866)

HOW ONE COMMUNITY REACHED A SOLUTION. A LOCAL RELIEF PROGRAM THAT HAS AVOIDED OUTSIDE AID. Amer. Bankers Assoc. Jour. 25: 15, 66. 1932.

A description of the successful garden project for the relief of the unemployed, which was carried out in Belvidere, Ill.

INDIANA

ANONYMOUS. (867)

DECATUR, INDIANA, CHOSEN FOR THIRD HOMESTEAD UNIT. WORKERS SHARE ALLOTTED LAND FOR HOMES AND RAISING OWN FOOD. Christian Sci. Monitor, December 20, 1933.

"The Decatur project was selected for the purpose of demonstrating the desirability of workers in a small industrial city improving their standard of living through the use of homesteads, it was said."

INDIANA GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF. (868)

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, INDIANAPOLIS. [A STATE-WIDE RELIEF GARDEN PROGRAM FOR INDIANA] 2 pp. Indianapolis [1933].

Includes a Relief Garden Planting Plan, arranged by H. E. Young.

YOUNG, H. E. (869)

EMPLOYMENT GARDENS AND THEIR RELATIONS TO PUBLIC WELFARE. Ind. Bull. Charities and Correction, no. 201, pp. 3-11. 1932. Also issued as a reprint.

"Employment gardens in this state have been functioning in many ways in alleviating the unemployment situation. They have functioned successfully as Community Gardens and as purely Industrial Gardens. They have also proven very beneficial in supervised home garden activities where the unemployed, without garden facilities, have been given plots of ground for family garden use. In all of these forms, Employment Gardens have proven exceptionally practical, workable, and beneficial wherever tried. The 'Muncie Plan' is discussed with its cardinal principle of 'no work—no food', and several instances are given of successful gardens sponsored and supported by industrial firms for the benefit of their employees."

IOWA

ANONYMOUS. (870)

1,150 CEDAR RAPIDS FAMILIES WORKED RELIEF GARDENS; STORE PRODUCE FROM RENTED FARM FOR WINTER. ESTIMATE 5,750 PERSONS ARE BENEFITED BY PROJECT; IS HIGH RANKING IN TOTAL FOR THE STATE. Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gaz., October 16, 1933.

(871)

IOWA SECT COLONY QUILTS COMMUNISM. USE OF MONEY BEGUN JAN. 1 BY RELIGIOUS GROUP AT AMANA FOR FIRST TIME IN 75 YEARS. THRIVES WITH CAPITALISM. MILLS BUSY, ALL ARE EMPLOYED—COMMUNITY CARE FOR SICKNESS AND AGED RETAINED. N.Y. Times, January 16, 1933, p. 17.

(872)

TO MAKE SURVEY FOR HOMESTEAD PROJECT HERE. LOCAL LEADERS SKEPTICAL OF FEDERAL PLAN; SEEK 50 FAMILIES; AMES MEN EXPLAIN PLAN. Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gaz., December 28, 1933.

Report of a meeting at which J. B. Davidson, and Paul Taff explained the homestead proposal as developed to date under the authorization given by an act of Congress.

ANONYMOUS.

TWO VIEWS OF THE "BACK TO THE LAND" MOVEMENT. World's Work 23: 716-718. 1912. (873)

I, "Go Slow", by C. L.; II, Prosperity on a Rented Farm in Iowa, by Richard Nicholson.

ANDERSON, R. F.

(874)

\$100,000 IOWA UNIT SOUGHT BY LOCAL LEADERS. U.S. TO FINANCE HOMES AND GARDEN TRACTS AS EXPERIMENT; MEETING PLANNED NEXT WEEK. Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gaz., December 21, 1933.

Steps are being taken to obtain a fund for establishing a homestead unit in the vicinity of Cedar Rapids. Tentative plans for the project, if the fund is obtained, are given.

JAMES, BEN.

(875)

AMANA SURRENDERS. Country Home 56 (7): 5-7, 27, 29. 1932.

"Out in Iowa, almost a century ago, the Amana Society started a communistic farm colony. For a hundred years it seemed to be a success. But now the colony has abandoned that method of life.

"Why? Mr. James tells you in this . . . story of Amana—and the answer displays the strength and the weakness of communism."—Editor's note.

LIGUTTI, L. S.

(875a)

FARMING AND INDUSTRY COMBINE. A CATHOLIC COMMUNITY IN IOWA PLANNED BY FATHER LIGUTTI. Little Flower 8 (4): 6. winter, 1934.

Describes briefly Father Ligutti's plan to form subsistence homesteads for fifty Catholic coal miners' families in the vicinity of Granger, Iowa.

The Washington (D.C.) Star of Feb. 18, 1934, carried a news item to the effect that definite steps had been taken to establish a subsistence homestead colony at Granger, Iowa, under the sponsorship of the Department of the Interior.

PERKINS, W. R.

(876)

HISTORY OF THE AMANA SOCIETY OR COMMUNITY OF TRUE INSPIRATION. 94 pp. Iowa City, The University. 1891. (State Univ. Iowa Pubs. Hist. Monog. no. 1).

SHAMBAUGH, B. M.

(877)

AMANA THAT WAS AND AMANA THAT IS. 502 pp. Iowa City, Iowa. The State Hist. Soc. Iowa. 1932.

In two parts, pt. I, Amana That Was, published in 1908 under title "Amana, the Community of True Inspiration."

The author traces the history of the "Community of True Inspiration" from its origin in 1714 to its establishment in Iowa in 1855 and its subsequent development there. A reorganization of the community was put into effect on June 1, 1932, which means "the passing of the old communism, and the substitution of a new order, characterized by a unique combination of capitalism, communism, and individualism." The depression has not affected the members of the Amana Society.

KANSAS

ANONYMOUS.

(878)

500 FAMILIES IN KANSAS GOING BACK TO THE LAND. N.Y. Times, September 10, 1933.

A Dodge City dispatch, September 7, is as follows:

"More than 500 families will participate in a back-to-the-land movement this Fall to determine if it is better than depending on Federal relief. At Hutchinson, Dodge City, and Garden City, Arkansas Valley towns, small farms have been provided which may be purchased on easy terms over a period of twenty years. The farms range from six to twelve acres and each is equipped with a modern four-room house, cowbarn, chicken house and garage. The tracts are irrigated and according to county agents, will produce the usual irrigated land crops. Federal funds have been advanced for these projects and the application list is three times larger than the supply. Preference is given to local residents."

ANONYMOUS.

(879)

GARDEN HOMES. *Business Week*, August 5, 1933, p. 27.

"That new idea in housing—the 'garden home' designed to give the owner or renter an opportunity to raise part of his food while 'making his living' at other work . . . is to get a practical tryout near Dodge City, Kans., as the result of a \$155,000 R.F.C. loan to the Ford County Housing Association."

BARK, J. H.

(880)

IRRIGATION IN KANSAS. U.S. Dept. Agr., Off. Expt. Stas. Bull. 211, 28 pp. Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1909.

Settlement of irrigated lands, pp. 25–27. Gives requirements and average costs of establishing a home and starting farming successfully on irrigated land in Kansas.

BERGIN, ALFRED.

(881)

THE SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS IN CENTRAL KANSAS. *Kans. State Hist. Soc. Collect.* (1909–10) 11: 19–46, illus.

Map of the Swedish settlements in central Kansas, p. 32.

An address delivered by Alfred Bergin before the Kansas State Historical Society at its thirty-fourth annual meeting, December 7, 1909.

"The first Swedish Agricultural Company, organized at Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1868, and the Galesburg Colonization Company, organized in the fall of the same year, are mainly responsible for the Swedish settlements in central Kansas. There were, however, Swedish settlers and minor settlements even prior to the formation of these two companies."

HUDSON, JOHN.

(882)

WICHITA'S SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD PROJECT. WILL HELP WORTHY FAMILIES OBTAIN NEW START IN LIFE. *Wichita (Kans.) Eagle*, December 3, 1933, illus.

Land has been leased by a group of citizens who are organized as the Sedgwick County Housing Association, headed by I. S. Woodward. The ground is on the northern bank of the Arkansas River, 3 miles west of Valley Center. Included in the article are an outline of the plan as given by Mr. Woodward, a suggested plan of division of crops for each 10-acre tract, as drawn up by J. D. Montague, and remarks by the county commissioners.

KREISELMAN, LEE.

(883)

KANSAS OFFERS MOST LUCID OF LAND PROJECTS. WASHINGTON FLOODED WITH WEIRD HOMESTEADING SALVAGE SCHEMES. *Wichita (Kans.) Beacon*, November 12, 1933.

Describes some of the unusual homesteading schemes sent in by Kansas people. One asks for the entire \$25,000,000; another from a war veteran suggests that homesteads be paid out of veterans' compensation certificates; one asks for "a united community, a co-operative collective farm", including integral industries following the Llano Way; another, a project to be named "The Airplane One-acre Plant Syndicate" which would have the houses, barns, and outbuildings built in the shape of airplanes, and so on.

KENTUCKY

CLAYTON, C. F., and NICHOLLS, W. D.

(883a)

LAND UTILIZATION IN LAUREL COUNTY, KY. U.S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull. 289, 100 pp. 1932.

Literature cited, pp. 99–100.

Part-time farming is practiced to some extent in Laurel County. The section on sources of income includes the following statement:

" . . . Only one-third of the farm operators in the south area depend mainly on farming for a living, in contrast to one-half of the operators in the north area . . . In general, two-thirds of the families living in the south area depend for their living on the labor of the operator off the farm, supplemented by gifts, pensions, interest, and similar sources of income. In the north area, 81.7 per cent of the families studied depend for their living directly on farming, supplemented by income derived from the labor of the operator off the farm . . .

"A question suggested by the relatively better results obtained by operators who do relatively less farming is whether part-time farming should be generally encouraged in the two areas . . ."

NASON, W. C. (883b)

RURAL INDUSTRIES IN KNOTT COUNTY, KY. A PRELIMINARY REPORT. 24 pp. Washington, D.C., U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. Farm Pop. and Rural Life. 1932. [Mineographed]

Issued in cooperation with the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

This study "is part of an intensive economic and social field study carried on in the summer of 1930. The general objective of this part of the study was to evaluate the possibilities of rural industries as an additional source of income for raising the standard of living of families in the Kentucky Highlands."

The following is quoted from pp. 13-21 which are devoted to sawmilling, grist milling, coal mining, and blacksmithing:

"Notwithstanding the depression existing in the coal mining and lumber industries at the time of this survey and its adverse effect upon the sawmill industry, the sawmills in the county furnished part-time work to nearly 200 farmers for a considerable portion of the year . . . The work was not difficult, was fairly remunerative, and was gladly sought to supplement small farm incomes . . ."

"Although not pertaining directly to this study numerous personal opinions were heard as to the advisability of farmers working part time in the big mines. Leading farmers thought it was not a good thing, at least for farming. It was said that farmers earned more money at the mines but if they lost their jobs, or the mines shut down, they were not fitted for farming again. On the other hand some farmers and farmers' wives thought it was financially desirable for a farmer to work part time in the mines. One farmer said his average earnings in a big mine were from \$2 to \$3 a day or about \$300 a year."

LOUISIANA

ANONYMOUS. (884)

17 FARMS FROM ONE. Banker-Farmer 6(9): 15. 1919.

"The Federal Land Bank of New Orleans has just made several loans, the proceeds of which were used to make the first payment by seventeen farmers upon as many hundred-acre farms. The Bank of Centreville, La., recently undertook to divide up two plantations with a view of making this heretofore unproductive property a source of revenue to the parish and community instead of a burden in taxes and interest to the owners."

"Loans on farms under the farm loan system are not made direct to borrowers, but the transactions are carried on and finally completed through a national farm loan association. The various phases of the development of this project were piloted by the officers of one of these associations. J. C. Clausen, president, and I. S. Wooster, cashier of the bank of Centreville, are the officers of the Jeanerette National Farm Loan Association through which the farmers applied for funds with which to buy the property . . ."

(885)

[LLANO COOPERATIVE COLONY.] Llano Colonist [weekly] Newllano, La. United States Department of Agriculture library has an incomplete set of v. 5-7, 1925-1928, of this weekly.

COAD, G. N. (886)

HARD TIMES SPARE LOUISIANA COLONY. 500 MEMBERS OF THE LLANO COOPERATIVE SOCIETY ARE AS PROSPEROUS AS EVER. GOLDEN RULE THEIR GUIDE. 15 YEARS OF HARD WORK BEAR THEIR FRUIT ON FARM AND IN FACTORY—NO ONE RECEIVES PAY. N.Y. Times, January 29, 1933, section 4, p. 7.

ROSE, P. S. (887)

LIFTING FARMS OUT OF WATER. Country Gent. 84(24): 3-4. June 14, 1919.

A discussion of reclamation projects under way in southern Louisiana involving around 137,000 acres, nearly half of which is under some state of cultivation.

A description is included of Delta Farms, a 50,000-acre project located about 20 miles from New Orleans. "About 7,000 acres of this project have already been reclaimed and 4000 acres have been sold to actual settlers."

TAYLOR, A. W. (888)

NO POVERTY IN LLANO COLONY. *Christian Cent.* 50: 571. 1933.

In the New Llano cooperative colony near Leesville, in southwestern Louisiana 500 people are living and working in a community in which there can be no unemployment so long as food, clothing, and shelter can be produced.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (889)

LLANO COOPERATIVE COLONY. *U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statist., Monthly Labor Rev.* 32: 1133-1141. 1931.

A description of the founding of the colony, its present development, and the probabilities of success.

Voss, L. (890)

LOUISIANAS EINLADUNG AN DEUTSCHE LANDWIRTE UND KOLONISTEN. 53 pp. New Orleans, G. Müller. 1907.

"This pamphlet in the German language is issued under the authority of the commissioners of agriculture and immigration for the purpose of calling attention to the opportunities the State affords to those desiring to engage in agriculture. The extent and classes of lands, and the climate, healthfulness, and the agricultural possibilities of Louisiana are discussed with a view to encouraging immigration."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 19: 992. 1908.

WOOSTER, E. S. (891)

THE COLONISTS WIN THROUGH. *Sunset* 53 (3): 30-33, 75-80, illus. 1924.

This is the third of a series of articles in the *Sunset* on the history and present successful condition of the "Rio del Llano Colony started on a cooperative basis by a group of Los Angeles radicals ten years ago" and now located in Louisiana at Newllano—told by a member of the colony.

The first of the series has the title "They Shared Equally"; the story of a significant experiment in cooperative living and collective production. *Sunset* 53(1): 21-23, 80-82, 1924.

The second of the series is entitled "Bread and Hyacinths"; how the socialist Llano colony bungled business and succeeded in enriching its social life. *Sunset* 53(2): 21-23, 59-60, 1924.

MAINE

MAINE BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR STATISTICS. (892)

RURAL CONDITIONS IN MAINE. *Maine Bur. Indus. and Labor Statist. Ann. Rept.* (1908) 22: 84-299.

"This article sets forth the rural conditions in every county and township in the State, the data being compiled by the labor commissioner from the replies to a circular letter of inquiry sent to representative farmers. Special topics also discussed are the agricultural resources of Maine, abandoned farms, farm labor and immigration with accounts of the Finn colonies near West Paris and in South Thomaston, population of towns and rural districts, farm wages, and loss in rural population . . ."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 20: 1089-1090. 1908-09.

The Finnish colonies are discussed on pp. 116-123.

MARYLAND

WALKER, W. P., and DeVault, S. H. (893)

PART-TIME AND SMALL-SCALE FARMING IN MARYLAND. *Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull.* 357, pp. 223-253. College Park. 1933.

"The objectives of this study are three-fold: first to determine the possibilities of supplying a family with an adequate standard of living by commercial, full-time farming on small acreages; second, to determine the extent to which families, employed in other work, can advantageously supplement their income by the production, consumption and sale of produce from small tracts of land; and third, to determine that combination of farm enterprises on a small-size farm which will supply, without the outlay of much capital and current cash, the major food, fuel and shelter requirements of the family . . .

"Data were obtained from 81 families on rural farms in the vicinity of Cambridge and Salisbury (on the Eastern Shore) and in Garrett and Allegany Counties."

MASSACHUSETTS

ANONYMOUS.

(894)

HOMESTEADS PROPOSED FOR CITY WORKERS. Boston (Mass.) Daily Globe, October 27, 1933.

Explains briefly the commissioner of agriculture, Arthur W. Gilbert's plan for the "establishment by the State of several hundred two-acre farms in fertile sections, where those who work in the shops and offices in the city may establish small farms." Dr. Gilbert "believes it will be possible for any working man who gets in the vicinity of \$30 a week to take advantage of the State's offer. The financing will be on the most generous terms . . . and the homesteaders will be allowed about 30 years to pay for the properties."

Another article on this plan was published in the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram, October 27, 1933.

COMEY, A. C.

(895)

PLANS FOR AN AMERICAN GARDEN SUBURB. Amer. City 11: 35-37. 1914.

A description of the proposed garden suburb at North Billerica, Mass., 21 miles from Boston, which was planned for the workmen of the Boston and Maine Railroad repair shops. Allotment gardens are to be laid out.

GEDDES, A. S.

(896)

A LIVING FROM AN ACRE. Tech. World Mag. 17: 574-577. 1912.

Describes the back-to-the-land plan in Westwood, Mass., put into effect by the Fellowship Farm Association.

HILDRETH, C. E.

(897)

COOPERATIVE SHOP GARDENING. HOW THE WHITCOMB-BLAISDELL MACHINE TOOL COMPANY ORGANIZED A FARM PROJECT FOR ITS EMPLOYEES. Indus. Managt. 55: 204-205. 1918.

A description of the Paxton Potato Syndicate, organized by the Whitcomb-Blaisdell Machine Tool Co., Worcester, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS HOMESTEAD COMMISSION.

(898)

1ST-7TH ANNUAL REPORTS, 1913-19. Boston, Wright & Potter Print. Co. 1914-20.

The work of this commission has been taken over by the department of public welfare. The 1919 report contains a history of the work of the commission which was concerned with the investigation and experimentation in homesteads for workers.

The 1913 report contains a report entitled "Homesteads for Workers. Foreign Governmental Aid for Workers" and covers the countries of Australasia, continental Europe, South America, Canada, India, Chosen, Hawaii, Cuba, and South Africa.

(899)

TEACHING AGRICULTURE TO FAMILIES AS A RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AND CONGESTION OF POPULATION. Mass. Homestead Comm. Bull. 3, 8 pp. Boston. 1915.

The provisions of House bill no. 639, An Act to Provide for the Establishment and Maintenance of Agricultural Instruction for Families, are given.

ROZMAN, DAVID.

(900)

PART-TIME FARMING IN MASSACHUSETTS. Mass. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 266, pp. 104-146. Amherst. 1930.

Abstracts of this bulletin appeared in Jour. Farm Econ. 12: 326-328, 1930; Social Sci. Abs., v. 2, item 16109, 1930.

"There is in the State of Massachusetts a large number of people who practice agriculture on a part-time basis. Although this system of farming has been present to some extent in Southern New England throughout the whole of the last century, it appears from this study that it has gained considerably in many sections of this region during the last ten or twenty years. A number of factors have been responsible for this development, especially good roads and motor transportation, which enable the operators to travel greater distances to and from their work.

"The investigation of part-time farming was undertaken with the following purposes: 1. To determine the place of part-time farming in Massachusetts agriculture with special reference to the industrialized areas of the State. 2. To determine the types of part-time farming. 3. To determine the main factors responsible for the development of part-time farming.

4. To study the effect of part-time farming on land utilization. 5. To determine the importance of part-time farming as a source of food supply. 6. To determine to what extent part-time farming competes with regular agriculture in the State. 7. To analyze the economic and social consequences of part-time farming for the operators and their families. 8. To provide a more adequate basis for agricultural policies connected with problems of part-time farming."

(901)

RESEARCH IN PART-TIME FARMING. New England Research Council, Marketing and Food Supply Proc. 1928, 2 pp.

Gives the results of a survey of part-time farming in two areas: the first includes the 4 towns situated around Lowell; and the second area takes in 3 towns between Taunton and Fall River.

ANONYMOUS.

MICHIGAN³

(902)

BACK TO THE LAND MOVEMENT TAKES WORKERS FROM DEPRESSION CITIES TO MICHIGAN FARM. COMMUNITY OF FAMILIES TRY PIONEERING FOR RELIEF FROM WORRY. Washington (D.C.) Daily News, October 5, 1933, p. 23.

An account of the Sunrise Cooperative Community settled mainly by Jewish families, although there is no restriction regarding religion. Joseph J. Cohen, one-time publisher of a Jewish labor paper in New York, is secretary of the community project.

(903)

MICHIGAN COLONY DENIES PLAN HAS RUSSIAN BACKING. New Orleans Times-Picayune July 6, 1933, p. 4.

A \$500-fee is charged for membership in the Sunrise Cooperative Farm Community, 9 miles northeast of Chesaning, Mich. Location of the community is at Alicia.

(904)

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS FARM 10,000 ACRES IN MICHIGAN. Amer. Observer 3(8): 6. October 25, 1933.

A short account of the Sunrise Cooperative Farm Community near Saginaw, Mich. Some 75 families from New York's Bronx, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and other points have each contributed \$500 toward this farm project. The principal crops raised are sugar beets and peppermint, but others are to be raised to take care of the food needs of the community. Some products are to be sold in order to obtain cash for clothing. Not only the farm work, but the care of the children in the colony is a cooperative affair. In time it is expected that the community will comprise about 300 families.

COLE, S. T.

(905)

WE DIP INTO FARM PLACEMENT. Family 13(3): 79-81. 1932.

An account of the farm project undertaken in the fall of 1931 by the Detroit Department of Public Welfare. The department had 15,000 families under care.

DETROIT (MICH.) AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

(906)

REPORTS . . . ON THE CULTIVATION OF IDLE LAND BY THE POOR AND UNEMPLOYED, 1895, 1896. PLANS. [Detroit, 1895-96].

1895 report prepared by Capt. C. Gardener; 1896 report prepared by Capt. John Conline.

These are the annual reports of the Pingree potato patch scheme for the cultivation of vacant lots by the unemployed.

PINGREE, H. S.

(907)

FACTS AND OPINION, OR DANGERS THAT BESET US. 210 pp. Detroit, Mich., F. B. Dickerson Co. 1895.

Municipal Farming for the Poor—"Pingree Potato Scheme", ch. VII, pp. 158-177. This consists mainly of an address by Capt. Cornelius Gardener before the Pan American Congress at Toronto, July 22, 1895, in which

³ See also Great Lakes States.

he told the story of Detroit's plan for the cultivation of idle lands by the poor and unemployed.

MIDDLE WEST⁴

ANONYMOUS. (908)

BACK TO FARM MOVEMENT. U.S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, May 5, 1932.

"A St. Louis Dispatch May 3 says, 'Throughout the Middle West there is a steady back to the farm trek, according to Wood Netherland, president of the St. Louis Federal Land Bank . . . More than 40 percent of the current farm sales are to city people . . .'"

McDERMOTT, W. F. (909)

BACK TO LAND TREND NOTED BY MID-WEST. CITY DWELLERS SEEK SELF-SUSTAINING ACREAGE NOT FAR OUT. FIRST DRIFT TO FARMS. NEW OBJECTIVE DISCERNED AS PERMANENT HOMES ARE BEING PUT UP. N.Y. Times, October 15, 1933, p. E.7.

There have been two episodes in the back-to-the-land movement in the Middle West. The first occurred about 4 or 5 years ago and "was strictly a 'back-to-the-farm' movement, being mostly a return of former farmers to the native heaths. The second episode, now under way, is made up of movements of heterogeneous groups, determined to wring at least a sustaining ration from the soil." These settlers are building little homes on the side roads outside of the large cities. This movement is "looked upon as a part of the decentralization process expected to continue for years."

MINNESOTA⁵

ANONYMOUS. (910)

[BACK TO THE LAND] Wyoming Stockman-Farmer 39(11): 9. 1933.

The following is quoted from the section, Farm Facts and Fancies, by Frank Kelley:

"Back to the land movements in colonies financed by state or federal aid have not always proved successful." The case of Minnesota is cited where returned soldiers were furnished houses on small plots of land. "In two or three years nearly all the places were abandoned."

(911)

FARMS IN THE FORESTS. (Editorial.) Duluth (Minn.) News—Tribune, November 8, 1933.

Advocates farm-forestry settlements in the Superior national forest and thinks that "the sooner the settlement plans are put into practice the better it will be."

(912)

HOMESTEADS LOAN SOUGHT. Duluth (Minn.) News-Tribune, November 16, 1933.

Application for a \$100,000 loan from the Federal Government will be made by a group of Duluth business men who would form a corporation to be known as the Duluth Subsistence Homestead Corporation.

(913)

MINNEAPOLIS SPIRIT. THE STORY OF A CITY OF LAKES AND GARDENS. A HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN THE MAKING OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP. Amer. City 6: 398-404. 1912.

There is an account given of vacant lot gardening, a movement started in the spring of 1911 "which bids fair to sweep over the entire country."

(914)

NEW LOG CABIN PIONEERS. Com. West 55 (20): 17. May 13, 1933.

"New settlers in northern Minnesota are building log cabins for homes . . . The northward trek bids fair to rival the rush of settlers 50 years ago. A team of horses, a cow or two, chickens and some second-hand machinery furnish the new homesteads."

⁴ See also names of Middle Western States.

⁵ See also Great Lakes States.

ANONYMOUS.

(915)

ONE WAY OF HANDLING THE SETTLEMENT PROBLEM. COMMUNITY SETTLEMENT OFFERS A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF OPENING A NEW COUNTRY. HOW A DANISH COLONY, ESTABLISHED IN PINE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, HAS THRIVED AND PROSPERED. Farmer 30: 1031-1032, 1035. 1912.

A description of the work and progress in the Danish community at Askov, Minn., which was established 7 years before.

(916)

SUBSISTENCE GARDENING. Minn. Munic. 18: 150-151. 1933.

"The State Board of Control, acting through the newly created Division of relief is stressing the extension of subsistence gardening as a means to aid individual families to supply themselves with food during the summer, fall, and winter months. Projects, now under way, are being organized in twenty-four counties where funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are now allotted. In addition, cooperation will be extended to other communities which seek to establish gardening for relief purposes."

(917)

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD PLAN FOR CITY OUTLINED. MODEST HOMES ON SMALL TRACTS LOCATED NOT MORE THAN 15 MILES FROM DULUTH'S CENTER PROVIDED UNDER PROJECT. Duluth (Minn.) News-Tribune, November 19, 1933.

Proposed plans of the Duluth Subsistence Homestead Corporation if the Government grants the \$100,000 loan requested.

(918)

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS TO START IN STATE SOON. St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch, December 28, 1933.

Two homesteads will be launched in Minnesota, but the sites have not been selected, it was announced on December 28. Plans for financing the projects are outlined.

ASHBY, WALLACE.

(919)

PROBLEMS OF THE NEW SETTLER ON RECLAIMED CUTOVER LAND. Agr. Engin., 5: 27-29. 1924.

Paper presented at the seventeenth annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Chicago, November 1923.

A discussion of the problems of the settlers on the project of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad at Meadowlands, Minn.

BLACK, J. D.

(920)

PROGRESS OF NORTHERN MINNESOTA SETTLERS. Minn. Farmers' Inst. Ann. 33: 26-29. 1920.

"Data collected in 1919 by the Division of Agricultural Economics of the University of Minnesota, assisted by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture, in the course of visits to 547 settlers in 10 different areas selected so as to cover all the various conditions to be found in northern Minnesota, are tabulated and briefly summarized here. The average time since settlement was 4.7 years. Of the 547 settlers, 116 had been on their holdings one year or less, 248 from 2 to 5 years, 145 from 6 to 9 years, and 38, 10 years or over.

"Only records of successful settlement can be said to have been obtained. These settlers came to the region with an average net worth of \$1,820. The 232 who made the usual progress, namely, \$200 to \$600 per year, had \$1,250 to their credit. Those making more than \$600 progress came with nearly twice this amount. It is pointed out that these records are not to be compared with the labor incomes noted for farmers in older farming regions, including, as they do, the increase in the value of the land; also it is said that they are not to be compared with city workers' incomes, but with their savings. Two hundred and thirty-seven of the settlers visited made over \$600 per year, 35 made over \$2,000 per year, while, on the other hand, a group of 34 had lost an average of \$99 per year. Except for this low group, the rate of progress was consistently proportional to the net worth of the settler at the beginning. Communities that have been most willing to borrow money are said to have prospered most."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 45: 795. 1921.

- GAARENSTROM, C. F. (921)
SALE OF STATE-OWNED FARMLAND IN MINNESOTA. RURAL CREDIT BUREAU
OFFERING CULTIVATED AREAS AT MARKET PRICES AND EASY PAYMENTS
EXTENDED OVER PERIOD OF 35½ YEARS. U.S. Daily 7 (11): 8, March 16,
1932.

- HOTALING, H. C. (922)
MINNESOTA LANDS AGAIN ATTRACT BUYERS. Bur. Farmer (Minn. ed.),
5 (7): 20, 22. 1930.

A discussion of the results obtained by the advertising program which was
conducted by the Ten Thousand Lakes-Greater Minnesota Association.

- HUGHES, H. J. (923)
"NOW, UP AT ASKOV" A NEIGHBORHOOD WHERE THE CAPITAL "I" IS OBSOLETE
AND "WE" DO THINGS. Farmer's Wife. 22: 67, 86, illus. 1920.

The Danish community of Askov, "two hours by rail out of Duluth, Min-
nesota, in the midst of the vast cut-over country that stretches from Sault
Ste. Marie to the Red River Valley" with a cooperative creamery, livestock
shipping association, cooperative insurance company, cooperative ware-
house, etc., has succeeded.

- HUTCHINS, A. E. (924)
THE SUBSISTENCE GARDEN. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Circ. 41, 4 pp. Univer-
sity Farm, St. Paul. 1933.

- JOHNSON, E. C., and MANNY, T. B. (925)
PART-TIME FARMING IN THE DULUTH AREA. Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext. Minn.
Farm Business Notes no. 131, pp. 1-3. November 20, 1933.

This article reports the results of a study of part-time farming in the vicin-
ity of Duluth, Minn. Accompanied by three tables which show the average
acres per farm for different size groups and the utilization of the land, sources
of income for the year ended June 30, 1933, and a summary of income and
cash farm expenses for the year ended August 30, 1933.

The concluding paragraph is as follows:

"A combination of industrial employment and part-time farming is limited
mainly to areas relatively close to population centers. Farms that are
entirely self-sufficient are out of the question because the operator requires
some cash income which either must be obtained from other employment or
from the sale of products of the farms. The present situation in the markets
for agricultural products is such that extensive use of part-time farming as a
means of relieving unemployment is not feasible. However, there are some
localities where development of part-time farming may be a means of aiding
some workers who have had experience in farming and prefer to live in the
country. Suitable land, properly located and available at low prices on easy
credit terms, is necessary for the development of part-time farming. People
interested in engaging in part-time farming should make sure that oppor-
tunities for employment off the farm are available at reasonable proximity
of their place of residence."

- McLAIN, J. S. (926)
MAKING FARMERS OF EX-SOLDIERS IN MINNESOTA. Amer. Rev. of Reviews
66: 519-524. 1922.

What the tenth division of the Federal Rehabilitation Service did in Min-
nesota to make farmers of ex-soldiers. Each man was required to acquire
land of his own on which to apply what he learned. One of the colonies
established for this purpose was Argonne Farms, near Minneapolis.

- PECK, F. W. (927)
EXPERIENCES OF NORTHERN MINNESOTA SETTLERS. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta.
Bull. 180, 43 pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1913.

"This bulletin is based on information gained by forest rangers from testi-
mony of personal experiences of settlers in northern Minnesota. One hun-
dred forty-one records were taken and tabulated under the direction of the
Division of agronomy and farm management. The crop seasons reported on
are those for 1914, 1915, 1916, and a few for 1917.

"Part 1 includes a tabulation of detailed information by counties, and
number of farms surveyed, of township and range areas covered in each
county, general facts concerning settling on the land, cash required, crop
statistics, live-stock statistics, total receipts per farm and distribution of

income, and principal complaints of settlers. Part 2 contains maps of each county concerned and presents the records of individual farms that make up the averages presented in Part 1.

"Some of the conclusions are that a soil survey and land utilization survey should be made, that small grain crops, potatoes, garden produce, and hay may be made profitable crops in this section, that a constructive program of State aid in clearing the land and draining it is necessary and would eliminate the settler's need of working away from his farm, and that live stock, especially dairy stock, is a prime essential to a good income, and that it is desirable to develop the woods as an annual cash crop. Furthermore, real estate licenses under safe regulations should be adopted, and investigations as to cost and methods of clearing land, profitable marketing practices, types of farming, land colonization schemes, and like problems should become a part of the State's program of land reclamation and settlement."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 41: 91-92. 1919.

PETERSON, H. F. (928)

EARLY MINNESOTA RAILROADS AND THE QUEST FOR SETTLERS. Minn. Hist. 13: 25-44. 1932.

Bibliographical footnotes.

This is a study of the activities of Minnesota railroads in attracting settlers to that State.

SOME COLONIZATION PROJECTS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. Minn. Hist. 10: 127-144. 1929. (929)

"The Northern Pacific encouraged migration to Minnesota to sell the land it had been granted by the government and to cultivate future traffic. Both the railroad's land department and its emigration department were organized early in 1872 and functioned effectively until July 1874; they were revived in 1879. Four illustrations are given of projects for colonies which were aided by the railroad. Two were religious in nature and the settlers came from England, the third was composed of Civil War veterans, and the fourth was a private business venture. In each case the railroad offered such attractions as reduced railroad fares, reception houses, 'ready made' houses, and cheap building materials, in addition to financing an investigating committee which reported on the land."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 2, item 462. 1930.

WORSHAM, C. G., and BOSS, ANDREW. (930)

FARM DEVELOPMENT STUDIES IN NORTHERN MINNESOTA. Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 196, 47 pp. University Farm, St. Paul. 1921.

Describes studies made in 3 communities, 2 in the cut-over region, and 1 in a prairie region, "for the purpose of comparing the rapidity of farm development in the prairie and cut-over lands."

The communities studied are Mahnomen in Mahnomen County, a prairie region; Blackduck, Beltrami County, and Grand Rapids, Itasca County, both in cut-over areas. A description of the area, the usual settlement practices and a summary of year's business, 1918, is included for each community, together with a comparison of the prairie and the cut-over areas.

MISSISSIPPI (931)

COLONIZATION PROJECTS SEEM NEAR MATERIALIZATION. (Editorial.) Jackson (Miss.) Daily Clarion-Ledger, December 4, 1933.

Comments favorably on the program outlined by the State committee for the colonization projects for Mississippi. The economic and social benefits are pointed out.

FARM-GARDEN COLONY FOR JACKSON IS STEP CLOSER AS LEADERS TALK PLAN HERE. [AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.] Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger, December 7, 1933. (932)

HOMESTEAD PLAN LAUNCHED; CWA PROGRAM RUSHED. GOVERNMENT READY TO COOPERATE IN COLONIZATION OF 32,000 ACRES. Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger, December 3, 1933. (933)

Mayors of eight cities in Mississippi have been notified to send representatives to a conference to be held with M. L. Wilson at Richton relative to Mississippi's first actual reclamation program.

"The plan, as outlined by the state committee, calls for colonization of 32,000 acres of land to be broken up in tracts of from 120 to 160 acres, with 75 per cent of each project to be planted in timber and with agricultural production limited to early and late fruits and vegetables."

ANONYMOUS.

(934)

HOMESTEADING CENTER PICKED. LAUREL, MISS., TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR DIRECTION OF U.S. PROJECTS. Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, December 29, 1933.

(935)

MILL HANDS TURN TO COOPERATIVE FARMING. Manfrs. Rec. 101 (24): 18. June 16, 1932.

"Cooperative production and cooperative marketing have been developed on a large scale at Picayune, Miss., under direction of L. O. Crosby of the Goodyear Yellow Pine Lumber Co. The company works a thousand men when it is in operation. Under present conditions, these men are working as hired hands or as share-croppers on the company's cut-over land. When the mill starts up again, the men will continue to do farming on part time . . .

"This program is not only tiding the company and its employees over the shut-down. It is preparing for farm and factory combination when the mills resume, setting up a solid farming community which will go on permanently, instead of leaving a barren stretch of cut-over land when the mills finally close down from exhaustion of their timber supply."

(936)

STATE [MISSISSIPPI] MAY SET THIRD SUBSISTENCE PROGRAM IN U.S. Jackson, (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger, November 8, 1933.

Mississippi will be visited by M. L. Wilson the week of November 20 in connection with a subsistence project for the State. Adj. Gen. T. J. Grayson feels that a project similar to those being established in West Virginia and Alabama would be most suitable for Mississippi.

TONG, HIRAM.

(937)

PIONEERS OF MOUND BAYOU. Century 79:390-400, illus. 1910.

A descriptive account of the Negro village and colony of Mound Bayou in Bolivar County, Miss. Five thousand Negroes lived in the colony at the time this article was written, and every acre of the land was owned by negroes.

MISSOURI

ANONYMOUS.

(938)

COMMUNITY GARDENS. Nature Mag. 20(5): 243. 1932.

It is thought that the work of the Health-Thrift Community Gardens in St. Louis under the sponsorship of Julius A. Baer is perhaps the answer to the question asked in an editorial in the July issue of this magazine: "Food gardens—do they offer a remedy for unemployment?" Mr. Baer got the idea for this project from Germany, where the home-gardening idea has been practiced for a number of years. Quotations from an editorial in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and from a statement by Eric Orf, in charge of the project, relative to the value of community gardens are given.

(939)

A FARM HOMES ASSOCIATION. Breeders Spec. 4(32): 5. May 7, 1910.

"This is an outline of a plan for settling people from cities and towns on land in Missouri and for training them in agricultural pursuits.

"The plan includes organizing farm colonies laid out with reference to a principal central farm. A colony unit is to consist of one central farm of 160 acres, held by the association, and 32 surrounding farms of 40 acres each which will be sold to the settlers on a plan of easy payments covering 10 to 15 years, and not including the first year. Upon the main farm in each colony will be agricultural experts to train the settlers in practical farming and in the use of farm machinery. The central farm will also serve as the headquarters for marketing the produce raised in the colony. The scheme is believed to contain economic merit as a financial and business proposition."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 23: 291. 1910.

ANONYMOUS.

(940)

JOBLESS MEN RAISE \$9,890 GARDEN TRUCK. 500 WORKERS IN COMMUNITY GARDENS SUPPLY FAMILY NEEDS. *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, November 5, 1933.

Short report of the second year of this venture based on a statement by W. L. Tayloe, in charge of the work.

TREND TO THE FARM. (Editorial.) *South. Cult.* 90(1): 4. May 1, 1932. (941)

"In St. Louis the Citizen's relief committee has obtained 60 acres of land for the use of 400 of the city's needy families in raising vegetables. The plan contemplates the opening of a cannery later during the season to preserve the surplus products. Detroit had 4,369 such plots last summer and contemplates an even larger number this year . . ."

2,000-ACRE OPPORTUNITY FARM TAKES SHAPE AS JOBLESS MEN SWING AXES. HEAD OF CITY UNION MISSION RETURNS TO TELL OF PROGRESS BEING MADE ON TRACT WEST OF WARSAW [MISSOURI]. *Kansas City (Mo.) Jour. Post*, November 27, 1933. (942)

Rev. David B. Bulkley, head of the City Union Mission, tells of the progress made in establishing a self-supporting colony for unemployed men and women and destitute families.

HADLEY, H. S.

(943)

FARM-HOME COLONIES OF THE OZARKS. *Country Life* [Garden City, N.Y.] 19: 391-392. 1911

"The southern half of Missouri—the Ozark region—is conceded to be one of the best grass-producing sections in the Mississippi Valley. And here, with land to be had from \$3 to \$25 an acre, with conditions of life which are free from the hardships incident to a northern climate and from the depressing influences incident to a southern one, can be found the most favorable opportunities for a successful result in properly organized and directed movements 'back to the soil.'"

MOCKBEE, MRS. KATHRYN.

(944)

"TWO POPLARS"—A FIVE-ACRE FARM PLAN. *Mo. Bd. Agr. Monthly Bull.* v. 8, no. 11, 29 pp. 1910.

This bulletin is devoted to the 5-acre farm plan which took second prize in the contest conducted by the Missouri State Board of Immigration in June 1910.

OPPERMANN, ANTON.

(945)

FIRST PRIZE FIVE-ACRE FARM PLAN. *Mo. Bd. Agr. Monthly Bull.* v. 8, no. 10, 11 pp. 1910.

"This bulletin contains the plan for buildings and grounds for the 5-acre farm awarded the first premium in what is known as the 5-acre farm contest conducted by the Missouri State Board of Immigration in June 1910. A discussion shows in a plain and practical way how a man of limited capital may concentrate his energies on a small tract of land and make a reasonably good living for himself and family."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 25: 595. 1911.

MONTANA

ANONYMOUS.

(946)

COLONIZE CAMPBELL RANCH. *Com. West* 61 (12): 21. March 21, 1931.

Announcing the colonization of the upper Campbell ranch, a tract of approximately 1,200 acres in the Sun River Valley west of Great Falls, Mont. This land is owned by the Montana Power Co.

"With the settlement of this half of the old Campbell ranch, the new colony of Mormons has a population of between 70 and 75. About a year ago the power company opened the lower half of the ranch for settlement . . ."

SANFORD, G. O.

(947)

SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS, SUN RIVER PROJECT, MONTANA. U. S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. *New Reclam. Era* 19: 146-150. 1923.

"The Sun River irrigation project is located in north central Montana. Works begun in 1930 to irrigate 42,000 acres were completed at a cost of \$4,000,000. The government owns the rights for flood waters only. The

10 year development program (1925-35) calls for no additional improvements until 1935 but recommends a shift from wheat to diversified farming. Programs for a 10 year rotation period for 80 and 160 acre farms, and estimated expenses of settlement are presented. The Great Northern and Milwaukee Rys. cross the district and will undoubtedly make strenuous efforts to attract settlers."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 3, item 16619. 1931.

NEVADA

HEADLEY, F. B., and VENSTROM, CRUZ. (948)

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE NEWLANDS IRRIGATION PROJECT. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 120, 30 pp. Reno, 1930.

"In this bulletin the Annual Census Reports taken by the United States Reclamation Bureau from 1912 to 1929 have been compiled, together with other related economic information, so as to show some of the economic changes that have taken place on the Newlands Project during that period."

LAMBERT, J. C. (949)

THE METROPOLIS RECLAMATION PROJECT; A SURVEY OF FARM, HOME, AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS UPON A PROJECT STILL IN AN EARLY STATE OF DEVELOPMENT. Nev. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 107, 30 pp. Carson City. 1925.

NEVADA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. (950)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923. 30 pp. Reno. 1929.

The following statement is made on p. 19 in regard to reclamation projects and the national policy:

"In certain official national organizations it has become almost customary in recent years of agricultural depression to condemn the national policy for the reclamation of additional agricultural land in the west under irrigation. Statements of this kind appear to have been made more with a view to pleasing middle western farmers than because of a careful study of the actual relationship of the western reclamation projects to the agriculture of the Nation as a whole.

"Each proposed reclamation project should be considered on its own merits and in relation to the region in which it is to be located. Very many of them raise supplies for local city markets or for mining camps that would otherwise be only ill-supplied and at a greatly increased cost by products from other regions. Again, many western reclamation projects raise products that are of importance in adjoining States or even in distant markets because of their distinctive character or high quality . . .

"Instead of assuming that the whole policy of reclamation of western desert lands should be abandoned or deferred because of low prices for middle western agricultural products, it would be far better and far more just to the western States to assume that each proposed project should be studied in detail on its own merits, and that it should be undertaken if it will in time pay for itself and will serve a useful purpose as a source of supply for local markets, or if it will be in a position to supply more distant markets with needed special products of high quality.

"These facts in their relationship are being demonstrated clearly by the work now in progress in the Nevada Station in the studies under the Purnell Fund of methods and opportunities for additional farm development in Nevada."

A somewhat similar statement is given in the 1926-27 report.

NEW ENGLAND*

ANTHONY, J. (951)

SOME REFLECTIONS OF A BACK-TO-THE-LANDER. Country Life [Garden City, N.Y.] 30(2): 36-37. 1916.

The story of the experiment of a young couple in New England.

BUTTERFIELD, K. L. (952)

THE RELATIONSHIP OF NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURE TO MANUFACTURING. Natl. Assoc. Cotton Manfrs. Trans. 100: 213-222. 1916.

Under the heading, The Relation of the Worker and His Family to the Soil, Mr. Butterfield says: "There are three or four ways in which it is con-

* See also names of New England States.

ceivable that the artisan may utilize the soil to his advantage and to the advantage of his employer . . .

"1. By the use of vacant lots in the cities, either by individuals or by colonies . . . 2. Wherever a manufacturing industry is located in suburbs or in a village, there is more or less opportunity and encouragement for working men to live in houses with gardens attached . . . 3. I have already referred to the boys' and girls' agricultural clubs from the educational point of view; I believe they have great possibilities from the economic point of view . . . 4. The development of garden cities . . . At any rate I believe that the experiment or demonstration which the Massachusetts Homestead Commission hopes to carry out with legislative assent and under a recent amendment to the Massachusetts constitution, will be watched with the greatest interest, because it is the first attempt in America on the part of any state to work out the problem of a more satisfactory direct relationship of the worker to the soil."

WAUGH, F. A.

(953)

NEW ENGLAND FARMS FOR SOLDIERS. WHERE CHEAPER LAND, GOOD MARKETS AND EASY CREDIT ARE FOUND. *Country Gent.* 84(16): 5, 32. April 19, 1919.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ANONYMOUS.

(954)

HUGE PANTRY NEEDED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. *Christian Sci. Monitor*, August 30, 1933.

J. C. Kendall of the Extension Service at the University of New Hampshire, speaks of the amount of canning done by New Hampshire families who cultivated subsistence gardens during the summer of 1933.

(955)

NEW HAMPSHIRE SEEKS IDEAL IN WELL-BEING FOR CITIZENS. WELL-FED, CLOTHED, HOUSED, AND EDUCATED—THAT IS GOAL SOUGHT—ENCOURAGES SIMPLICITY IN LIVING AND TIME FOR RECREATION. *Christian Sci. Monitor*, September 28, 1933.

Describes the work that has been and is being done by the New Hampshire Development Commission under the chairmanship of Thomas Dreier.

Mr. Dreier said: ". . . the commission is endeavoring to bar from the State any more mass-production plants. Small industries in towns and villages are more important to local citizens.

"To further this idea, four small industries conferences have been held. Several more will be called this winter. Already, many young college graduates are seeking little industries rather than large ones . . .

"Such industries . . . will provide work for the native young men and women, and make it unnecessary for them to go to the big cities. At the same time they will offer the owners the delights of country living in addition to financial profits. One such business, employing only six persons, made a profit of \$19,500 last year."

NEW JERSEY

ANONYMOUS.

(956)

FROM GHETTO TO FARM. *Lit. Digest.* 109(4): 25. April 25, 1931.

A digest of the thirty-first annual report of the Jewish Agricultural Society shows a growth of the Jewish farm population in the United States from 216 families to more than 80,000 in 31 years.

"The Society has purchased a tract of land near New Brunswick, New Jersey, and subdivided it into five-acre poultry and truck farms, and settled a selected group of workers, who are thus enabled to combine a job in New York City with work on the farm. The Society . . . hopes that this may lead to a cure for the dreadful conditions prevailing in some of the highly seasonal industries, such as the needle group. It believes that the peak seasons in such an industry can be staggered in arrangement with the rush periods on the farms."

(957)

FROM LATHE TO HOE THE WORKERS GO. *Compressed Air Mag.* 37: 3894-3895. 1932.

An account of the Ingersoll-Rand Co.'s plan at Phillipsburg, N.J., for aiding approximately 1,000 furloughed and part-time employees to grow vegetables. "The gardeners contribute only their time, as the company

prepared the ground, furnished the seed, and is supplying the necessary implements for cultivating and spraying. The produce belongs to those who raise it; and they may use it themselves, give it away, or sell it."

ANONYMOUS.

(958)

GROUP WILL BUILD 200 FARM HOMES. NEEDLE WORKERS TO FORM A COLONY IN NEW JERSEY WITH CENTRAL FACTORY. WILL HAVE FEDERAL HELP. COOPERATIVE COMMUNITY TO BE SET UP ON 1,253 ACRES ON WHICH OPTIONS ARE HELD. N.Y. Times, December 23, 1933.

This is a description of a subsistence homestead community to be established in Monmouth County, N.J. Homesteaders will be selected mainly from among Jewish needle workers in New York City, Jersey City, Newark, and Philadelphia. The richest 200 acres will be used as homestead sites, the rest will be organized into a cooperative farm. A factory building, financed by private funds will be erected near the post office of Hightstown.

(959)

JEWISH FARM SETTLEMENT. N.Y. Times, November 29, 1933.

"A 1,000-acre tract in a near-by part of New Jersey has been obtained for a model Jewish industrial-agrarian settlement . . . Benjamin Brown, agricultural expert, said that on the first tract 200 families would be settled, recruited largely from unemployed workers of the needle trade industry."

An article on this same subject was published in the N.Y. Herald Tribune, November 29, 1933.

(960)

NRA TO BUILD FARM-CITY UNIT IN NEW JERSEY. COMBINATION PROJECT TO HELP NEW YORK EAST SIDE WORKERS. PART OF A SERIES. ABOUT 200 JEWISH FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR UNDER PLAN OF FEDERAL BOARD. Christian Sci. Monitor, December 23, 1933.

The colony is to be established at Hightstown, Monmouth County, N.J. An account of this project was also published in the New York Herald Tribune for December 23.

(961)

THE SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD AS AN AID TO JOBLESS. U.S. News 1(33):7. December 30, 1933.

"Homesteads are to be established in Monmouth County, New Jersey, for 200 families of needle workers in the congested clothing manufacturing area of New York City, with a few from Jersey City, Newark and Philadelphia, and 125 homes will be provided near Elkins, W.Va., for stranded coal miners and workers in the lumber industry and farmers living on sub-marginal lands along the mountain ridges."

(962)

U.S. HOME PROJECT TO SUPPORT 1,000 NEW SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS IN NEW JERSEY TO GIVE NEEDLE WORKERS JOBS. Washington (D.C.) Star, December 22, 1933.

This project is to be established in Monmouth County, N.J.

A later article on this project was published in the Sunday Star for January 7, 1934, with title "Jewish Community Farm to Be Run on New Basis."

DURLAND, KELLOGG.

(963)

IMMIGRANTS ON THE LAND. I. ITALIAN COLONISTS. II. JEWISH FARMERS. Chautauquan 50: 89-99; 248-265. 1908.

Possibilities of settling immigrants on the land as shown by experiments in Jewish and Italian colonization in southern New Jersey are discussed. The two races present different problems. The results of introduction of factories in these districts are included.

GOLDSTEIN, P. R.

(964)

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE JEWISH COLONIES OF SOUTH JERSEY. 74 pp. New York, The League Print. Co., Inc. 1921. (Thesis (Ph.D.)—Univ. Pa.)

The author discusses the beginnings of Jewish colonization in America and gives statistical summaries of the settlements of south Jersey for 1901 and 1919. The "present fundamental defects of the Jewish colonies" are indicated and suggestions are given for their correction.

JACOB, SAMUEL.

IMMIGRANT FARM COLONIES IN SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY. U.S. Dept. Labor., Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 12:1-22. 1921. (965)

The purpose of this article is "(1) to place specific land opportunities before such alien or naturalized immigrants, now in cities, as have been trying to save enough to buy small plots of cheap ground on which to go to farming, or on which to move, get other employment, and utilize the help of their families in caring for home gardens and perhaps a cow, poultry, or pigs; (2) to help peasants fresh from the war-torn farms of Europe; and (3) to influence the general public to speed up all kinds of agriculture in order that the importation of foodstuffs may not be necessary due to the disproportion of city dwellers to farmers."

The Italian settlements near Vineland, N.J., are described in some detail.

[KNOWLES, W. F.]

ECONOMIST ADVISES JOBLESS 'FARMERS'. "BACK-TO-THE-LANDERS" FACE ROCKY ROAD TO SECURITY, W. F. KNOWLES SAYS. HIGH TAXES BURDENSOME. EVEN EXPERIENCED AGRICULTURISTS ARE FINDING PROBLEMS TOO DIFFICULT, AUTHORITY ASSERTS. N. Y. Times, March 30, 1933, p. 33. (966)

LIPMAN, J. G.

NEW JERSEY SUGGESTS PART-TIME FARMING PROGRAM FOR UNEMPLOYED. U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. State and Fed. Mktg. Activ. 12:120. 1932. (967)

A proposal that Camp Dix at Wrightstown, N.J., be used to demonstrate the possibilities of moving unemployed of the cities back to the land as a relief measure has been advocated by J. G. Lipman, director, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. "With cities over-populated," he says, "the best solution is to shift some of our population to the soil, from which at least a portion of their income can be obtained."

WOODBINE. Jewish Encyclopedia, new ed, v. 12, pp. 558-559. New York and London. 1925. (968)

Woodbine was established as an industrial village August 28, 1891, and incorporated as a borough in April 1903. The land was purchased by the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund as a site for an agricultural and industrial colony. In time it became an industrial village with a few farmers. However, the latter have made real progress within recent years, due in part to the agricultural school, established in 1895.

WOULD PROVIDE FARMS FOR CITY'S JOBLESS. DEAN OF AGRICULTURE AT RUTGERS SAYS 1,000,000 ACRES ARE AVAILABLE WITHIN 50 MILES. N. Y. Times, March 27, 1932. (969)

"Following a conference of directors of agricultural experiment stations in twelve Northeastern States at the Governor Clinton Hotel, where land utilization was discussed, Dr. Lipman suggested that the Federal and State Governments might assist the unemployed by establishing a clearing house in cooperation with agricultural colleges for information of available lands.

"Part of the funds now being paid out for direct food purchases," Dr. Lipman said, 'might better be used for preparing land to be divided into garden allotments on which the unemployed could produce part of their food supply during the growing season and have some food for canning as part of their winter supply. They might supplement their incomes in seasonable employment on road construction or in some industrial plant and with incomes from the tourist trade.'"

MEADE, E. F.

THE ITALIAN ON THE LAND: A STUDY IN IMMIGRATION. U.S. Dept. Com. and Labor, Bur. Labor. Bull. 70, pp. 473-533. 1907. (970)

"This paper discussed the economic, social, and moral condition of the Italians of a typical rural settlement at Hammonton, N.J., 'in order to show what the southern Italian—the lowest class of immigrant—can do to advance himself in the midst of an American farming community.'

"The topics discussed include the Italians as fruit growers, farmers, and in industry, their acquisition of property, standard of living, social relations, etc. From this study the author believes that the Italian is a desirable

acquisition to this country, that the solution of the problem of assimilating such immigrants lies in establishing them in country districts where the climate and products are suited to their constitutions, and that the South, where the need of farm labor is greatly felt, offers a field for their labor as a substitute for northern Europeans."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 19:690, 691. 1908.

NEW JERSEY STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, EXTENSION SERVICE. (971)
 "WHAT BACK-TO-THE-LANDERS MUST OVERCOME." New Brunswick [1933]
 [Mimeographed].

These six articles, issued in the form of press releases, "describe some of the problems back-to-the-landers face in this day of scientific agriculture." Titles and authors are as follows: Back-to-the-lander Faces Rocky Road to Economic Security . . ., by W. F. Knowles; Poor Selection of Soil Wrecks Back-to-Lander's Prospects, by L. L. Lee; Poultry Keeping no Bonanza, Back-to-landers Are Told, by L. M. Black, Urges Back-to-landers Not to Plunge on Vegetables, by C. H. Nissley; Dairying Holds Little of Promise to Back-to-the-lander, by E. J. Perry; Orchards Offer no Immediate Return to Back-to-the-landers, by A. J. Farley.

PITT, D. T., GRANT, C. J., and MOTT, P. B. (972)
 IDLE FARMS IN HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY. N.J. Dept. Agr. Circ.
 227, 112 pp. Trenton. 1932.

Part III, Partially Tilled Farms, discusses ownership of farms by city workers.

"Economists do not know of any remedy to revive the normal economic life. There is no single panacea which could completely cure the evils of unemployment. But, if society cannot remedy the situation completely, it has at its disposal the means to diminish considerably the losses created by the absence of equilibrium between the number of city workers and the number of farmers. What can society do? Society can create an intermediate class between the city workman and the farmer. The city worker may acquire a piece of agricultural land in proximity to his place of employment. He can grow vegetables and fruits, can keep a cow and some swine, one or two dozen hens, can have a house and, at the same time, work in a factory or office. In a time of economic depression and scarcity of jobs, such men would not drain the resources of society and would not be a menace to the social order."

REIS, J. C. (973)
 ALLIANCE, NEW JERSEY. Jewish Encyclopedia, v. 1, pp. 422-424. New
 York and London. 1916.

Founded on May 10, 1882, Alliance was colonized by a contingent of expatriated Russian Jews. They received supplies and money from the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society from time to time. "During the summer and early fall of 1883 the colonists supported themselves by working out for the Christian farmers. In the fall the manufacture of cigars and shirts was undertaken in a part of one of the large buildings formerly occupied by the colonists, and these industries afforded employment for the settlers during the winter of 1883-84; about forty families occupied themselves with sewing, while twenty-six engaged in the manufacture of cigars." Further outside assistance was needed in 1884 and 1885 but "from 1887 the affairs of the Alliance colony flourished."

SABSOVICH, KATHARINE. (974)
 ADVENTURES IN IDEALISM; A PERSONAL RECORD OF THE LIFE OF PROFESSOR
 SABSOVICH. 208 pp., illus. New York, The Author. 1922.

"This is the biography of H. L. Sabsovich from boyhood and education in Russia through his life as leader in the establishment of the agricultural colony at Woodbine, N.J., and organizer of the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 47:495. 1922.

This book should be consulted for information on the Jewish colony of Woodbine, N.J.

SMITH, J. (975)
 BACK TO THE FARM. Collier's 46(23):34. February 25, 1911.
 An outline of an unsuccessful attempt at part-time farming.

SNYDER, PHILIP.

(976)

VINELAND AS A LESSON IN COLONIZATION. U.S. Dept. Agr. Rept. 1869: 410-415. 1870.

An account of the soil, principles of settlement, results, social features, etc., of the Vineland, N.J., settlement.

NEW MEXICO

BARKER, R. M.

(977)

RECLAIMING THE ARID SOUTHWEST. Forum 33: 363-371. 1902.

Discusses the reclaiming and settlement of the arid Southwest and especially of the Pecos Valley of southeastern New Mexico.

WALKER, A. L., and CURRY, A. S.

(978)

STATUS OF LAND AND CAPITAL IN THE ELEPHANT BUTTE IRRIGATION DISTRICT. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 4: 75-84. 1928.

The authors include discussion of land settlement and farm development in the Elephant Butte irrigation district, which is located in the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico.

"The fact that the valley of the Rio Grande was in large measure settled at the time the Rio Grande project was installed under Federal auspices in part accounts for the success of the project, for practically all those in the valley before the Elephant Butte Dam was constructed had a thorough knowledge of the problems encountered in irrigation farming."

WOOTON, E. O.

(979)

SETTLERS PROGRESS IN DRY-LAND FARMING IN EASTERN NEW MEXICO. U.S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 4, 42 pp. 1927.

"A comprehensive study of the agriculture of the Great Plains region was begun in 1920 by several bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture. In certain aspects of the work they cooperated with the Department of the Interior. Carrying out one part of this program in 1925, in cooperation with the respective State agricultural colleges, data were collected from representative farmers of the Staked Plains in New Mexico and Texas."

Topics discussed are: The methods by which farms were obtained; size of farm and use of the land; crops grown and average yields; livestock on the farms; capital investment; farm receipts; farm expenses; farm income and operator's income; family income; etc.

NEW YORK

ANONYMOUS.

(980)

[EDITORIAL ON THE MOVEMENT TO PLACE INEXPERIENCED CITY FAMILIES UPON FARMS AS A RELIEF TO UNEMPLOYMENT.] New England Homestead 104 (23): 5. June 11, 1932.

The writer is very critical of the movement, especially the movement as planned in New York, sponsored by the Governor. "It is naively suggested that these distressed city families be placed on foreclosed or abandoned farms. If experienced people could not make those places pay, what chance has the inexperienced? If the State is so anxious to finance the operation of such places, why not back up the original owners with a little timely aid?"

FARMS FOR THE JOBLESS. Lit. Digest 113 (13): 10. June 25, 1932.

(981)

A paragraph on New York's back-to-the-farm movement as an attack on the unemployment problem. "The plan calls for a system of 'subsistence farms' to which impoverished families from all cities and towns in the State will be sent for the duration of the depression. . . . As a beginning, 244 families already have been placed."

FIFTY-ACRE GATES SITE IS PICKED IN HOMESTEAD PROJECT. FEDERAL FUNDS GIVE LAND TO 40 FAMILIES. Rochester (N.Y.) Jour., November 17, 1933.

(982)

"Monroe County's \$125,000 federal subsistence homestead plan, designed to put about forty Rochester families 'back on the farm', will be located in the eastern section of the town of Gates, not far from the city line."

ANONYMOUS.

(1983)

GARDENS TO CALL THEIR OWN. *Factory Mangt.* 91: 312. 1933.

"Gardens sponsored by the Otis Elevator Company for employees of its Yonkers, N.Y., plant were so successful last year that the project is now being undertaken on twice as large a scale."

(1984)

NEW YORK UNEMPLOYED TO LAND. *U.S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest* 45 (51): 4. May 31, 1932.

"A Tuckahoe, N.Y., dispatch May 28 says: 'Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt announced May 27 a plan whereby New York State's unemployed would be assisted by turning them back to the land . . . He told of the temporary emergency relief administration's plan for subsistence farms.'"

(1985)

ROCHESTER, N.Y., FAMILIES TO GET FEDERAL FARM AID. *Christian Sci. Monitor*, September 29, 1933.

"Each with \$2000 from the Federal Government to finance purchase of a home and equipment, 40 needy Rochester families will be transplanted to the rural sections of Monroe County as a joint federal-county homestead subsistence experiment. The plan . . . is designed to determine if city families can be given new opportunities in the semirural type of community expected to develop as an industrial step in the next few years. Under the plan, the Federal Government will meet the costs, taking mortgages on new homes as the families' part payment for small garden farms." J. Franklin Bonner will direct the experiment. Only families with previous agricultural experience will be accepted for the experiment at the outset, and will not compete with farmers.

(1986)

SUBSISTENCE GARDENS ON A BIG SCALE. (Editorial.) *Yonkers (N.Y.) Herald-Statesman*, November 20, 1933.

"Since the local gardens have been productive of such definite benefits in solving a portion of the unemployment, relief, leisure time, and other problems, it is conceivable that the federal development [of subsistence homesteads] may prove to be one of the outstanding constructive phases of the New Deal."

(1987)

SUBSISTENCE GROUP ASKS FOR \$300,000. OPTION TAKEN ON FIFTY ACRES FOR HOMESTEAD PROJECT IN GATES [N.Y.] *Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat Chronicle*, November 22, 1933.

Trustees named by the Monroe County Subsistence Homestead Committee have applied to the Federal Government for \$300,000 for subsistence homesteads in that county. Names of the trustees and plans are given.

BENNETT, ALICE.

(1988)

ITALIAN-AMERICAN FARMERS. *Survey* 22:172-175, 1909; also in *Rev. of Reviews*. 39:746-747. 1909.

Discusses the Italian colony at Fredonia, N.Y., many of whose members now own large vineyards.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF VEGETABLE CROPS.

(1989)

SUBSISTENCE GARDENS IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1932. Report prepared for Temporary Emergency Relief Administration. 22 pp., illus. [Ithaca, N.Y., 1933.]

Report prepared by W. E. Georgia.

Includes information on the following subjects: Organization of the projects, how land was obtained, agreement with gardeners, preparation of the plots, seeds, tools, fertilizers, transportation of gardeners, types of gardens, planting plans, cultivation, supervision, insects, prices, plans for 1933, etc.

Considerable information is given on the result of the projects—costs and returns of individual gardens on both municipal and industrial projects, prices on which were based the value of products grown in subsistence gardens, community garden projects and combined results of municipal, industrial, and community gardens for 1932.

DAVIS, D. W. (1990)

A SOLDIER ON A HILL FARM. *Rural New Yorker* 77: 1418. 1918.

Mr. Davis speaks in favor of the settlement of returned soldiers on unoccupied eastern lands, citing his own experience in New York.

GEORGIA, W. E., and RAYMOND, C. B. (1991)

SUBSISTENCE GARDENS. *N.Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Ext. Bull.* 253, 18 pp. Ithaca. 1933.

This bulletin was prepared in cooperation with the New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

Gives practical suggestions for subsistence garden projects, such as organization, supervision, types of gardens, selection of land, how to locate land, lease with landowners, agreement with individual gardeners, plowing and preparing, fertilizing, tools, laying out the gardens, garden plans, varieties of vegetables, seed plants and planting, and time of planting.

Contains also a statement as to the assistance available on food preservation given by the New York State College of Home Economics.

GOODRICH, BENJAMIN. (1992)

MAKING THE MOST OF AN ACRE. HOW ONE COMMUTER HAS SOLVED THE PROBLEM OF GETTING ALL THE COMFORTS OF COUNTRY HOME LIFE BY THE SIMPLE USE OF COMMON SENSE. *Country Life* [Garden City, N.Y.] 19: 365-366, CCCLXXVI. 1911.

The commuter is George G. Bell of New Rochelle, N.Y.

HOOD, KENNETH. (1993)

THE IMPORTANCE OF DISTANCE TO WORK AND TYPE OF ROAD IN SELECTING A PART-TIME FARM. *N.Y. Agr. Col. (Cornell) Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt. Farm Econ.* no. 81, pp. 1946-1948. 1933.

The data given in this article are based on records obtained on 267 part-time farms in Chemung and Tompkins Counties, N.Y.

PART-TIME FARMING. Round table extension conference . . . December 1, 1933. 31 pp. [Ithaca, N.Y.] New York State Col. Agr. 1933. [Mimeographed.] (1993a)

"There were 267 records obtained in Chemung and Tompkins counties in 1932 and 458 in Rensselaer, Albany, Saratoga, and Schenectady counties in 1933. Data were obtained on livestock kept, acres operated, sales of produce, cost of living in the country, educational facilities, advantages and disadvantages of living in the country, transportation costs, income from the job off the farm, etc."

SHOULD THE CITY MAN MOVE TO THE COUNTRY? 11 pp., Ithaca, N.Y., New York State Col. Agr. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Mangt. 1933. [Mimeographed.] (1993b)

"The movement of population from the city to the country has been increasing very rapidly during the last few years. Many of these people have never lived in the country before. Others are returning to the country after having lived in the city for half a life-time.

"How do these people like the country? Do they make good farmers? Are they successful at part-time farming? These and many other questions dealing with this back-to-the land movement are being asked very frequently today. This brief report shall endeavor to answer the question: Should the city man move to the country? . . .

" . . . there is another type of the 'back-to-the-land' movement that has come in with the hard-surfaced road and the automobile. City people are moving to the country but are continuing to earn the major portion of their income in the city. . . These people we call part-time farmers for want of a better name.

"If city people, as has been shown, do not make a success at full-time farming, would it be advisable for them to try part-time farming. The results from a study of 725 part-time farms conducted during 1932 and 1933 in six selected counties of New York State [Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Chemung, Tompkins] indicate that the man who was born and raised in the city is a less successful part-time farmer than the man who was born and raised in the country. . .

"Therefore, the operators of the part-time farms studied were divided into a city group and a country group depending upon whether they were raised in the city or in the country. In the pages to follow we shall consider some comparisons of the country and city groups."

Hood, Kenneth.

(1933c)

SOME PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A STUDY OF PART-TIME FARMS IN CHEMUNG AND TOMPKINS COUNTIES, NEW YORK, 1932. 33 pp. Ithaca, N.Y., New York State Col. Agr. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Managt. 1933. [Mimeographed]

The summary, given on pp. 32-33, shows: The average size of the part-time farms surveyed; the average total income; farm business expenses; operators' earnings from the farm; the average value of the food consumed per adult-male-equivalent; average poor relief and work relief per family; transportation costs to jobs off farm; the percentage of operators having modern conveniences; the average price paid for 51 part-time farms; detailed building costs; cost of living; etc.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR. (1994)
CULTIVATION OF VACANT CITY LOTS BY THE UNEMPLOYED. 47 pp. New York. 1895.

"In the summer of 1894, when more persons than usual were out of employment on account of the hard times, Mayor Pingree of Detroit conceived the idea that vacant land in and near the city could be cultivated by the poor unemployed, whereby subsistence could be obtained for the winter. A Committee was appointed, several thousand acres of land were offered, but for lack of funds only 430 acres (8,760 city lots) were accepted. This land was plowed, harrowed and staked into lots of quarter to half acre each. Seed and tools were furnished by the Committee. 945 families received plots of land, which were cultivated under the direction of a volunteer Superintendent. The above are the outlines of the 'Potato Patch Farms', or the 'Detroit Experiment', as it has been termed.

"This success of this trial, in which, at an expense of \$3.60 each to the Mayor's Committee, nearly one thousand families were enabled to support themselves through the winter by their potato crops alone, was brought to the attention of Mr. Bolton Hall . . . in 1895. Realizing that the scheme not only sustained the workers but trained them, and relieved the charities from the strain of constant applications, he secured the cooperation of Mr. N. S. Rosenau of the United Hebrew Charities, Mr. C. D. Kellogg of the Charity Organization Society, and Mr. R. Fulton Cutting. Through their influence, the subject was brought before the monthly Conference of Charities, and subsequently before the Federation of East Side Workers."

Management of the scheme was placed in the hands of the already existing Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which devoted much effort to call public attention, not only in the United States, but all over the world, to what could be done with vacant land and how it should be done.

The results of the plan in New York and other cities are given. The gardens were felt to have been successful in relieving want.

NEW YORK (STATE) TEMPORARY EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION. (1995)
EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF LAWS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
THE INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION OF EMERGENCY RELIEF LAWS.
202 pp. Albany, N.Y. [J. B. Lyon Co. Printers] 1932.
Garden relief, p. 144.

TATE, L. B.

(1995a)

THE RURAL HOMES OF CITY WORKERS AND THE URBAN-RURAL MIGRATION. 19 pp. [Ithaca, N.Y.] New York State Col. Agr. cooperating with Monroe County Regional Planning Bd. 1933. [Mimeographed.]

"... The purpose of this study was to find the extent and rapidity of the urban-rural migration or backflow of city workers' households into the area adjacent to the City of Rochester; to ascertain the stimulating factors in this movement; to discover the characteristics and living conditions of those involved; and to determine, if possible, the advantages and disadvantages for the individual household and for society."

A historical supplement is included, in which is discussed attempts toward better housing conditions for urban workers of other countries, notably Belgium; the garden city movement, with a description of the original garden

city, Letchworth, and the spread of the movement in various countries; the work of the homestead commission of Massachusetts; the work of the California Commission of Immigration and Housing; and the community of Kingsport, Tenn. (Final ed. Cornell Agr. Expt. Bull. 595).

THOMPSON, H. C. (1996)
FARMS FOR SOLDIERS. *Market Growers Jour.* 24: 407-408. 1919.

An account of the purchase of a large farm in Dutchess County, N.Y., for the purpose of selling it in 5- and 10-acre tracts to returned soldiers. "The writer doubts the practicability of putting through a plan such as the one contemplated, because very few such enterprises succeed." He hopes however to see it succeed.

VAN WAGENEN, JARED, JR. (1997)
WHERE ALL THINGS ARE IN COMMON; A FIRESIDE REFLECTION ON A DISAPPEARING PEOPLE—THE SHAKERS. *Amer. Agr.* 119(2): 17, 22, 31. 1927.

A description of the old Shaker colony at Lebanon Center, in Rensselaer County, N.Y., which the author describes as "by far the oldest and the most successful experiment in communism anywhere in America—and it is a self-confessed failure."

WARREN, G. F. (1998)
SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR CITY PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO FARM. N.Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta. Circ. 24, pp. 29-40. Ithaca, 1914.

The aim of this circular is "to give a better understanding of what may be expected from a farm, and to suggest the safer ways of procedure for those who are starting farming."

NORTH CAROLINA

ANONYMOUS. (1999)
BACK-TO-FARM MOVE PLANNED. *Christian Sci. Monitor*, January 5, 1934.

This Raleigh, N.C., item follows: "Approximately 500 families now on relief rolls of Forsyth County, N.C., will be offered an opportunity to move to farms within the next month or so, assured of homes and an adequate livelihood until crops are harvested next fall. Registration of landlords and prospective tenants is in progress at Winston-Salem."

(1000)
FARM COLONIES NEAR WILMINGTON, N.C. *Carolinas* 1(4): 3-5. 1933.

This is the story of the colonies established by the Carolinas Trucking Development Co. which was organized by Hugh MacRae, of Wilmington, N.C. These colonies now include the St. Helena colony; Van Eden in Pender County; Newberlin in Columbus County; Marathon and Castle Haynes, both in New Hanover County.

(1001)
GOVERNMENT SELECTS PENDER COUNTY SITE FOR HOMESTEAD PLAN. MAKES MILLION-DOLLAR LOAN TO DEVELOPMENT COMPANY. PURCHASES 4,500 ACRES. HUGH MACRAE OF WILMINGTON HEADS PROJECT TO SETTLE SELECTED FARM FAMILIES. OFF THE RELIEF ROLLS. GOVERNOR EHRLINGHAUS, STATE COLLEGE AND RELIEF OFFICIALS, AND OUTSIDE SOCIAL LEADERS FORM GOVERNING BOARD. *Greensboro (N.C.) News*, December 30, 1933.

Another account of this project is given in the *Christian Sci. Monitor*, January 11, 1934.

(1002)
MACRAE COLONIES IN NORTH CAROLINA. PRACTICAL COOPERATION HAS ESTABLISHED THREE THOUSAND COLONISTS ON PERMANENT HOLDINGS. *World Agr.* 1 (4): 79. 1921.

"In 1906 Mr. [Hugh] MacRae started his first colony. Today there are nearly five thousand acres of land under cultivation, supporting three thousand colonists."

(1003)
THE PENDER FARM PROJECT. (Editorial.) *Asheville (N.C.) Times*, December 31, 1933.

Editorial statement regarding the governmental farming experiment to be carried out in Pender County, N.C. The homestead community will be known as Penderlea and will be headed by Hugh MacRae.

ANONYMOUS.

(1004)

RELIEF GARDENS BIG HELP FOR COUNTRY'S NEEDY. MORE THAN 4,000 CULTIVATED, WITH 100,000 QUARTS OF VEGETABLES CANNED; SEVEN CANNERIES. Charlotte (N.C.) News, October 25, 1933.

Summary of the garden and canning report for Mecklenburg County during the past year, made by Charles F. Gilmore, public relief director of the county.

(1005)

RELIEF GARDENS YIELD PROFIT IN CAROLINA. Christian Sci. Monitor, September 27, 1933.

"A net profit of more than \$45,000 is being realized this season from foodstuffs raised in relief gardens in the city of Greensboro [N.C.]. The community farm, a part of the Family Service Agency, reflects a saving of \$5,768."

FERRERO, F.

(1006)

A NEW ST. HELENA. Survey 23: 171-180. 1909.

"This article outlines the history of an Italian colonization scheme carried out during the past 4 years on the swamp lands north of Wilmington, N.C. [the St. Helena colony], where early agricultural products are grown and shipped to the New York markets. The principles of cooperation are practiced to some extent in the colony for the purchase of supplies, and the plan of this settlement is commended as a means of solving the problems of the overcrowding of unskilled workers in cities and the lack of farm labor in rural districts."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 22: 396. 1910.

HOGGSON, W. J.

(1007)

PROPOSED COOPERATIVE COMPANY OF AMERICA. Survey 22: 743-748. 1909.

Describes the plan for the proposed agricultural colony in North Carolina, put forth by Frederick Van Eeden, who, in 1889, established such a colony near Amsterdam which he called Walden. This colony, however, was unsuccessful.

The land it is proposed to settle in North Carolina is in Pender County, about 30 miles north of Wilmington.

SOULE, GEORGE.

(1008)

VAN DYCK'S LUCK. New Repub. 50: 64-66. 1927.

How "a recent immigrant from Holland, whom we shall call Van Dyck" went to Wilmington, N.C. and made a success of farming due to Hugh McRae from whom he purchased land. The elements of success learned by McRae from his experiments in guided rural communities are summarized, and the success through cooperation of this settlement of approximately 100 families in which Van Dyck has his farm of 40 acres is related.

TARBELL, I. M.

(1009)

WILL YOUR HOME BE HAPPY AS THEIRS? Collier's 70 (1): 5-6, 20, 22. July 15, 1922.

An account of Hugh McRae's colonies in North Carolina.

VINCENT, R. W.

(1010)

SUCCESSFUL IMMIGRANTS IN THE SOUTH. THE DIFFICULT PROBLEM SOLVED BY THE BUSINESS-LIKE EFFORTS OF ONE MAN. World's Work 17: 10908-10911. 1908.

A description of the founding of the McRae colonies in North Carolina.

WILLEY, D. A.

(1011)

ADAPTABILITY OF THE SOUTH TO THE NEEDS OF HOMESEEEKERS IN FOREIGN LANDS. Tradesman 62 (22): 35. 1909.

"The outlines of a plan for the establishment of a colony of Hollanders on a 1,000-acre farm in North Carolina are reported. The scheme aims to make each farmer his own landlord and to give him satisfactory returns for his labor through the cooperative marketing and distribution of his products."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 22: 396. 1910.

NORTH DAKOTA

- KIRK, M. S. (1012)
 A STUDY OF THE JEWS' CONTRIBUTION TO LAND SETTLEMENT AND LAND CREDIT, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NORTH DAKOTA. 51 pp. [Fargo, N.D.] 1926. [Typewritten.] (Thesis (M.A.) N.Dak. State Col. Agr. and Mechanic Arts.)
 Not examined. Bibliography, p. 51.

- WILLSON, E. A., HOFFSOMMER, H. C., and BENTON, A. H. (1013)
 RURAL CHANGES IN WESTERN NORTH DAKOTA. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE CHANGES IN NUMBER OF FARMS AND MOVEMENT OF SETTLERS FROM FARMS. N.Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 214, 110 pp. Fargo. 1928.

Includes discussion of the following topics: Settlement of eastern North Dakota; Government land settlement policy (the bonanza farms); Land settlement acts repealed; Settlement of western North Dakota, in which this statement is found:

"The 'Back to the land movement' was on between 1900 and 1910; people were land hungry, fortunes had been made by increases in land values in the central west, and people had expected a repetition of those increases in all land. Railroad lines built between 1907 and 1915 opened up practically all of the western part of the State to settlement. Not only farmers but business men, professional men, laborers, school teachers, and people of every walk in life flocked to the new country to get free homesteads or cheap railroad land . . .

"Many of the men who moved to the new and growing towns to start in business caught the land fever and filed on homesteads, or bought land. Even the town people and railroad employees who had been in the country for a number of years bought or filed on land. The people with business in town built shacks on their claims and slept in them long enough to comply with the homestead laws. They hired other people to plow and seed the minimum acreage required by law. Many of the settlers had no knowledge of farm land or soil and homesteaded or bought land which was in part unsuitable for farming.

"Not only did many of the settlers lack farm experience but most of those who had farmed previously came from areas further east and were unfamiliar with methods of farming applicable to a semi arid country. But the soil was new and free from weeds and disease, and the years 1901 to 1909, inclusive, were favored with more than average rainfall. Big yields of flax and wheat were secured, in many instances bringing a gross return of as high as \$20 to the acre, and land values increased. Large numbers of those who had homesteaded as a speculation and with no idea of farming, commuted and sold their land to neighboring farmers who were increasing the size of their units, or mortgaged it and held for higher prices.

"Prior to 1899 the proportion of commuted homesteads in North Dakota was under 10 percent. By 1903 it had run to 60 percent. Between 1900 and 1910, 5,781,000 acres were commuted in North Dakota compared to 5,614,000 acres on which final proof was made. This is an indication of the proportion of the settlers in western North Dakota who were speculators rather than farmers."

Part II, The Movement of Settlers from Farms, includes motives of settlement on farms and motives of settlement as related to outside incomes.

OHIO

- ANONYMOUS. (1014)
 CLEVELAND ENGINEERS START BACK-TO-LAND RELIEF MOVEMENT. Engin. News-Rec. 108: 665. 1932.

An account of a relief plan for unemployed engineers in Cleveland, announced by the Cleveland Engineering Society. "Relief is to consist in giving each unemployed engineer the opportunity of raising farm products on land in the Chagrin Valley, on the rim of the metropolitan district."

- (1015)
 COOPERATIVE GARDEN AT AKRON. Manfrs. Rec. 101 (25): 38. June 23, 1932.

Part-time workers of B. F. Goodrich Co. and former employees are raising vegetables cooperatively.

ANONYMOUS.

(1016)

FARM AND FACTORY PROJECT STARTED. 300-ACRE TRACT NEAR DAYTON, OHIO, USED IN INTERESTING SOCIAL EXPERIMENT. Washington (D.C.) Star. October 26, 1933.

Financed with \$50,000 from the Federal Government 35 family units of 5 acres each will be established near Dayton, Ohio, in a farm-factory project, directed by Elizabeth Nutting. The land was purchased for \$8,000 and each family will receive a loan from the Federal fund "to be operated under State Welfare Department supervision. Only enough money to build the family home and meet initial needs will be advanced each family group. Until the community factory plan is advanced further, the workers are to be employed at industrial jobs here [Dayton]. Surpluses from the farm plots are to be exchanged for needed goods or sold, the cash to be used in repaying the Government loan."

(1017)

GARDEN GUIDE. AKRON WORKERS' GARDENS IN 1933 WILL BE LAID OUT ALONG LINES SUGGESTED BY 1932 EXPERIENCE. Business Week, March 8, 1933, p. 8.

A discussion of the plans of the Akron Community Gardens, Inc., formed by the B. F. Goodrich Co.

(1018)

HOMESTEAD PLAN PROPOSES A NEW SCHEME OF LIFE. UNIQUE BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT STARTED IN DAYTON. New Orleans Times-Picayune, July 9, 1933. p. B2; also N. Y. Times, July 23, 1933, sec. 8, p. 12XX.

This is an account of a homestead plan for the unemployed worked out by the Dayton Council of Social Agencies through the efforts of Ralph Borsodi. The project is located 7 miles from Dayton and at present involves an expenditure of \$50,000. Each family accepted is provided with 3 acres of land and supplies. Eventually this "stake" which is worth \$1,000, is to be repaid in all amounts over a period of 10 years from the products of labor. Life on the homestead is to be very simple, and barter is to be used instead of money.

(1019)

MARIEMONT: A SATELLITE TOWN IN THE MAKING. Survey 49: 777-778. 1923.

"One of the most important of American Community developments at the present time is Mariemont, the town projected near Ohio's second largest industrial city, Cincinnati. Important for more than one reason: it is, probably, the largest garden suburb so far attempted on this continent; with sites for industrial plants and complete provision for self-sufficiency, it comes nearer than any other American settlement to the model of the English garden city as exemplified at Letchworth and Welwyn; much of it is being built at one time, a fact which makes possible an economy in construction and in the provision of public services as desirable as it is rare.

"The town site is on high bluffs close to the little Miami River. Below on the bottom lands there are excellent opportunities for community farms . . . also for an industrial section connected with the railroads."

(1020)

MARIEMONT: AMERICA'S DEMONSTRATION TOWN. Amer. City 27: 309-310. 1922.

A description of the plan of the town. The author says of it:

"Properly speaking, Mariemont cannot be called a 'model' town in the sense that Port Sunlight, Hempstead and Letchworth in England are model towns. Rather, Mariemont should be called a 'demonstration' town."

(1021)

PLANS FOR THIRD HOMESTEAD UNIT NOW UNDER WAY. INTERESTED PERSONS MEET AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THREE IS SELECTED. LOCATION YET UNCERTAIN. [DAYTON] FAMILIES REPRESENTED ANNOUNCE THEY ARE READY TO MOVE ONTO NEW LAND. Dayton (Ohio) Jour., December 8, 1933.

(1022)

SECOND HOMESTEAD UNIT IS TO BE FORMED [IN DAYTON, OHIO] \$65,000 LOAN IS FURNISHED BY GOVERNMENT. TRACT OF 162 ACRES OFF BRANDT PIKE TO ACCOMMODATE 40 FAMILIES. Dayton (Ohio) News, December 7, 1933.

This unit will be organized by the North Dayton production unit as soon as approval by the Federal Government is obtained.

ANONYMOUS

(1023)

TO HOLD NATIONAL HOMESTEAD SESSION HERE. LEADERS ARE TO CONSIDER DAYTON PLAN. SOCIAL WORKERS FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY TO BE PRESENT. CONFERENCE SOON AFTER THANKSGIVING. BORSODI AND THREE OTHERS ATTEND MEETING AT COLUMBUS WEDNESDAY. Dayton (Ohio) Daily News, November 1, 1933.

Press item on the conference which is to acquaint the country with what is being done in Dayton.

So far the only homestead unit in Dayton is "the one on the Liberty rd., four miles west of Dayton, which received a \$50,000 loan recently from the subsistence homesteads division of the Department of the Interior . . . However other units are planned. The first of these is expected to be developed by the North Dayton production unit, with W. J. Henn as manager. Eventually Borsodi expects to see 50 homestead units accommodating perhaps 2000 families established within an eight-mile radius of Dayton . . . Organizations and companies which have signified in their inquiries that they are planning homestead units are located in Pittsburgh, Tarentum, Philadelphia and Saltsburg, all in Pennsylvania; DuPage co., and Chicago, Ill.; Birmingham, Ala.; Syracuse, N. Y., and Toledo, O."

(1024)

U. S. TO FINANCE OHIO DWELLINGS. ICKES ANNOUNCES NEW TYPE OF HOMESTEAD FOR WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS. Washington (D.C.) Post, December 27, 1933.

"The establishment will differ from other homesteads in that it will not be confined to one tract of land. Instead, houses to cost around \$3,000 on ground ranging from 1½ to 3 acres will be constructed in seven Youngstown suburban villages. About 160 families, principally those of white collar workers, will be accommodated . . . The Federal Subsistence Homestead Corporation will advance a loan of \$500,000 to finance the program. The homesteaders will be given 20 to 25 years to pay for their tracts."

(1025)

U. S. WILL ADOPT AKRON FARM PLAN. LOW COST HOME UNIT PROGRAM SERVES AS MODEL FOR GOVERNMENT. Akron (Ohio) Beacon Jour., October 16, 1933.

". . . Twenty-five workmen have built homes for themselves on two-acre tracts on the former McCoy farm, midway between Akron and Barberton at a cost of about \$1,000, under the Akron project which was instigated by [William A.] Johnston, real estate developer. The land and lumber were sold to the workers on a long time contract, enabling them to pay for the erection of their homes when they become employed . . . A delegation of Akronites . . . went to Cleveland Monday to inquire how Akron could take advantage of the plans already under way in Cleveland for use of federal public works funds for municipal housing projects . . ."

(1026)

[YOUNGSTOWN] GARDEN FORUM AIDS 7,800. FAMILIES GIVEN CHANCE TO SUPPORT SELVES DURING SUMMER. Youngstown (Ohio) Vindicator, November 17, 1933.

Summary of the relief committee's report.

BORSODI, RALPH.

(1027)

DAYTON, OHIO, MAKES SOCIAL HISTORY. Nation 136: 447-448. 1933.

"Out of the Production Units, established in the summer of last year under the leadership of Dr. Elizabeth Nutting and a group of exceptional personalities, is growing a movement to ring the city of Dayton with what will be known as Homestead Units . . ."

"It is an experiment in production for use as against production for sale or exchange. From the very beginning the leaders of the Dayton group have had in mind not only a temporary solution for the problem of the unemployed but a permanently better way of living for every man, woman, and child now struggling for happiness in our industrial civilization."

Describes the production and homestead units and says the homestead unit "goes far beyond the Production Unit."

In the homestead units each tract "will be owned by the unit as a whole; the homesteads will be granted to members upon perpetual leaseholds and will consist of about three acres each . . ."

"The outstanding fact about these homesteads is that they are designed not only for family gardening but for family weaving and sewing and family activities in all the crafts which have been neglected for so many years."

CLEVELAND, OHIO, FORESTRY DIVISION. (1028)

OFFICIAL HAND BOOK OF THE VACANT LOT AND HOME-GARDEN MOVEMENT . . . CONTAINING RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTEST, HINTS FOR GARDEN CULTIVATION AND CULTURE OF VEGETABLES. 30 pp. Cleveland, The Guardian Savings and Trust Co. [1914?].

GOODRICH, THE B. F. COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO. (1029)

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE GARDENING. THE STORY OF A COOPERATIVE FARM PLAN SPONSORED BY THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY. [19] pp., illus. Akron, Ohio [1932?].

This is the story of the industrial gardening experiment, known as Akron Community Gardens, Inc., which provided over 1,000,000 pounds of vegetables for 900 workers and their families, together with "a plan for 1933 which anticipates that one day's work per week for each worker over a twenty-five-week period will give the participant and his family vegetable food for thirty-six weeks."

GOVIER, C. W. (1030)

HOW A PRINTER BOUGHT A FIVE-ACRE FARM WITH THE SAVINGS OF HIS SALARY: AND BOTH OCCUPATIONS ARE BEING RUN SUCCESSFULLY. Craftsman 22: 99-100. 1912.

This is the story of a printer-farmer, George F. Mueller, of Toledo, Ohio, and his family.

KIRKPATRICK, E. L., and HAWTHORNE, H. W. (1030a)

SOURCES AND USES OF INCOME AMONG 300 FARM FAMILIES OF VINTON, JACKSON, AND MEIGS COUNTIES, OHIO, 1926. A PRELIMINARY REPORT. 29 pp. U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. 1928. [Mimeographed.]

"In all the localities, work on State and county roads, in the coal mines and oil fields, and at saw mills, furnishes part-time employment for many of the men and boys who live on the farms. Occasionally store keeping, or school teaching or county office work supplies a considerable part of the family income. Some of the farmers have given up commercial farm operations to work in the industries and trades or in the professions, and are using their farms primarily as places to live."

Tables show cash income from work outside the farm.

LIVELY, C. E., and BECK, P. G. (1031)

MOVEMENT OF OPEN COUNTRY POPULATION IN OHIO. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 467, 48 pp. Wooster. 1930.

This investigation was undertaken "to arrive at a better understanding of the exact nature and extent of the mobility of the open country population in Ohio, both from the standpoint of the movements within the open country population itself, and from the standpoint of the shift of population away from the open country to other territory and occupations."

The following is quoted from p. 15:

"Sixteen per cent of the heads of farm households were found to have occupations supplementary to farming, the lowest proportion being in the southeastern section (8 per cent), and the highest proportion in the north-eastern section (27 per cent). A supplementary occupation was defined in a rather loose manner as one which is followed regularly or for a considerable portion of the time, and from which an income is derived. Typical examples of such supplementary occupations found are driving a school bus, carpentry, running a commercial milk route, operating a saw mill, blacksmithing, preaching, and working for Ohio State Highway Department."

Table 6, p. 16, contains statistics showing occupation and tenure of households and number and percentage of farmers with supplementary occupation

READE, E. B. (1032)

OUR EXPERIENCE IN COMMUTER FARMING. Country Life [Garden City, N.Y.] 23(6): 128, 130, 132. 1913.

The author gives her experience on a 16-acre farm near Cincinnati. Her concluding words are "back to the city—never!"

SITTERLEY, J. H., MOORE, H. R., and FALCONER, J. I. (1032a)
 LAND UTILIZATION IN LAWRENCE COUNTY, OHIO. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull.
 514, 48 pp., illus. Wooster. 1932.

Part-time farming is practiced to some extent in Lawrence County. "Between 1920 and 1930 increasing numbers of families employed in industry purchased small plots of land and built homes; large areas along the river were subdivided into lots or small farms."

In four southeastern townships, which comprise one fourth of the area of the county "are many part-time farms occupied by families, one or more members of which are employed elsewhere."

A table on p. 15 with heading, Type of Farming in Lawrence County, 1930, shows the number of self-sufficing and part-time farms, with acreage per farm, value of land and buildings, value of products sold, etc.

SPRAGUE, A. C. (1033)
 MASS GARDENING. Kans. Labor and Industrial Bull. 1(11): 5. 1932.

Short article on the Goodrich mass-gardening plan for Goodrich workers.

TIMMONS, B. N. (1034)

COUNTY GRANTED FUND OF \$500,000 FOR HOMESTEADS. PROJECT WILL PROVIDE WORK FOR 300 MEN. MONEY IS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE USE IN DISTRICT. 160 SINGLE HOUSES TO BE CONSTRUCTED. 600 PERSONS IN CRAMPED QUARTERS TO BE GIVEN HOMES. Youngstown (Ohio) Vindicator, December 28, 1933.

Favorable editorial comment on this grant is given in the Vindicator for December 29.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (1035)
 COOPERATIVE FARM PLAN OF THE B. F. GOODRICH CO. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statist. Monthly Labor Rev. 36: 771-774. 1933.

This article is based on a pamphlet issued by the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, entitled "Industrial Cooperative Gardening."

OKLAHOMA

ANONYMOUS. (1036)
 BORROWING THE ENTIRE PURCHASE PRICE OF A FARM. Agr. Rev. 18(5): 4. 1925.

Discusses the results of the Oklahoma law of 1919, "the object of which was to enable men without capital to become owners and possessors of farms without going through the usual preliminary stage of working and saving." Clarence Roberts made a study of the records of 150 renters who became "owners." In commenting on the results of his study he said, in part, this experiment "illustrates the danger, first, in buying land at peak prices following good prices; second, the danger in buying a farm wholly or largely on time."

KELLEY, E. H. (1037)
 AID TO RURAL BANKS IN BACK TO FARM MOVEMENT. U.S. Daily 7(265): 8. February 8, 1933.

Shows how the back-to-the-land movement in northeastern Oklahoma among the foothills of the Ozarks is aiding the rural banks.

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, EXTENSION SERVICE. (1038)

EMERGENCY GARDENS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED. Okla. Agr. Col., Ext. Circ. 299, Rev., 16 pp. Stillwater. 1933.

A plan for such gardens, information relative to vegetables to be grown therein, preparation and equipment needed are discussed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, EXTENSION SERVICE. (1039)
 BACK TO THE LAND IN OKLAHOMA. U.S. Dept. Agr., Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. Rev. 4(3): 40. 1933.

Short report of a survey by the county agents of Oklahoma under the direction of Director D. P. Trent, of the extent of the back-to-the-land movement in Oklahoma, and the opinion of farmers and city dwellers on the movement.

OREGON

ANONYMOUS.

(1040)

COOPERATIVE SUBSISTENCE COLONY FORMED BY JOBLESS OREGON WORKERS. Christian Sci. Monitor, December 7, 1933.

"Believing that they can better provide for themselves as a group during these difficult times, a number of unemployed skilled artisans of Oregon have banded themselves together in a novel organization known as the Oregon Cooperative Subsistence Colony, or 'Oco-op' for short. The colony is located near here [Dallas, Oreg.] on the site of the old Black Rock lumber mill."

(1041)

FARMS FOR OUR SOLDIERS. Oreg. Voter 18: 369-374. 1919.

Oregon's interest in the passage of the Mondell soldier-settlement bill is pointed out as well as some of the merits of the bill.

(1042)

GROUP PLANNING FOR COMMUNITY LIVING PROJECT. Eugene (Oreg.) Register-Guard, November 10, 1933.

Arnold Bodtke explains in detail the proposed plan for a community settlement near Eugene, Oreg., which is "to be self supporting through various industries working together and [is] to bring together families of the community who can be mutually helped."

(1044)

SOLDIERS' HOMES AND OREGON RESOURCES. Commonwealth Rev. Univ. Oreg. 3: 43-47. 1918.

Includes discussion of features of plan of proposed cooperation between Nation and State in land settlement through establishing well-organized community groups; and the redemption of Oregon's lumber industry, giving it permanency and making it the basis of continuing organized community life instead of a breeding source of tramps.

Favors the plan put forward by Secretary Lane to settle returned soldiers on the land.

BOUQUET, A. G. B.

(1045)

PLANTING THE SUBSISTENCE VEGETABLE GARDEN. Oreg. Agr. Col. Ext. Bull. 457, 4 pp. Corvallis. 1933.

CRAWFORD, W. H.

(1046)

AN OPEN LETTER TO BANKERS, INVESTORS, AND TO EXPERIENCED FARMERS. 4 pp. Salem, Oreg., Land Settlement Comm. 1920.

"This leaflet describes the Farm Home Business Unit planned, equipped with buildings, live stock, and machinery, and sold on an easy payment plan to an experienced farmer by the Oregon Land Settlement Commission in order to establish the feasibility of State financing of land settlement."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 43: 191. 1920.

DAVIS, H. L.

(1047)

BACK TO THE LAND—OREGON, 1907. Amer. Mercury 16: 314-323. 1929. Homesteading in Oregon is described.

HARRY, D. L.

(1048)

RECLAIMED LAND TO BECOME CITY'S TRUCK GARDEN. Pop. Mechanics 35: 226-228. 1921.

"By a simple solution of a diking problem at the junction of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, near Portland, Oreg., some 12,600 acres of land, previously held as practically worthless, are being given ample protection from river floods and freshets, and converted into the highest type of land for diversified-farming purposes . . ."

HYDE, A. M.

(1049)

STATEMENT SUBMITTED . . . TO THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS, WAR DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 30, 1932. 12 pp. [Washington, D.C. 1932.] [Mimeographed.]

Mr. Hyde does not favor the proposed development of the Columbia Basin irrigation project since the lands which would be reclaimed are not needed and would only result in an increased surplus of products.

- LEWIS, J. H., and CUPPER, P. A. (1050)
IRRIGATION IN OREGON. U.S. Dept. Agr., Off. Expt. Stas. Bull. 209, 67 pp., illus. 1909.

Settlement of irrigated lands, pp. 56-58. Gives in a general way information on the cost of establishing a home and farm. Opportunities for settlement, pp. 58-59.

- MUNGER, T. T. (1051)
FIRST STEPS FOR BRINGING INTO USE THE IDLE LANDS OF OREGON. Commonwealth Rev., Univ. Ore. 3: 52-62. 1918.

"In this article the author urges careful classification of the cut-over lands and rough, hilly lands of Oregon as the first step in inducing colonization in that State."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 41: 92. 1919.

- OREGON AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE. (1052)
REPORT, JANUARY 23-25, 1924. Ore. Agr. Col. Bull. 393, 78 pp. Corvallis. 1924.

The land settlement and land reclamation committee's report on pp. 60-63 includes recommendations for more accurate information for the prospective settler, land inventory, better method for utilizing logged-off lands, complete soil and agricultural surveys of all proposed reclamation projects prior to their construction, and other recommendations toward giving incoming settlers "a fair deal and a real opportunity for success."

- OREGON DESERT LAND BOARD. (1053)
RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE DESERT LAND BOARD PERTAINING TO THE RECLAMATION OF LANDS ACCEPTED BY THE STATE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CAREY ACT; ALSO RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR OPERATING AND MAINTAINING TUMALO PROJECT. 16 pp. Salem, Ore., State Print. Dept. 1914.

- OREGON RECLAMATION COMMISSION. (1054)
FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT . . . FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING OCTOBER 1, 1926, ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1928, TO THE 35TH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, REGULAR SESSION, 1929. 41 pp. Salem, Ore., State Print. Dept. 1929.

Reports are given of the projects carried forward under the Carey Act. This act, passed in 1894, granted 1 million acres of arid land to each of the arid and semiarid States, including Oregon, provided the necessary irrigation works were constructed and the land occupied and reclaimed by actual settlers. These projects are: The central Oregon project; the Morson project; the Tumalo irrigation project; the Jordan Valley project; and the Lower Powder Valley project.

- UMATILLA PROJECT AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, HERMISTON, OREG. 1926. (1055)

REPORT . . . SUGGESTING AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM FOR THE PROJECT. Comp. for publication by Fred Bennion . . . , R. W. Morse . . . , and R. F. Wilbur. 47 pp. Corvallis, Ore. [1926.]

This pamphlet was published by the Oregon Agricultural College Extension Service, and in the words of Paul V. Maris, director of that service, "represents a constructive effort to meet a well recognized need in connection with land settlement and reclamation in Oregon. It is apparent that economic factors, as well as methods of production, should be dealt with in arriving at a program for the guidance of farmers on reclamation projects."

- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (1056)
REPORT ON THE AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC PHASES OF THE BAKER PROJECT [OREGON] OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. 97 pp. [Washington, D.C. 1924?]

Includes discussion of the soil and land classification, land ownership and land holdings, size of farm units, and capital requirements of settlers.

- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. (1057)

COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT, SOIL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Report by B. E. Hayden . . . and Prof. George Severance. 106 pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1928.

Discussion of settlement on this project, financial aid to settlers, costs and returns, etc.

PACIFIC COAST STATES¹

- MACPHERSON, HECTOR. (1058)
A NEW POLICY OF LAND SETTLEMENTS FOR THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. Natl. Conf. Marketing and Farm Credits. Marketing and Farm Credits; Papers and Documents 4: 126-146. 1916.

Topics discussed are: The unsettled lands of the Pacific Northwest; why they are not settled; past methods of settlement; national and State policies; railroad policies; promoters, commercial clubs and real estate firms; Denmark's lessons; Ireland and her land policy; New Zealand and Australian policies; distribution of accurate information; credit by Government aid; instruction to settlers; settlement of logged-off land; how to improve methods; and others.

- WEEKS, DAVID. (1059)
RECLAMATION POLICIES IN THE PACIFIC STATES. Jour. Farm Econ. 13: 246-258. 1931.

The writer limits his paper to "a statement of a few of the outstanding features of the salient questions confronting reclamation, particularly irrigation together with a brief account of the manner in which these are being approached in Washington, Oregon, and California."

His conclusion is that until more fundamental knowledge is developed along the lines of agricultural efficiency, population, diminishing returns, etc., the East and West can agree on the following program:

"1. Construction of reclamation projects for the irrigation of land not now intensively cropped should be deferred for a decade or more in order to prevent waste of public and private capital and to protect prospective settlers from unwarranted distress.

"2. Other projects designed to complete partially completed programs of construction or to provide supplemental water supplies for lands now irrigated should be scrutinized with extraordinary care in order that such projects may not be used as a leverage to promote development which may be uneconomic under the agricultural conditions of the present and near future.

"3. A sympathetic attitude should be maintained toward the projects which were initiated in good faith during periods of prosperity, but which find themselves now burdened with obligations they cannot meet. Each such project should be given technical assistance in the analysis of its own peculiar problems and in determining the best solution of these problems.

"4. Consideration should be given to a program of refinancing and rehabilitating such projects on such a basis that the interests of those within the projects as well as the general public will be best served."

PENNSYLVANIA

- ANONYMOUS. (1060)
BACK-TO-LAND PLAN FOR PENNSYLVANIA. U.S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest, June 21, 1932.

This plan was proposed by John M. Phillips of Pittsburgh and was backed by civic and welfare bodies, newspapers, and two former governors—John S. Fisher and John K. Tener.

"It is not designed as a mere temporary form of relief, but as a home-steading measure intended to remedy the condition that resulted from an abnormal rush from the farms to the industrial centers of the State in the boom days."

- (1061)
FARM COLONY FACES COLLAPSE OF PLAN. PHILADELPHIA MOVEMENT FAILS TO GET LEGISLATIVE CONSENT FOR TAX EXEMPTION. N.Y. Times, March 12, 1933, sec. 1, p. 19.

The Pioneer American Agricultural colony, a proposed cooperative colony of about 1,200 persons to be located in Bucks County, Pa., is meeting with many obstacles, particularly because their solicitor, Bernard R. Cohn, has been advised that the legislature would not agree to tax exemption for the colony.

Earlier story in N.Y. Times, December 26, 1932, p. 3.

¹ See also names of States.

ANONYMOUS.

(1062)

JOBLESS MEN RUN COMMUNITY FARM. ABANDONED PLACE OBTAINED AT NEWTOWN SQUARE, PA., IS NOW WELL STOCKED. 120 HAVE GOT LIVELIHOOD. GROUP RECRUITED AT PHILADELPHIA SHELTER FOR HOMELESS STARTED ENTERPRISE LAST SUMMER. N.Y. Times, January 16, 1933, p. 17.

A short story about a community farm of unemployed men originally started by Representative E. L. Stokes, of Philadelphia.

(1063)

MAKING IDLE LAND WORK. THE SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE OF LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN PROMOTING THE CULTIVATION OF VACANT CITY LAND. Amer. City 14: 131-134. 1916.

Describes the work of the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association; the Vacant Lot Cultivation and Home Gardening Committee in Indianapolis; and the Pittsburgh Vacant Lot Garden Association in their efforts to aid the needy in obtaining an increased food supply.

(1064)

POSSIBILITIES OF HOMESTEAD CITED. JUNIATA [PA.] RESIDENT FEELS THAT ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENT PROJECTS MIGHT BE SECURED. Altoona (Pa.) Mirror, December 7, 1933.

J. R. Boldt is investigating the possibilities of a homestead project for Altoona.

(1065)

TEN ACRES ENOUGH. Garden Mag. 16: 108-109, 161-162, 206-207, 249-250. 1912-13; 17: 26-27, 257-258, 312, 350; 18: 21-22, 60, 1913.

Written by a native of Philadelphia, who, at the age of 40, purchased 11 acres near that city for \$1,000. He made of this small holding a diversified fruit farm and found it to be a most successful enterprise.

(1066)

1,200 JOBLESS PLAN FARMING COLONY. CHARTER IS EXPECTED FOR PROJECT TO ACQUIRE 5,000 ACRES IN BUCKS COUNTY, PA. LOOK TO INDEPENDENCE. FUNDS WILL BE RAISED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION. MEMBERS HOPE TO BE ON THE LAND BY SPRING. N.Y. Times, December 26, 1932, p. 3.

BARTER ASSOCIATION, INC., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(1067)

BARTER NEWS. v. 1, no. 3, July 1933.

The following is quoted from pp. 5-6:

"This Association is developing two farms, one of about 80 acres at Laverock, called the Emlen Barter Garden . . . At the Roosevelt Allied Barter Camp at Byberry, there is approximately 120 acres plowed and the greater portion of this is planted with a large variety of produce. The crops there are in excellent shape. A couple of dozen farmers, together with a superintendent, and cook are camping in 10 tents and attending to the daily 'chores' . . . If, as is anticipated, a large percentage of the produce from these two farms is preserved a canning industry will be initiated during the coming season . . .

"Plans are being developed for semi-farm homes. The work involved in assembling the details is so great that it may take some time before definite data is available."

DIX, J. H.

(1068)

THE CULTIVATION OF IDLE CITY LAND. Twentieth Cent. Mag. 2: 483-492. 1910.

"An account of vacant lot gardening in various cities, particularly in Philadelphia, its economic and social benefits, and its effectiveness in preparing city workers for more extended agricultural labor."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 24: 90. 1911.

GROTEFEND, A. W.

(1069)

ALLEGHENY COUNTY'S PROBLEM OF HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE MEN . . . SOCIAL CONTROL OR WHAT? 29 pp. Pittsburgh, Pa., Cent. Application Bur. for Homeless and Destitute Men. 1932.

Advocates the establishment of a farm colony for homeless men, near the city, which would be largely self-supporting.

- PHILADELPHIA VACANT LOTS CULTIVATION ASSOCIATION. (1070)
 FARMING WASTE CITY LOTS. 2d-31st annual report. 1898-1927.
 Reports for 1911 and 1913 reprinted, in part, in *Craftsman* 22: 337-338, 1912, and 27: 106-108, 1914, respectively.
- POWELL, R. F. (1071)
 VACANT LOT GARDENS VS. VAGRANCY. *Charities* 13: 25-28. 1904.
 An account of the cultivation of vacant lots by the unemployed in Philadelphia.
- STICKLEY, GUSTAV. (1072)
 UTILIZING VACANT LOTS AND LAND HELD BY SPECULATORS IN REAL ESTATE. *Craftsman* 14: 335-337. 1908.
 Tells of the success in Philadelphia of the Vacant Lot Cultivation Association "organized ten years ago for the purpose of assisting the unemployed." The editor believes other cities would find it profitable to follow the example of this and some other cities.
- SUTHERLAND, A. (1073)
 BRINGING NATURE BACK TO THE CITY. *South. Workman* 38: 529-535. 1909.
 "A description of the work of the Vacant Lots Cultivation Association of Philadelphia, including the new feature of the year, the formation of boys' clubs."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 21: 798. 1909.
- FARMING VACANT CITY LOTS. (1074)
Amer. Rev. of Reviews 31: 567-571. 1905.
 Report on the character of the vacant-lot garden work of Philadelphia. The work was under the supervision of R. F. Powell. He and those associated with him "believe it is infinitely wiser to give a man a chance to earn his living than to support him by charity."
- THOMAS, L. S. (1075)
 CHILDREN'S GARDENS IN A STEEL TOWN. *Nature-Study Rev.* 17: 131-141. 1921.
 "The author describes the children's garden work instituted in 1913 by the welfare department of the U.S. Steel Corporation in the city of Duquesne, Pa."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 45: 398. 1921.
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES, BUREAU OF LANDS (1076)
 COMPILATION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO PUBLIC LANDS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. 322 pp. Manila, Bur. Print. 1921.
 Chapter IV, title II, pp. 9-12, relates to homestead settlement.
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS GOVERNOR-GENERAL. (1077)
 REPORT . . . 1932-1933. 108 pp. Manila, Bur. Print. 1933.
 Attention is called to the desultory fashion in which settlers have hitherto taken up land in the Philippine Islands. To remedy this the Government has adopted a plan for setting aside tracts for homesteads and dividing them into small plots with clear ownership titles, many of them near projected highways. Tracts of land are to be set aside to be used as homesteads for boys graduating from agricultural high schools. Each class will settle on the land as a colony and each individual will then settle on a farm that will be his own.
- PUERTO RICO
- AMERICAN CHILD HEALTH ASSOCIATION. (1078)
 PORTO RICO. AN INQUIRY INTO HEALTH, NUTRITIONAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO AS THEY MAY AFFECT CHILDREN. 170 pp. New York. 1930? [Mimeographed.]
 The section, Homesteads in Porto Rico, pp. 152-160, gives a review of what has been done in establishing both rural and urban homesteads. The work of the homestead commission, the first rural experiment at Vega Baja, other rural homesteads, and the increased appropriation for homesteads are discussed.
 This material is substantially reproduced in the U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 35: 814-817, 1932.

WHETZEL, H. H.

(1079)

HOMESTEADING IN PORTO RICO. Cornell Countryman 22: 203-204. 1925.

This is the story of Government promotion of small farm ownership in Puerto Rico. "The legislature in 1921 enacted the law creating a homestead commission, which, acting through the commissioner of the interior, was given the power under well-defined limitations to provide houses for working men in the cities and farms for agricultural laborers in the country . . ." The first homesteading project, 430 acres near Vega Baja, developed under the leadership of Carlos E. Chardon, commissioner of agriculture and labor, is described.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANONYMOUS.

(1080)

BY WAY OF THE HOE. Survey 67: 538. 1932.

A note on the "successful" experiment of the Greenville, S.C., Chapter of the American Red Cross in moving 43 mill families back to the land.

SOUTH CAROLINA LAND SETTLEMENT COMMISSION.

(1081)

REPORT . . . 21 pp. Columbia, S.C., Gonzales and Bryan, State printers. 1924.

The members of this commission were R. I. Manning, chairman, David R. Coker, S. J. Derrick, A. F. McKissick, Bright Williamson, T. S. Wilbur, and W. H. Mills.

A report of the agricultural and economic conditions of the South is first given, followed by a report of an investigation of the Delhi and Durham settlements, privately promoted settlements at Sacramento and Fresno, the Chippewa Valley Colonization Co. and the Wisconsin Colonization Co. in Wisconsin, and the Castle Hayne colony in North Carolina. The commission recommended the enactment of a law modeled after the California Land Settlement Act (essential features are given), the enactment of a law modeled after the Wisconsin Land Mortgage Association Act (essential features are given), and the submission to the qualified electors in South Carolina of a bill for the issuance of bonds to the amount of a million dollars for land settlement purposes (essential features of proposed bill are given).

WATSON, E. J.

(1082)

[AGRICULTURE, IMMIGRATION, AND COLONIZATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA] S.C. Comr. Agr., Com. and Immigr. Ann. Rept. (1906) 3, 75 pp. 1907.

"This is the third report by the State commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and immigration.

"The commissioner points out the increased value of agricultural lands and discusses the agriculture of the State, the advantages of South Carolina to prospective agricultural settlers, the work of the department in the selection, importation, and care of immigrants from European countries, and the present status of the agricultural colonies now in operation in different sections of the State."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 18: 884, 1907.

SOUTH DAKOTA

ANONYMOUS.

(1083)

"BACK TO THE FARM." Dakota Farmer 53(4): 70. March 4, 1933.

"A recent survey conducted by the state department of public instruction to ascertain the type of work in which boys engage after leaving high school shows that a large majority of South Dakota's youths are farming or are following related industries.

"A compilation of the data secured showed that of the 1,581 boys studying vocational agriculture from 1920 to 1930, 1,003 or 63.4% are farming."

(1084)

SOUTH DAKOTA GIVES LAND MORE IMPETUS. 1,500,000 ACRES PLACED ON MARKET AT TERMS WHICH APPEAL TO POORER CLASS. Washington (D.C.) Star, July 29 [?] 1933.

A news item from Sioux Falls, dated July 29, which states that foreclosed farms in possession of Rural Credit Bureau of South Dakota are being offered for sale on easy terms and at low prices.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION.

(1085)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FARM OWNERSHIP ON THE BELLE FOURCHE PROJECT, SOUTH DAKOTA. 24 pp. Washington, D.C. 1927.

SOUTHERN STATES

ANONYMOUS.

(1086)

A DEFINITE BACK-TO-THE-FARM MOVEMENT. *Manfrs. Rec.* 100(1): 23, 24. July 2, 1931.

According to the land banks and various sources in the South "the swing from urban to rural life, discloses a silver lining to the economic cloud." L. C. Gray and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics releases are quoted in proof of the increase in farm land values.

(1087)

PROBLEMS RAISED BY BACK-TO-FARM TENDENCY IN SOUTH. OVER-PRODUCTION AS WELL AS OVER-SUPPLY OF TENANTS ISSUES FACED. *Christian Sci. Monitor*, January 13, 1934.

Farm leaders believe that "a more varied program of agriculture will go a long way toward the solution of the tenancy problem and that of overproduction of cotton."

BENNETT, H. H.

(1088)

BACK TO THE FARM. *Better Crops with Plant Food* 18(5): 8-12, 59-61. December 1932-January 1933.

Advocates the live-at-home plan that formerly prevailed in many parts of the southeastern cotton country.

BRANSON, E. C.

(1089)

DIRECTED COLONIES OF FARM OWNERS IN THE SOUTH. *Inst. Pub. Affairs Proc.* 1930: 177-181. Athens, Ga. 1931.

This is an explanation of the plan proposed by the Simmons-Whittington bill to establish settlers upon tracts of land, each settler to be permitted to pay for his land over a long term of years. These farmers are to be under the guidance of the experts of the land grant colleges in all farm operations. The size of the farm unit is to vary according to the type of farming enterprise desired.

COKER, D. R.

(1090)

DEFENSE OF THE PLAN FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERALLY FINANCED FARM COLONIES IN SOUTH. *Manfrs. Rec.* 97 (12): 54-55. March 20, 1930.

Mr. Coker writes in favor of the Simmons-Whittington Bill in part as follows:

"The purpose of these land settlement projects is merely to act as demonstrations of successful diversified agriculture and happy prosperous rural life. You had as well say that giving a farmer a job as superintendent of an experiment station would handicap other farmers as to say that these few demonstration farmers will handicap other farmers . . .

"The expectation is, I believe, that about two hundred families will be in each of these settlements . . . If these settlements work out as per schedule each may be expected to exert a tremendous influence toward the restoration of a profitable agriculture and a decent rural civilization."

CORY, H. T.

(1091)

OBSERVATIONS OF THE SOUTH'S OPPORTUNITIES AND ADAPTABILITY. U.S. Dept. Int. Bur. Reclam. *Reclam. Rec.* 10: 53-57. 1919.

This discussion is in relation to the proposed soldier colonies.

CUT-OVER LAND CONFERENCE OF THE SOUTH.

(1092)

"THE DAWN OF A NEW CONSTRUCTIVE ERA." Being the full and complete report . . . Held under the auspices of the Southern Pine Association; Southern Settlement and Development Organization; New Orleans Association of Commerce. 244 pp. New Orleans, South. Pine Assoc. 1917.

This meeting was held at New Orleans, La., April 11 to 13, 1917. The purpose of the conference was to consider the problem of bringing these cut-over lands into early and effective use.

Among the papers read at the conference are: *The Railroads' Part in the South's Development*, by J. C. Clair; *The Railroads' Interest in Cut-over Land Development*, by D. C. Welty; *Some Problems of Colonizing Cut-over Lands*, by H. A. Weare.

* See also names of Southern States.

- FUNK, W. C. (1093)
 VALUE OF A SMALL PLOT OF GROUND TO THE LABORING MAN; A STUDY OF THE
 FOOD RAISED BY OPERATIVES IN SOUTHERN COTTON-MILL TOWNS. U.S.
 Dept. Agr. Bull. 602, 12 pp. 1918.
- Goss, A. S. (1094)
 TOO MANY FINGERS IN THE LAND PIE. FARMERS' INTERESTS MUST COME FIRST
 IN FEDERAL RECLAMATION PLANS. Country Gent. 94(1): 23, 136-137.
 1929.
 A discussion of the Crisp bill which "contemplates the expenditure of
 \$10,000,000 in the purchase of 'swamp, cut-over, neglected, abandoned or
 poorly farmed land' in ten Southern states, and the creation therefrom of at
 least 2,000 farms, or farm workers' allotments, to be used as demonstration
 farms to aid in the settlement of waste, abandoned and otherwise marginal
 land. The farms are to be sold to prospective farmers on long terms."
 Arguments against the bill are given.
- HART, T. C. (1095)
 SOUTH MAY BE FAVORED IN SOLDIER SETTLEMENT. Hoard's Dairyman 58: 44.
 1919.
 Discusses the bid the South is making for the settlement of soldiers on its
 lands and advises caution in following back-to-the-land advice.
- JONES, W. (1096)
 REFUGEES OF INDUSTRY. Outlook 158: 208-210. 1931.
 An account of the back-to-the-farm movement in the Southeastern States.
- KUTHE, H. C. (1097)
 RECLAMATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH. Jour. Land & Pub.
 Utility Econ. 3:437-440. 1927.
 A discussion of the report transmitted by the Department of the Interior
 to Congress concerning an investigation into the problem of reclamation and
 rural development in the South.
 In conclusion the author says: "In short, the Committee would have
 rendered a great service if it had examined and discussed the merits and
 defects of a reforestation policy for these lands. It might have paved the
 way for a systematic forestry policy in the South, which would also benefit
 the nation as a whole. Certainly it would have enlightened southern opinion
 about the doubtful value, under existing economic conditions, of bringing
 more swamp and cut-over lands under the plow."
- LANE, F. K. (1098)
 FARMS FOR THE RETURNING SOLDIER. Current Opinion. 66:194-195. 1919.
 Advocates the settling of the returned soldier on farms on reclaimed land
 in the Southern States.
- MEAD, ELWOOD. (1099)
 PYGMIES IN THE EARTH; A PLEA FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH.
 Forum 79: 709-716. 1928.
- PAGE, R. W. (1100)
 FROM A LAW OFFICE TO A COTTON FARM. A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF GOING
 BACK TO THE FREEDOM OF THE LAND. THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE NEW
 PLANTATION. World's Work 23: 114-117. 1911.
- RANDALL, G. M. (1101)
 BACK TO THE FARM. Cong. Rec. 75: 12884-12885. 1932. Reprinted from
 Truth and Justice, Jacksonville, Fla., June 10, 1932.
 "Georgia and Alabama could assimilate and support all of the 8,000,000
 unemployed people. Florida alone could do this with ease. In neither of
 these States could a man, woman, or child freeze or starve . . . Let the
 counties, States, and the Federal Government get together, combine forces,
 cooperate, and populate these unused acres, these unusual acres."
- ROSS, MALCOLM. (1102)
 MACHINE AGE IN THE HILLS. 248 pp., illus. New York, The Macmillan
 Co. 1933.
 The writer pictures conditions brought about by chronic unemployment
 in the coal-mining regions of West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, giv-

ing the human factors as much weight as the economic. The following paragraphs taken from the chapter entitled "Inventory" are of interest:

"Granted that coal mining can be stabilized and unions formed, there still remains a surplus of people who cannot be used underground. Already the pressure of hunger has sent them by tens of thousands back to the soil . . . A revival of frontier life is going on . . . It is good that a farm people should return to the soil. The trouble is that they no longer have any claim to it. The coal companies own the land. For the use of it the mountaineers cannot pay rent, since they raise no money crops . . .

"In the minds of many people in the region is the question whether the land owners should not return some of the surface rights to the miners . . . The owners, moreover, would benefit materially from the arrangement. The farmer-miner combination makes for stability. A man with leased land to farm could supply most of his needs from it and still be available to go underground whenever the mine was running. The company's present responsibility for their miners' idleness and poverty could be cleared in many cases by this simple scheme.

"The alternative is to keep discontented people off the land which was originally taken away from them by unsavory methods . . ."

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS, SOUTHERN LAND RECLAMATION AND SETTLEMENT BUREAU. (1103)

NATIONAL RECLAMATION AND SETTLEMENT POLICY. Synopsis of proposed land reclamation and settlement act to accompany S. 3942. U.S. Cong. 66th, 2d sess., Senate Doc. 229, 5 pp. 1920.

The title of S. 3942 is To Encourage the Development of the Agricultural Resources of the United States Through Federal and State Cooperation Giving Preference in the Matter of Employment and the Establishment of Rural Homes to Those Who Have Served with the Military and Naval Forces.

Essential features of a plan and methods for the development of reclamation projects are given.

SOUTHERN LAND CONGRESS. (1104)

SOLDIER SETTLEMENTS IN THE SOUTH. Being a full and complete report of the Southern land congress held under the auspices of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, Southern Pine Association, Georgia Land Owners' Association, Florida Tick Eradication Committee, North Carolina Land Owners' Association, and Savannah Board of Trade. In cooperation with the United States Department of the Interior. 155 pp. [Savannah? Ga.] 1918.

SOUTHERN RECLAMATION CONFERENCE. (1105)

PROCEEDINGS . . . Held in Washington, D.C., December 14 and 15, 1927, under the auspices of the Department of the Interior . . . and of the Bureau of Reclamation. U.S. Cong. 70th, 1st sess., Senate Doc. 45, 92 pp. 1928.

This was the second conference called under the auspices of the Department of the Interior for the purpose of discussion of plans for establishing farm communities on "Unoccupied, unsettled, and abandoned lands in the South." Account of conference given in Engin. News 99:1019-1020, 1927.

An account of the first conference may be found in New Reclam. Era, December 1926, p. 216, published by Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

SOUTHERN SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION. (1106)
REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1915. 40 pp. [Baltimore. 1915]

The object of this organization is "to make a thorough and scientific study of the resources and possibilities of those Southern States embraced within its charter and applying the best practical methods of developing same."

Its colonization department was "organized to select acceptable colonists and induce them to locate in the South [and] it works through established channels creating those needed when not found."

A detailed report is given of its activities.

TAYLOR, A. W. (1108)

PUT FAMILIES BACK ON LAND. SUBSISTENCE FARMING GROWS IN IMPORTANCE IN SOUTHLAND—RECOVERY PLANS TAKE MANY FORMS—LABOR TROUBLES. Christian Cent. October 25, 1933, p. 1341, 1349.

Brief statements on the West Virginia homestead project, the Columbus, Ga., experimental project, subsistence farming campaign in North Carolina, homesteading activities in Woodruff County, Ark., and community gardens in Memphis are given. The following is also given: "Texas proposes a homestead law, exempting the first \$3,000 valuation on a home from taxation. Florida will vote on a constitutional amendment exempting \$5,000. The governor of Mississippi has appointed a commission to study the question. Alabamans are agitating for a law of the same kind."

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION. (1109)

CREATION OF ORGANIZED RURAL COMMUNITIES . . . Report [to accompany H.R. 8221] U.S.Cong. 70th, 1st sess., House Rept. 1217, 8 pp. 1928.

(1110)
CREATION OF ORGANIZED RURAL COMMUNITIES TO DEMONSTRATE THE BENEFITS OF PLANNED SETTLEMENT AND SUPERVISED RURAL DEVELOPMENT . . . Report [to accompany H.R. 10475] U.S.Cong. 71st, 2d sess., House Rept. 870, 14 pp. 1930.

(1111)
ORGANIZED RURAL COMMUNITIES. Hearings . . . 70th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 8221. By Mr. Crisp. A bill to authorize the creation of organized rural communities to demonstrate methods of reclamation and benefits of planned rural development. January 26 and 27, 1928. 81 pp. Washington, U.S.Govt.Print.Off. 1928.

Includes statements of Charles Crisp, George C. Kreutzer (Durham State Land Settlement), Hugh MacRae (Castle Hayne colony), Elwood Mead, Burton Lewis (J. C. Penney-Gwinn), and others relative to land settlement and colonization.

(1112)
ORGANIZED RURAL COMMUNITIES. Hearings . . . 71st Cong., 2d sess., on H.R. 1677. By Mr. Whittington. H.R. 8880. By Mr. Lankford of Georgia. A bill to authorize the creation of organized rural communities to demonstrate the benefits of planned settlement and supervised rural development. January 27 and 28, 1930. 183 pp. Washington, U.S. Govt.Print.Off. 1930.

Contains statements of some 30 persons in regard to land colonization. These include David R. Coker, Hugh MacRae (Castle Hayne colony), Elwood Mead, and others.

An appendix, pp. 101-188, consists of the hearings held on January 26 and 27, 1928, on H.R. 8221, by Mr. Crisp. Statements of Messrs. Crisp, L. J. Folsie, G. C. Kreutzer, J. M. Kyle, Burton Lewis, Hugh MacRae, Elwood Mead, J. M. Patterson, J. E. Ruff, and Rutledge Smith are given.

Audit of Durham State Land Settlement project, 1924, pp. 127-130.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION. (1113)

CREATION OF ORGANIZED RURAL COMMUNITIES TO DEMONSTRATE THE BENEFITS OF PLANNED SETTLEMENT. Hearings . . . 71st Cong., 1st sess., on S. 412, a bill to authorize the creation of organized rural communities to demonstrate the benefits of planned settlement and supervised rural development. May 14 and 15, 1929. 39 pp. Washington, U.S.Govt. Print.Off. 1929.

Contains the statements of E. C. Branson, University of North Carolina; Burdette Lewis, executive vice president of the J. C. Penney-Gwinn Corporation; Elwood Mead; Hugh MacRae who spoke on the Castle Hayne colony and read a statement prepared by Mr. Coker; and others.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION. (1114)

CREATION OF ORGANIZED RURAL COMMUNITIES TO DEMONSTRATE METHODS OF RECLAMATION AND BENEFITS OF PLANNED RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Hearing . . . 70th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 2015, a bill to authorize the creation of organized rural communities to demonstrate methods of reclamation and benefits of planned rural development. January 27, 1928. 46 pp. Washington, U.S.Govt.Print.Off. 1928.

Statements of Elwood Mead, commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation; Hugh MacRae, Wilmington, N.C.; Rutledge Smith, general agent of the

Tennessee Central Railroad Co.; George C. Kreutzer, director of reclamation economics, Bureau of Reclamation; and J. M. Patterson, president of the Paper Shell Pecan Growers' Association, in regard to these proposed rural communities. Doctor Mead also described the Government-aided settlements of various foreign countries, and Mr. MacRae told of his colony, Castle Hayne.

Contains also a letter and statement from the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, opposing the bill and opposing the further development of new agricultural areas.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION (1115)

CREATION OF ORGANIZED RURAL COMMUNITIES TO DEMONSTRATE THE BENEFITS OF PLANNED SETTLEMENT AND SUPERVISED RURAL DEVELOPMENT . . .

Report [to accompany S. 412] U.S. Cong. 71st, 1st sess., Senate Rept. 23, 11 pp. 1929.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. (1116)

RECLAMATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting a report of special advisers of their investigation of reclamation and rural development in the South and a report on swamp and overflow lands in the Yazoo Basin, Miss. U.S. Cong. 69th, 2d sess., House Doc. 765, 2 pts. 1927.

Also issued in separate form by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Discusses the difficulties in the way of successful farm colonies. Chapter V, Relation of Model Settlements to These Difficulties, shows attempts at settlement and opportunity and need for model colonies. Chapter VII gives examples of successful land settlement in Australia, Denmark, Germany, California, Wisconsin, and North Carolina. Chapter VIII includes the possible settlement areas inspected (Pembroke, N.C., Mount Holly, S.C., Albany, Ga., Selma, Ala., Hattiesburg, Miss., and Mayland, Tenn.)

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT'S ORGANIZATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF. (1117)

BACK TO THE FARM IN KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA. 8 pp. Washington, D.C. 1932. [Mimeographed.]

What unemployment relief committees are doing in placing unemployed persons on farms. Specific cases are described. A table gives the number of families returned to farms from mines and industrial centers in Kentucky.

WILLEY, D. A. (1118)

THE COOPERATIVE PLAN OF SECURING FARMS AND HOW IT APPLIES TO THE SOUTH. *Tradesman* 63 (23): 28. 1910.

A description of the National Farm Homes Association.

TENNESSEE

ANONYMOUS. (1119)

AN IDEA EXPANDED. (Editorial.) *Nashville (Tenn.) Banner*, October 30, 1933.

The editor thinks that the Government has gone beyond the original plan provided in the Bankhead amendment and made it a sociological experiment, "the results of which will be observed with some interest, and, too, with a degree of misgiving as to some of its features." The editorial includes an extract from the *Montgomery Advertiser* describing the plan of procedure for the Jefferson County colony.

(1120)

PREDICTS BOOM IF COLONY PLAN PUSHED ON WAY. GEORGIAN SAYS MODEL FARM IDEA HERE FEASIBLE. SEES FINE OPPORTUNITY. U.S. HAS \$25,000,000 FOR COLONIES AWAITING DEMANDS—SCHEME CALLS FOR FARMER TO FINALLY OWN LAND. *Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times*, December 2, 1933.

Summary of remarks of W. R. Tucker, general development agent of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad, relative to colonies for the Chattanooga area. Another article, quoting Mr. Tucker and others who spoke at a special conference, is given in the *Chattanooga News*, December 1, 1933.

(1121)

200 HOMES ON COUNTY PLAN TO HELP NEEDY. CRUMP, M'KELLAR BACK SCHEME TO ERECT RESIDENCES AT PARK FIELD. SEEK MONEY FROM U.S. HALE WIRES WASHINGTON TO SEND REPRESENTATIVE TO VIEW SITE. *Memphis (Tenn.) Press Scimitar*, December 9, 1933.

Shelby County, Tenn., is asking for Government aid in establishing a homestead project at Park Field.

TENNESSEE VALLEY

ANONYMOUS.

(1122)

COMBINES INDUSTRY AND HOME-FARMING. SALARY WORKERS TO PLANT CROPS IN TVA PROJECT. TOWNSITE AT NORRIS DAM FOLLOWS NEW THEORIES OF DECENTRALIZATION. *Christian Sci. Monitor*, November 24, 1933.

An account of the plans for the town of Norris, Tenn., begun by the Tennessee Valley Authority at the Norris Dam development. In addition to the homes in the town which will have ample space for gardens, "subsistence farm plots, averaging about four acres each, will be located within easy access of all dwellers in the town who desire to carry on small-scale farming in connection with their other work."

(1123)

TENNESSEE VALLEY THE FIRST STEP. *Com. and Finance* 22: 477-478. 1933.

"Resettlement is the final goal—to give the people in the great Eastern urban centres a chance for elbow room. This means living in towns of decently small sizes, which means decentralizing the manufacturing industry, which means the spread of cheap electricity. Each step is provided for in the Tennessee Valley; there is plenty of room for the towns (without crowding), and there is plenty of latent water horsepower—610,000 at Wilson Dam, 3,518,000 in the ten main projects on the river proper, 6,605,000 in the total projected system. All this involves three kinds of construction—towns, roads, power equipment."

DRAPER, E. S.

(1124)

A UNIQUE VILLAGE ARISES AT NORRIS DAM. *U.S. News* 1(28): 8. November 27, 1933.

"The new town of Norris, to be built by the Government at Norris, Tenn., near Norris Dam, will be in many respects a unique community. Each dweller will have a lot 75 by 200 feet for home-garden purposes, and in addition, subsistence farm plots averaging four acres each will be located on the town outskirts for those who wish to combine small-scale farming with their industrial work. A large town center will be built to make rural conditions more livable . . ."

KIMBLE, ELLIS.

(1125)

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY PROJECT. *Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 9: 325-339. 1933.

The writer discusses the project under the following subtopics: History of legislation affecting the development of this region; description of the basin; floods and the need of flood protection or control; navigation and commercial needs for navigation in the Tennessee Valley; power, present and future (including cost of production); fertilizer production; reforestation, regulation of marginal lands, and social development; comprehensive plan for ultimate development of the Tennessee Basin; and administration of the Tennessee Valley project.

MACKAYE, BENTON.

(1126)

TENNESSEE—SEED OF A NATIONAL PLAN. *Survey Graphic* 22: 251-254, 293, 294. 1933.

The writer "applies the Tennessee idea to a score of great river valleys up and down the Appalachian region, controlling the flow of water and electric power, spreading out population and industry, potentially enriching the social and economic life of half the people of these United States." p. 243.

MITCHELL, JONATHAN.

(1127)

UTOPIA—TENNESSEE VALLEY STYLE. *New Repub.* 76: 272-274. 1933.

Criticizes Dr. Morgan's plan for the Tennessee Valley and says that the encouragement of small craft industries, the training of neighborhood mechanics and tinkers, and revival of the traditional valley dances and songs are probably all excellent things, but that they are "essentially frills and trimming." The valley ought to fill a certain function in the nation's economy and should not be planned as an independent, sovereign unit.

- MORGAN, A. E. (1128)
PLANNING IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY. *Current Hist.* 38: 663-668. 1933.

What the Tennessee Valley Authority can do under the Tennessee Valley Authority Act in the way of planned development written by the chairman of the board a month after work under the project was begun.

- (1129)
BENCH-MARKS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY. PART 1. THE STRENGTH OF THE HILLS. *Survey Graphic* 23(1): 5-9, 42, 43, 44, 46. 1934.

This is the first of a series of articles through which the writer says he hopes to share some of the Tennessee Valley Authority's adventures in the Tennessee Valley. The articles will be "in the nature of an informal log of the work in progress; less of a log, however, in another sense, than armfuls of situations, encounters, possibilities, plans, and developments."

- MOUTOUX, J. T. (1130)
THE T.V.A. BUILDS A TOWN. *New Repub.* 77: 330-331. 1934.

A description of the plan of the town of Norris, Tenn. No land in this town is for sale. The Tennessee Valley Authority is to be "the sole planner landlord and builder." Each house "will be entitled to a 4-acre farm plot at no additional cost. Some of the residents will have individual farms; others will pool their land and till it on a cooperative basis."

- NATIONAL LAND-USE PLANNING COMMITTEE. (1131)

LAND-USE PLANNING IN THE TENNESSEE RIVER BASIN. *Natl. Land-Use Planning Com. Pub.* 7, 3 pp. Washington, D.C. 1933. [Mimeographed.]

No. 5 of the policies related to land use in this valley is as follows:

"One of the main objectives in planning for this watershed would be the decentralization of industry and the development of small industrial centers, as far as consistent with competitive conditions. This objective should be pursued less with a view of urbanizing the population of the watershed, or of promoting a large immigration, than of giving employment which will make it possible for members of large families to continue to live on the farm. Experience at Kingsport, Tennessee, and in other industrial areas in the Basin has shown the essential soundness of this dual relationship between agriculture and industry. Among the advantages are the following: (a) A higher standard of living for farm families who have hitherto been restricted to a relatively low standard through local overpopulation and lack of economic opportunity, (b) a comparatively low cost of living through residence on the farm, (c) a greater security in periods of unemployment and a corresponding reduction in the burdens of unemployment relief, (d) from the standpoint of industry a more elastic and dependable supply of labor, (e) a high quality of labor having a stake in the community, (f) greater availability of local markets for farm products, (g) fuller utilization of local raw materials and their by-products, (h) lower realty costs for industrial sites and for the commercial and transport facilities serving the local population."

- TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. (1132)
GENERAL INFORMATION. 25 pp. [Washington (D.C.).] 1933. [Mimeographed.]

This pamphlet is written in the form of question and answer and gives general information on the objectives, policies, dams, power, etc., of the Tennessee Valley Authority. "The planned social and economic development of the Tennessee Valley and the development of methods which will be valuable for the United States as a whole" are stated to be the main objectives of the development. Among the fields in which work will be done are: "Coordination of agriculture and industry along practical lines. Development of domestic industries to supplement agriculture in providing local employment. An effort to achieve a balance between mass production industry based on raw materials and cheap power, small 'quality' industries based on the large supply of intelligent labor, and industries for home consumption."

TEXAS

- ANONYMOUS. (1133)
BACK TO THE FARM. *Financ. Age* 65: 303. 1932.

According to officers of the Federal Land Bank of Houston, Tex., "77 percent of the farms sold in 1931 went to town or city dwellers." Analysis of the bank's sales show the trend mentioned above.

ANONYMOUS.

(1134)

CITY FARMS FOR DALLAS. ENGINEERING COMPANY PLANS COMMUNITY FOR 1,500—LIQUIDATION 25 YEARS. Wall St. Jour. September 6, 1933, p. 8.

A dispatch from Dallas states that:

"The most extensive housing project ever undertaken in Texas is being promoted here by the National Architectural & Engineering Co. R. M. Rabon, president, said the company would provide 2-acre city farms for 1500 families upon land recently reclaimed in the Trinity River bottoms by means of hydraulic fills and levees. The program calls for expenditure of approximately \$5,500,000 and employment for more than 3,000 men for a year.

"The company has options on 6,000 acres from the Trinity Farm Securities Co. Parks, swimming pool, golf courses and other recreational facilities, as well as commercial centers, are to be provided. Paved streets, drainage, utilities, and transportation between the farm and downtown Dallas are planned. Houses will be modern, with all conveniences.

"Residents will be given their houses, 200 hens, a cow and a horse or tractor, for \$15 or \$20 a month for 3 years. After 25 years the corporation must be liquidated."

(1135)

COMMUNITY FARM EXPERIMENT. (Editorial.) Miami Herald, September 15, 1931.

Describes the Kristenstad, Tex., experimental community farm in Johnson and Hood Counties.

(1136)

CULLINAN SEEKS U.S. APPROVAL OF FARM MOVE, HOUSTONIAN OUTLINES BACK-TO-LAND PLAN TO WILSON. Houston (Tex.) Post, October 10, 1933.

This is a report of a conference between M. L. Wilson and J. S. Cullinan, temporary chairman of the community homesteads committee, organized in Houston early in September, in which Mr. Cullinan outlined "a national plan for community homesteads which would be administered through an organization similar to the Federal land bank system." Mr. Wilson explained the objectives of the homestead principle as applied to Texas.

(1137)

CULLINAN TALKS ON HOMESTEAD PLAN AT CAPITAL. HOUSTONIAN DISCUSSES SUBSISTENCE FARMS WITH U.S. CHIEF. Houston (Tex.) Post, October 15, 1933.

Consists mainly of a summary of, and extracts from Secretary Ickes' announcement of the homestead plans for the West Virginia project and statements relative to Carl C. Taylor's investigation of the probable existence of "problem areas" in Texas cities which might call for subsistence homesteads as a remedy.

(1138)

DALLAS-FORT WORTH SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD PLAN O.K.'D. COMMITTEE TO PUSH WORK ON PLAN AT ONCE. \$250,000 TO BE SPENT NEAR ARLINGTON ON FARM PROJECT. TO HELP 100 FAMILIES. OPTIONS ALREADY OBTAINED ON MORE THAN 1,000 ACRES IN REHABILITATION MOVEMENT. Dallas (Tex.) Times Herald, December 13, 1933.

Definite approval of the plan was announced by W. E. Easterwood.

(1139)

DEVELOPING FARM COLONY. Dallas (Tex.) Dispatch, December 31, 1933.

A discussion of the Dallas subsistence-colony plan, which is more suitable for an urban center than for a rural colony. The plan proposes "that the workers be employed under a general manager at hourly wages and their living costs be met by their earnings. Instead of 3- and 4-room houses, such a colony might have inexpensive apartments, and barracks structures for the unmarried. Community kitchens and dining rooms, serving rooms and a laundry, in which the women of the colony would be employed, would reduce living costs."

ANONYMOUS.

(1140)

DEVELOPING FARM PROGRAM. (Editorial.) Austin (Tex.) Statesman, November 2, 1933.

The policy of setting up some of the subsistence homesteads in Texas is thought to be assured of a strong advocate in the person of Lawrence Westbrook.

(1141)

FARM COLONY OF [CITY OF] HOUSTON APPROVED—SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD APPLICATIONS BEING TAKEN HERE. Houston (Tex.) Post, December 6, 1933.

Approval of the site at Arlington, known as the combined Dallas and Fort Worth project, which will care for 100 families, has been obtained. Tentative approval has been given for sites at Wichita Falls (60 families), Houston (100 families), Beaumont-Port Arthur (50 families), and Three Rivers (50 families). Another article on same subject in Houston (Tex.) Press, for December 6.

(1142)

FARM HOME PLAN TRIAL NEAR HERE SOUGHT BY [CONGRESSMAN] DIES. SUBSISTENCE COLONY OF 1,000 ACRES BETWEEN PORT ARTHUR AND BEAUMONT SUGGESTED BY CONGRESSMAN. Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise, November 9, 1933.

Includes Mr. Dies' telegram to J. L. Mapes.

(1143)

FARM PROJECT LIKELY TO BE GIVEN [HARRIS] COUNTY. PREPARATIONS TO GET DATA TO BEGIN SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD BEING MADE BY WELFARE CHAIRMAN [C. E. SHAW]. Houston (Tex.) Chron., November 23, 1933.

(1144)

FIRST HOMESTEAD PROJECT PLANNED. INSPECTION OF SITES TO START WEDNESDAY. Austin (Tex.) Amer., November 23, 1933.

"Tentative plans for the program in Texas call for establishment of approximately 400 families on subsistence farms, with each family to be provided with from 1 to 10 acres. The homesteads will be equipped with a house and agricultural implements. Poultry and livestock and seed will be provided. It was estimated each of the homesteads would cost from \$1500 to \$2500. Homesteaders will be selected through the aid of local committees." The Port Arthur Evening News for November 22 contains also a news item relative to this project.

(1145)

\$5,000,000 BACK-TO-FARM BILL OFFERED. SENATE WOULD USE PART OF \$20,000 RELIEF BONDS TO LEND NEW FARMERS \$1,000 EACH. Houston (Tex.) Chron., October 10, 1933.

Gives some of the arguments for and against Senator John Redditt's bill for the lending of money for the purchase of small farms and the necessary implements, presented in the debate in the Texas Senate.

(1146)

HOMESTEAD PLAN PROJECT STUDIED. COLONIZATION WORKERS HEAR NEW PROPOSALS. Austin (Tex.) Amer., November 7, 1933.

Four projects have been submitted: "Colonization and housing in Three Rivers, additional labor to be used in the glass factory there . . . Wichita Valley Development Association's project was submitted by A. H. Britain . . . Proposal for a colony to be built around industrial plants between Dallas and Fort Worth was submitted by Benjamin B. Leese on behalf of the War Veterans Relief Association of Dallas. Another project was proposed by G. M. Alsop of Galveston for development of a farm colony in Wharton County, where the workers would be near a pecan-producing area, and could combine [the work of] pecan culture and farming and produce growing."

(1147)

MILLIONAIRE AIDS BACK TO FARM MOVE. TEXAS GROUP SEEKS LARGE FUND FOR PROJECT. Akron (Ohio) Times-Press, October 11, 1933.

This Houston, Tex., item follows: "The back-to-the-land movement dream of many persons as the sole remedy for unemployment, has been given

fresh impetus in Texas by J. S. Cullinan, oil millionaire. Cullinan heads the Community Homestead Association and has been empowered by the board of directors to seek \$2,500,000 from the Federal Government to finance subsistence homesteads."

ANONYMOUS.

(1148)

\$125,000 FARM COLONY SEEN AS POSSIBILITY FOR COUNTY BY VISITING UNITED STATES EXECUTIVES. FEDERAL OFFICIALS INSPECT PROPOSED SITES OF HOMESTEAD PROJECT ALLOWING LIVING FROM SOIL. Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise, December 3, 1933.

Report of an inspection by, and a conference held with, F. J. Clair and C. C. Taylor relative to sites for homesteads projects in Jefferson County.

(1149)

PLANS FOR FARM COLONY PROGRESS. CHARTER ISSUED FOR LOCAL CORPORATION AND SURVEY REPORT RECEIVED. Beaumont (Tex.) Sunday Enterprise, December 31, 1933.

Discusses the progress of the plans for the subsistence-homestead colony in Jefferson County, Tex.

(1150)

PLAN TO COLONIZE 300 NEEDY FAMILIES [ON A 1,500-ACRE TRACT 5 MILES SOUTHWEST OF ARLINGTON, TEX.] Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram, November 13, 1933.

The plan has been approved for Texas' first colony of this kind. "It will be known as the Dallas-Fort Worth Subsistence Homestead Colony. Funds will be supplied by a \$554,100 grant approved by the Division of Subsistence Homesteads . . . Each family . . . will receive five acres, a cow, 100 chickens, and necessary tools and seeds for raising a garden. Total outlay per family will be \$1,687. The families will pay for the homesteads at the rate of \$12 a month over a period of 20 years."

(1151)

PROPOSED COLONY CAN BE MADE HOME FOR 500, OFFICIAL THINKS. Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram, November 24, 1933.

Plans for the proposed colony about 4 miles southwest of Arlington, Tex. are discussed. F. J. Clair, of the Department of the Interior, and C. C. Taylor are quoted. A short item on this project appeared in Dallas (Tex.) Dispatch, November 28, 1933. Landscaping and construction are expected to begin within the week.

(1152)

SALES BY LAND BANK IN TEXAS MARK TREND FROM CITY TO FARM. U.S. Daily 7 (28): 1. April 5, 1932.

Statement issued by Federal Land Bank of Houston giving statistics of farm sales. Seventy-seven percent of the farms sold in 1931 by this bank went to town or city dwellers.

(1153)

SITE OF HOME COLONY HERE IS ANNOUNCED. SUBSISTENCE GROUP WITH 100 FAMILIES TO BE STARTED ON LIBERTY ROAD. Houston (Tex.) Press, December 28, 1933.

This project will be located 6½ miles from Houston on the Liberty road, north of the Englewood railroad yards, and will be known as Houston Gardens.

(1154)

SIX CITIZENS ARE NAMED ON BOARD OF FARM COLONY—BEAU ART GARDENS IS SELECTED AS NAME FOR SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD PROJECT IN JEFFERSON COUNTY. Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise, December 19, 1933.

Applications for homes are being received and should be made at the chamber of commerce.

(1155)

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS. (Editorial.) El Paso (Tex.) Herald Post, October 21, 1933.

The editor thinks that "subsistence homesteads for workers at El Paso's oil and copper refineries, for example, would be an ideal solution of their housing problems."

ANONYMOUS.

(1156)

TEXANS TO STUDY HOMESTEAD AID. SUBSISTENCE PLAN WILL BE DISCUSSED AT WOODLAKE FARM COLONY. Houston (Tex.) Post, October 29, 1933.

This conference was called for November 7. Plans for organizing subsistence colonies were to be discussed and the Woodlake colony to be inspected. Shorter article on this conference in Port Arthur (Tex.) News, October 30, 1933.

(1157)

TEXAS COMMITTEE DRAFTS PLANS FOR FOUR SUBSISTENCE FARMS. TWO PROJECTS ARE STARTED BY PRIVATE MEANS. GRAPEVINE COLONIZATION AT \$874 PER FAMILY IS OUTLINED. Houston (Tex.) Post, October 19, 1933.

A report of a State conference at which C. C. Taylor, Federal representative was present. Names of members of the permanent committee are given. Captain Williamson of Dallas explained plans of the proposed Grapevine colonization; a project costing \$1,780 per homesteader in the Yoakum area was described; Mrs. J. L. Thompson, of Houston, told of efforts already made in locating families in Trinity County; the Lufkin colony was described by Jack McDermott and Mrs. Eva Sharp. Another article on the same subject appeared in the Waco (Tex.) News-Tribune for October 18.

(1158)

WORK STARTED ON HOMESTEAD TRACT SURVEY NEAR ARLINGTON. ENGINEERS LAYING OUT BOUNDARIES FOR SUBSISTENCE COLONY. Dallas (Tex.) Times-Herald, December 15, 1933.

"The tract will include a twenty-acre lake and thirty-acre park, built by relief labor for the beautification of the tract to be occupied by 100 self-sustaining families . . . The project is expected to be ready for habitation by April 1."

CHRISTENSEN, T. P.

(1159)

DANEVANG, TEXAS. Southwest. Hist. Quart. 32:67-73. 1928.

"A study of the Danish settlement founded in Wharton County in 1894, 600 miles from the nearest Danish settlement. The community's members have turned to cotton-raising, but have otherwise preserved the customs and interests of their home country."—U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 84, item 2305.

LANG, A. S.

(1160)

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS IN TEXAS. Southwest. Social Sci. Quart. 13: 57-68. 1932.

"The once vast public domain of Texas is no more. It passed with the nineteenth century into history. How much revenue did the State of Texas actually realize from her landed estate? By what objectives was the State actuated in the disposition of her public lands? Were fiscal or non-fiscal considerations paramount in the policy of alienation? What have been the results, economic and financial, of this policy? A lengthy and meticulous quest has been made for intelligent answers to these questions . . .

"The State has used her public lands with which to attract immigrants, pay soldiers, endow private educational institutions, subsidize internal improvements, provide pensions, pay public debts, construct the State Capitol and endow public trust funds for public education, the University of Texas, and the State eleemosynary institutions."

(1161)

FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS IN TEXAS. Baylor Univ. Bull. v. 35, no. 3, 262 pp. Waco, Tex. 1932.

Land grants to immigrants, pp. 94-96; colonization contract grants, pp. 96-98; homestead grants, pp. 98-99, 110-111.

McKITRICK, REUBEN.

(1162)

THE PUBLIC LAND SYSTEM OF TEXAS, 1823-1910. 172 pp. Madison, Wis. 1918. (Wis. Univ. Bull. 905 (Econ. and Polit. Sci. Ser. v. 9, no. 1).)

Chapter II, Land Grants to Settlers, includes discussion of property rights and changes of government, demand for land colonization, constitutional grants, the conditional certificate plan, immigration contracts, preemption claims, and homestead donations.

MARQUIS, J. C. (1163)

SPOILERS OF THE MAGIC VALLEY. A NATURAL GARDEN SPOT WHOSE FUTURE DEPENDS LARGELY ON A SQUARE DEAL FOR SETTLERS. *Country Gent.* 86 (28): 10, 36. July 30, 1921.

Mr. Marquis says: "The hope of the Rio Grande Valley [of Texas] lies in a unified irrigation system under Government supervision."

Under the heading, A Square Deal for the Settler, he says: "The problems of this region arrange themselves in about the following order: 1. The stabilizing of land values at somewhere near their productive value; 2. genuine cooperation to promote gravity irrigation; 3. a thorough survey of the systems of farming in the valley that are likely to prove most dependable; 4. an organization among valley people which will result in compact settlement by men who understand the conditions they face and have sufficient financial backing to endure the first few years of trial."

STANFORD, J. E. (1164)

THE MAGIC VALLEY. IRRIGATION BRINGS WEALTH TO THE RIO GRANDE. *South. Agr.* 40 (1): 3, 16. 1930.

"... It is irrigation that has put the 'magic' in the magic valley and converted 500,000 acres, formerly a wilderness of mesquite and cactus, into one of the most prosperous agricultural developments and beauty spots of the nation."

TABET, T. (1165)

PER LA COLONIZZAZIONE AGRARIA DEL TEXAS. *Agr. Colon. [Italy]* 2 (1): 20-50. January-February 1908.

"This is a description of a trip through Texas and near-by States, [Colorado and New Mexico] with statistical data of population, agricultural production, mineral wealth, etc. The purpose of this investigation was to determine the suitability of Texas for the settlement of Italian immigrants who desire to engage in agriculture."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 19: 1191. 1908.

TIMMONS, B. N. (1166)

TEXAS TO GET EXPERIMENTAL FARM PROJECT. MANY SITES OFFERED FOR ONE OF GOVERNMENT'S SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS. *Dallas (Tex.) Times Herald*, October 29, 1933.

Proposed plans for Texas projects. Quotes Secretary Ickes on the West Virginia project which has been approved.

WOODHEAD, B. S., JR. (1167)

EAST TEXANS SEE OPERATION OF HOMESTEAD SUBSISTENCE PLAN AT WOODLAKE COLONY. OBJECT LESSON ON WHAT FEDERAL AID MIGHT ACCOMPLISH IN BACK-TO-FARM MOVE IS PROVIDED. *Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise*, November 8, 1933.

Report of conference held at Woodlake colony, founded by Mrs. J. L. Thompson, at which opportunity was given to inspect and hear about the workings of this colony.

UTAH

ANONYMOUS. (1168)

[SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD] *Wyo. Stockman-Farmer* 39 (11): 9. 1933.

In the section, Farm Facts and Fancies, by Frank Kelley, a paragraph is devoted to subsistence homesteads. The city of Ogden, Utah, "claims to be the first city to apply for a share of this appropriation. They want about a million and a half for the purchase of land and the building of homes in the suburbs. It is estimated that this sum will pay for the land and the erection of 400 houses."

COMAN, KATHARINE. (1169)

ECONOMIC BEGINNINGS OF THE FAR WEST. HOW WE WON THE LAND BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI. 2 v. in 1. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1925.

Vol. 1, pt. 1 deals with the Spanish occupation and pt. 2, with Exploration and the fur trade.

Vol. 2, pt. 2, The Advance of the Settlers, covers Louisiana, the Missouri territory, the Santa Fe trade, and the colonization of Texas.

In pt. 4, The Transcontinental Migration, Chapter II is entitled "The Mormon Migration." In this chapter, an account of the migration from Nauvoo, Ill. to Salt Lake, and its attendant hardships is included. The colony at Salt Lake is described as follows:

"The city was soon laid out in wide streets and house lots of an acre and a quarter each. Five-acre lots were surveyed in the suburbs as garden plots for the mechanics. Beyond were the farm lots of ten, forty, and eighty acres, increasing with distance from the population center. After the initial year of common cultivation, these lands were assigned to all comers as equitably as might be, each man drawing for his portion of the general inheritance . . . Ten-acre lots were reserved for the temple and for public parks . . . Claims were based on need and use. Brigham Young is reported as saying 'that no man should buy land who came here; that he had none to sell; but every man should have his land measured out to him for city and farming purposes. He might till it as he pleased, but he must be industrious and take care of it.'

"An agricultural society was established for the purpose of instructing the new-comers in the methods of irrigation, making experiments in fruits and vegetables, and offering prizes to the most successful farmers . . ."

On pp. 203-206, the first Mormon treks to California are described.

GARDNER, HAMILTON.

COMMUNISM AMONG THE MORMONS. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 37: 135-174. 1922. (1170)

"An outline of the underlying causes of the rise of Mormon communism; a description of the various attempts to establish it."—U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 84, item 2354.

COOPERATION AMONG THE MORMONS. *Quart. Jour. Econ.* 31: 461-499. 1917. (1171)

Subjects considered are: The importance of cooperation in the early economic history of Utah; associate enterprises in colonization, Mormon colonization policy, cooperative building of irrigation systems, and division of the irrigation water; cooperative stores and the causes leading up to their establishment, Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution, and the smaller retail stores; industrial cooperation, the woolen mills, the beet-sugar industry, the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Co., the Beneficial Life Insurance Co., the Hotel Utah; and present status of cooperation among the Mormons.

HEIZER, K. L.

VIA THE HOMESTEADING ROUTE. A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE IN THE SAGEBRUSH OF THE UINTAH BASIN. *Sunset* 46 (3): 36-37, 52. 1921. (1172)

"Last year there were eighty applicants for each farm unit opened for settlement on the Shoshone project. More than a quarter-million ex-soldiers have registered with the Interior Department for farms when land becomes available. . . . The trials and triumphs of sagebrush pioneering are set forth in this article by Miss Heizer, who was lucky enough to draw a low number in the lottery through which the irrigable area of the Uintah Indian Reservation [in northeastern Utah] was disposed of . . ."

NELSON, LOWRY.

EARLY LAND HOLDING PRACTICES IN UTAH, AND PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THEM. *Jour. Farm Econ.* 9: 352-355. 1927. (1173)

"The evolution of land ownership in Utah is well typified in the experience of the community of Ephraim. There never was any effort to establish in Ephraim a communistic order with respect to the ownership of farm lands. In the very beginning the suitable land was cut into 20-acre plots, the plots numbered and drawn by lot by the settlers. This suitable land was in one great field, and the whole was surrounded by a common fence. No effort was made to fence the individual plots until a later period.

"There was, however, an extensive natural meadow in the vicinity of the town, and this meadow was the only source of hay. At first it was not divided, and anyone who wished could go down and mow his supply of hay for the year, as far as the supply would permit. As the demand for the hay increased with the increasing population it became necessary to apportion the hay land in the same manner . . . it happened that there were two other communities interested in the land.

"To settle the boundaries as between communities, recourse was taken to the general authorities of the Mormon church. A member of the quorum of the twelve apostles came out and adjusted the inter-community boundaries, and the ecclesiastical authorities in the communities themselves determined the apportionment among individuals . . .

"The early Mormon settlers, then, in a particular section, shared one and all, and that equally, in the distribution of the available land . . ."

NELSON, LOWRY.

(1174)

A SOCIAL SURVEY OF ESCALANTE, UTAH. Brigham Young Univ. Studies 1, 44 pp. Provo, Utah. 1925.

" . . . Utah is one of the few places on this continent where the farm-village type of community is found. It existed in the early days of New England, but with the coming of improved methods of transportation and other factors, it disintegrated. Although the agricultural village has never developed extensively in America, in the countries of Europe it is rather common. Many regard its prominence there as a relic largely of the days of feudalism, although there are some who hold that it has its origin in the free 'mark' communities of the early Germanic tribes.

"In addition to offering this unique exhibit of a rather rare type of community life, the Utah village—or perhaps more properly, the 'Mormon' village, since it is not confined to Utah, but occurs in all states surrounding Utah where Mormon people have settled—furnishes examples of social organization which are different from those found elsewhere, in that they came into being somewhat in the inverse manner from other communities. The 'Mormon' village was definitely planned and established before the farm land was developed. That is to say, the first settlers laid out the village site, and apportioned the lots, as their first act. They then surveyed the fields and apportioned them. The vast rural areas of the United States, on the contrary, grew up in practically the opposite manner; that is, the farms were established first, and the village or hamlet came as a secondary growth.

"The Utah village also presents a type in which the people are, or have been, religiously homogeneous. Whatever subsequent developments and changes have taken place in the older communities, it is essentially true that at one time all of the members of the community belonged to one church. This is an extremely important fact in seeking to understand the psychic and social forces at work in these communities at the present time."

(1175)

THE UTAH FARM VILLAGE OF EPHRAIM. Brigham Young Univ. Studies 2, 41 pp. Provo, Utah. 1928.

This survey was made in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This is a social and economic study of a farm village, similar to the study concerning Escalante.

VERMONT

CLAYTON, C. F., and PEET, L. J.

(1176)

LAND UTILIZATION AS A BASIS OF RURAL ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION; BASED ON A STUDY OF LAND UTILIZATION AND RELATED PROBLEMS IN 13 HILL TOWNS OF VERMONT. Vt. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 357, 144 pp., illus. Burlington. 1933.

Supplementary sources of employment of farmers, pp. 55-58. Contains two tables which show sources of income or kind of employment and methods of obtaining income not derived directly from the farm, 142 farm operators, 1928-29, and number, annual output, number of employees and average daily wage of wood-using mills, by towns, 1929.

LAMSON, GENIEVE.

(1177)

A STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATIONS IN SELECTED VERMONT TOWNS. 69 pp. Burlington, Vt., Vt. Comn. on Country Life, Com. on the Human Factor. 1931.

In the towns of Barre, Ryegate, and Poultney, part-time farming is practiced somewhat extensively. In Barre, 45 farm families are employed in the granite business; in Ryegate, 12 are so employed; and in Poultney, 168 farm families participate in the slate business.

TAFT, R. C.

(1178)

FARM IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURER COMBATS THE DEPRESSION . . . as told to Francis A. Westbrook. Iron Age 129: 1347, 1382. 1932.

An account of what the Batcheller Works of the American Fork & Hoe Co. at Wallingford, Vt., is doing to help its employees. One of the undertakings is the "cellar-full-of-food" plan, which is a group or community garden plan of raising vegetables that are best suited for storage or canning for winter use.

WESTBROOK, F. A.

(1179)

ONE FOOT ON THE GROUND. Survey Graphic 22: 376-377. 1933.

How the men of the small town of Wallingford, Vt., make up for the loss of several days a week income from the town's only factory (American Fork & Hoe Co.) by a system of part-work, part-subsistence-gardening.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

VIRGIN ISLANDS GOVERNOR.

(1179a)

ANNUAL REPORT . . . FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1933. 12 pp.

Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1933.

On pp. 5-6 is given a report of homesteading projects at Lindbergh Bay estate, St. Thomas, in the southwest portion of St. Croix near Frederiksted, and in the northeastern portion of the island on the estate known as La Grande Princesse. Some of the homesteads are from three to eight acres in size and "are being sold on a 20-year plan which amortizes principal and 4 percent interest."

"In these homesteading projects lies St. Croix's chief security for the future. When, as here, the 1930 census shows only 193 farms, including 77 of less than 10 acres, and only 91 owners and part owners, and yet 1,749 of the 3,269 total workers are engaged in agriculture, the economic conditions and dangers are obvious. Those dangers became realities in 1930 when the West Indian Sugar Factory closed and the Red Cross had to feed thousands for months. The wider ownership of land and its cultivation for subsistence as well as for commercial crop is imperative for St. Croix's economic safety even if sugar development progresses."

VIRGINIA

CARROLL, R. G.

(1180)

NEW BOHEMIA, VIRGINIA; A COLONY OF ALIEN FARMERS WHO HAVE COME TO STAY. Country Gent. 81: 1290-1291. 1916.

New Bohemia lies along the upper James River not far from Petersburg, Va. ". . . This migration has been properly developed and is there to stay. The settlers have come from the large industrial centers or from less favorable localities in rural Canada and from the Western States. Altogether about 1000 Czech and Slav families are located on the uplands of the James, Appomattox and other streams whose waters finally trickle into Chesapeake Bay. Their transformation of long reaches of impoverished land into diamond acres has been an object lesson of far-reaching influence."

DUNDAS, F. DE S.

(1181)

BACK TO THE LAND. Commonweal 16: 187. 1932.

A letter lauding the back-to-the-land movement but telling of the writer's own unsuccessful experiment near Staunton, Va.

HAUPT, HERMAN.

(1182)

CO-OPERATIVE COLONIZATION. CONTAINING SUGGESTIONS FOR COLONISTS, PLANS OF ASSOCIATION AND ESTIMATES OF PROSPECTIVE PROFITS. 16 pp. Philadelphia, printed by W. Syckelmoore. 1872.

These suggestions were written "with special reference to the condition and requirements of an association organized for the establishment of a colony in the rich valleys of southwestern Virginia, to carry on various branches of mechanical industry in connection with agriculture."

WASHINGTON

ANONYMOUS.

(1183)

BACK TO LAND MOVEMENT. (Editorial.) Washington Farmer, July 21, 1933.

The editorial says "one of the unique 'back to the land' movements in western Washington is a project near Bothel, just north of Seattle, where a group of unemployed families have entered into a contract with a lumber company to do land clearing." The colony has assumed the name Independent League of America.

(1184)

N.R.A. HOMESTEADS PLAN TO HELP 2,000 SUBMITTED TO STATE. Seattle (Wash.) Times, October 25, 1933.

Plans for the establishment of 2,000 subsistence homesteads on a 24,000-acre tract 16 miles southwest of Olympia have been submitted to the State emergency committee and forwarded to M. L. Wilson. Some details of the

plans are given in this news item. Subsistence crops and Angora rabbits will be raised. The establishment of a yarn mill is proposed.

ANONYMOUS.

(1185)

NEEDY FAMILIES TO GET TRACTS. \$300,000 ALLOTTED TO THIS STATE FOR SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS. Vancouver (Wash.) Columbian, November 9, 1933.

The announcement relative to the allotment of the money for Washington was made by the governor, Clarence D. Martin. A committee was appointed to work out a plan for the State.

(1186)

PLACING OF 2000 FAMILIES ON FARM LAND IS ADVOCATED. WASHINGTON COUNTY WELFARE BOARD SEEKS FUND OF \$500,000. Christian Sci. Monitor, October 9, 1933.

The Citizens' Advisory Committee of the Welfare Board of King County, Wash., have recommended that \$500,000 be provided to place 2,000 families on farm land in the county; 117 families have already been located "on acreage outside the city limits, sufficient to guarantee at least a part of their livelihood through gardening, poultry, rabbits and dairy."

(1187)

PROGRAM FOR BACK-TO-LAND MOVE OFFERED. TWO COMMITTEES SUBMIT PLANS FOR "SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS" AS AID IN NATIONAL RECOVERY. TWO TYPES PROPOSED TO FEDERAL, STATE AUTHORITIES RECOMMENDED BY CITY-WIDE LEAGUE. Seattle (Wash.) Post Intelligencer, November 22, 1933.

(1188)

RELIEF COLONY PLANNED. FEDERAL FUNDS WOULD BE USED BY MARRIED MEN. Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Rev., October 25, 1933.

This Bellingham item follows: "With 38 married men, the majority of them World War veterans, signed, a new colonization plan to be financed by the federal Government was submitted to county commissioners today by Dr. Jacob S. Smith, chairman of the Whatcom county public works planning commission's committee on subsistence homesteads. The plan . . . proposes that the county sell some of its suitable land to the colonists, who in turn would form a corporation of their own, financed by federal funds."

(1189)

U.S. SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD PLAN GETS TRIAL HERE. Seattle (Wash.) Times, November 10, 1933.

Charles F. Ernst, addressing county welfare board members and relief supervisors from northwest Washington counties at the University of Washington Faculty Club, said that Washington State will get \$300,000 for establishing two experimental self-help colonies.

(1190)

THE WHITE BLUFFS-HANFORD LAND SETTLEMENT IN WASHINGTON. ONE HUNDRED 20-ACRE IRRIGATED FARMS USE WATER PUMPED FROM WELLS—PAYMENTS \$18.40 PER ACRE PER YEAR AT START. Engin. News. Rec. 95: 765. 1925.

"Required qualifications of settlers are that the applicant shall have had some experience in farming and that he shall have at least \$1,500 or its equivalent in credit. At first the project was open only to ex-service men, but this provision was modified when it was apparent that applications from ex-service men did not come in as rapidly as was desirable in order to settle the project."

COOPER, H. W.

(1191)

THE WHITE BLUFFS-HANFORD LAND SETTLEMENT EXPERIMENT. Jour. Elect. 54: 313-315. 1925.

"Land settlement schemes, involving state or district financial aid in development, have met with varying degrees of success. One of the newest of such schemes in the Northwest is described by a man whose company had much to do with the solution of the irrigation problem involved. Incidentally the project bids fair to be altogether successful."

DANA, MARSHALL.

(1192)

PROBLEMS OF STATE AND DISTRICT RECLAMATION. Pan Pacific Conf. Ed., Rehabil., Reclam., and Recreation Proc. 1: 345-348. 1927.

"We have turned attention to systematic land settlement and selective colonization not as a State enterprise but at the expense of a fund subscribed by business men of Portland. This plan works. It refuses to countenance speculation, but secures listings with values based upon productivity and the normal market. It issues no more illuminated literature nor goes on a settlement jag, but statements as to products, transportation, markets, and values are confined to the facts. The land-settlement committee in charge has no land to sell and keeps itself in a carefully independent position."

JOHNSON, E. R., and STRAIT, E. D.

(1193)

FARMING THE LOGGED-OFF UPLANDS IN WESTERN WASHINGTON. U.S. Dept. Agr. Bull. 1236, 36 pp. 1924.

"This study was planned to obtain information which would be helpful to farmers and prospective settlers on the logged-off uplands of western Washington on the following points: 1. Clearing of land; the clearing methods used, and the cost and advisability of clearing by different methods; 2. organization and management of farms in this region, and the returns from the different types of farming; 3. methods of increasing profits on farms already established; 4. progress made by the settlers who have developed farms from logged-off lands; 5. fundamental principles which prospective settlers should know before settling these lands and the practices which settlers should follow to develop a farm from logged-off land in the most economical and quickest manner."

TIFFANY, R. K.

(1194)

STATE RECLAMATION IN WASHINGTON. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin. Proc. 53: 913-923. 1927.

Presented at the meeting of the Irrigation Division, Seattle, Wash., July 15, 1926.

The writer tells the history of reclamation-and-land-settlement legislation and projects in Washington, including the soldier settlement near White Bluffs and Hanford and the Columbia Basin project.

In conclusion, he states what he believes are the proper functions of the State with reference to reclamation.

This paper is discussed in the proceedings, pp. 1357-1364, 1753-1757.

WASHINGTON STATE LAND SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.

(1195)

FOREWORD [ABOUT MEETING OF ASSOCIATION JUNE 1918]. 6 pp. [Seattle.] 1918.

Includes a brief history of the organization of the association, an epitome of its principles, and a copy of Secretary Lane's letter regarding land for returning soldiers.

THE OUTSTANDING PROBLEM. [4] pp. [Seattle.] 1918.

(1196)

The general policy of the association in providing lands for settlement is included and proposed legislation is discussed.

WASHINGTON STATE LAWS, STATUTES, ETC.

(1197)

CHAPTER 183, LAWS 1919 AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 90, LAWS 1921 RELATING TO LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON. Published by D. A. Scott, director, department of conservation and development. 7 pp. Olympia, Wash., F. M. Lamborn, public printer. 1921.

By this act the State of Washington "establishes a definite land policy providing means whereby soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who have served with the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany and her allies, or other wars of the United States . . . and also industrial workers and other American citizens desiring a rural life, may settle upon and become owners of small improved farms and farm laborer's allotments."

WEST VIRGINIA

ANONYMOUS.

(1198)

FACTORY PLAN IN HILL COLONY STIRS PROTEST. PROJECT WOULD COST JOBS OF 250, REP. LUDLOW TELLS PRESIDENT. Washington (D.C.) Post, December 5, 1933.

Representative Ludlow of Indiana gives his reasons for opposing the operation of factories by the Government in conjunction with the subsistence-homestead experiment in West Virginia.

ANONYMOUS.

HOMESTEADS FOR MINERS. Lit. Digest. 116: 10. October 28, 1933. (1199)

Gives some of the comments on the Government's proposed homestead for miners in Preston County, W.Va. Extracts are given from articles in the Raleigh News and Observer, the Washington Evening Star, and the Baltimore Evening Sun.

JOBLESS WEST VIRGINIA MINERS WILL BE MADE SELF-SUPPORTING. 1,100-ACRE FARM HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT, STARTING ANOTHER EXPERIMENT UNDER "NEW DEAL." Washington (D.C.) Star, October 12, 1933. (1200)

Describes a demonstration project in decentralized industry for 200 families to be carried out on an 1,100-acre farm purchased by the United States Government near Morgantown, W.Va. Families of unemployed coal miners will be settled on from 2 to 4 acres of land not more than 2 miles from a factory to be constructed for production of equipment required by the Post Office Department and handicraft industries. Houses costing about \$2,000 will be built and will be paid for on a plan which will allow the occupants to own them after 20 years. It is planned to make the community self-governing.

OPENINGS FOR MEN. (Editorial.) Milwaukee (Wis.) Jour., November 17, 1933. (1201)
Favorable comment on the West Virginia experiment.

The concluding paragraph is as follows: "It may be that long after we have forgotten the expedients by which we met a depression, when we can laugh over our exploring steps with an N.R.A., we shall trace back to this beginning of Bushrod Grimes and his 25 men a new success in meeting the first necessity of any society—that the man who wants work shall have his chance."

PLAN DEVELOPMENT FOR COAL MINERS. UNEMPLOYED WORKERS TO SETTLE ON FARM AREA PURCHASED BY GOVERNMENT. NEAR MORGANTOWN, W.VA. SECRETARY ICKES ANNOUNCES PROGRAM AS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN DECENTRALIZED INDUSTRY. N.Y. Times, December 10, 1933. (1202)

PLANS HOMESTEAD NEAR ELKINS, W.VA. ICKES TO ESTABLISH SUBSISTENCE COMMUNITY IN TYGART RIVER VALLEY. Washington (D.C.) Star, December 22, 1933. (1203)

Gives plans for this project.

Another article on the Elkins project is given in the New York Times, January 14, 1934, with title "New Homesteads to Afford Relief."

RELIEF FOR MINERS. (Editorial.) Fresno (Calif.) Bee, October 30, 1933. (1204)

Thinks it was good logic that prompted Secretary Ickes to locate the first experimental colonization project in the soft-coal country in West Virginia.

[REPRESENTATIVE JENNINGS] RANDOLPH PREDICTS SUCCESS FOR REEDSVILLE HOMESTEAD. SUBSISTENCE FARM PROJECTS, HE SAYS, ARE IN LINE WITH ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAM FOR DECENTRALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES. Charlotte (W.Va.) Gaz., October 22, 1933. (1205)

SUBSISTENCE FARM FOR IDLE STARTED. GOVERNMENT BUYS 1,100 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA FOR FIRST HOMESTEADS. TO LOCATE 200 FAMILIES. TWINE FACTORY TO SUPPLY POST OFFICES AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOL ARE PLANNED. New York Times, October 13, 1933. (1206)

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS. (Editorial.) Huntington (W.Va.) Herald Dispatch, October 16, 1933. (1207)

A very short editorial favorable to the prospect that a subsistence homestead project may be located in the Huntington area. Reference is made to a story on another page of this issue on a Preston County project.

ANONYMOUS.

(1208)

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS. (Editorial.) Washington (D.C.) Post, October 25, 1933.

This editorial points out that the West Virginia community experiment sponsored by the Federal Government is quite a different undertaking from the establishment of a private factory, mill, or packing house in a rural area where only farming has been carried on before, and that it is not clear that "this type of enterprise will serve as an example to private industries."

(1209)

\$250,000 LOANED FOR SECOND WEST VIRGINIA HOMESTEAD PROJECT—HOMES FOR 125 FAMILIES CONTEMPLATED ON PLOT NEAR ELKINS. ICKES DECLARES PLIGHT OF DESTITUTE JUSTIFIES CONSTRUCTION. Wheeling (W.Va.) Intelligencer, December 23, 1933.

(1210)

U.S. STARTS BACK-TO-LAND EXPERIMENT. \$25,000,000 IS SET ASIDE FOR PLACING 200 WEST VIRGINIA FAMILIES. Washington (D.C.) Post, October 13, 1933.

An account of the Administration's first back-to-the-land experiment in Preston County, W.Va., for unemployed coal miners. The project calls for "construction of modest homes with 2 to 4 acres for each family. Plots will be suitable for gardening, fruit trees, poultry raising, and production of other foodstuffs for home consumption. Every community will also have a part-time industrial establishment. Homes will cost about \$2,000 each, and will become the property of settlers under 20-year purchase contracts, permitting small monthly payments and low interest rates . . . In the interval required to locate some going concern in the factory, the Interior Department will use the plant for manufacture of mail bags and other special equipment for the Post Office Department."

(1211)

A VALLEY UTOPIA. (Editorial.) Minneapolis Tribune, October 17, 1933.

On the West Virginia project. Expresses some misgivings about the success of the experiment.

(1212)

WEST VIRGINIA ALSO TO HAVE HOMESTEADING. PLAN VARIATION OF ONE BEING DEVELOPED FOR MONROE PROJECT. Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat Chron., October 13, 1933

This is an account of the proposed West Virginia project in Preston County, which is a variation of the Monroe County, N.Y., project. J. F. Bonner, who is executive officer of the Monroe County committee, was called to Washington . . . to explain the plan to officials there. The plan being developed in Monroe County is "a home-financing plan whereby the government will advance funds to place families on small homesteads near their normal employment. The homesteads will provide part of their subsistence, especially at times when they are not employed."

BURROW, S. H.

(1213)

WHO, WHAT, AND WHY. Washington (D.C.) Herald, October 16, 1933.

An account of the Reedsville, W.Va., subsistence-homestead project of the Administration, in which Mrs. Roosevelt is interested.

FRAME, N. T.

(1214)

INDUSTRY SEEKS THE OPEN COUNTRY. WEST VIRGINIA IS CHOSEN FOR FIRST DEMONSTRATION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS. W.Va. Farm News 12(8): 3, 14. 1933.

An account of the events leading up to the decision to establish a subsistence homestead project at Arthursdale and the plans for the project.

GILLIAM, A. W.

(1215)

SUBSISTENCE FARMERS THRIVE IN MIDST OF MOUNTAIN POVERTY. WEST VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL COLONY IS SURVIVING WITH WELL-STOCKED LARDERS WHILE NEIGHBORS LIVE IN SQUALOR. Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star, December 31, 1933.

Helvetia, W.Va., the center of a 64-year-old subsistence-farming colony, is described. The settlers are the descendants of "a brave band from the 'Gruetl Verein', Swiss and German society formed in New York just after the Civil War."

HENRY, T. R.

(1216)

NEW ORDER BEING MOLDED. REVAMPED LIVES AS WELL AS INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK MAY RESULT FROM UNCLE SAM'S WEST VIRGINIA EXPERIMENT. Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star, December 3, 1933.

About 2 years ago the American Friends became interested in the plight of the unemployed miners of West Virginia and asked the extension service of the University of West Virginia for help. Through the efforts of Bushrod Grimes of the university the miners were aided through community gardens and the encouragement of handicrafts. Mrs. Roosevelt became interested in the work that had been done, and it was later decided to establish on the Arthur farm the first settlement project of the Subsistence Homestead Division of the Department of the Interior. This article relates the story of the project and the history of the Arthur farm.

(1217)

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD UNIT TO GIVE MEN OWN KINGDOMS. UNDER THEORY INDIVIDUAL PLUS TEN ACRES TRANSCENDS MERE INDIVIDUAL—\$3,000,000,000 LAND RESTORATION DRIVE BEGINS. Washington (D.C.) Star, October 15, 1933.

This is a discussion of the work of the newly organized Subsistence Homestead Division of the Interior Department under the direction of M. L. Wilson. The first project will be the establishment of a model community for unemployed miners in West Virginia. The Texas Legislature has recently voted \$25,000,000, for relief, \$2,000,000 of which is to be devoted to experimental subsistence-homestead work. Among the industrialists who have been interested in the small industrial community made up of individual landholders is Ralph E. Flanders of Springfield, Vt., whose employees are local landowners.

KENNEDY, EDWARD.

(1218)

BETTER HOMES MAY BE GIVEN MOUNTAINEERS. NEGOTIATIONS UNDER WAY TO ACQUIRE LAND FOR SECOND HOMESTEAD PROJECT. RANDOLPH AIDS INTERIOR AGENTS. LOCATION OF SITE FOR NEW EXPERIMENT NOT GIVEN; MRS. ROOSEVELT INTERESTED. Fairmont (W.Va.) Times-West Virginian, October 15, 1933.

On the second West Virginia project which "will be designed to bring a higher standard of living and a better chance for development to mountaineers now under-privileged because of the isolation of their homes and the scantiness of resources about them."

McNEIL, MARSHALL.

(1219)

MAJOR NRA EXPERIMENT STARTS IN HOUSING PROJECT. 200 FAMILIES TO BE MOVED AT OUTSET FROM INDUSTRIAL CENTERS AND GIVEN CHANCE TO LIVE IN PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS. Washington (D.C.) Daily News, October 12, 1933, p. 24. A short article on the West Virginia project.

ROSS, MALCOLM.

(1220)

PERMANENT PART-TIME. Survey Graphic 22: 266-268, 290. 1933.

On the conditions in the coal-mining regions of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and the relief work of the Quakers and the R.F.C. Recognizing the fact that even in good times the mines would not be able to employ all the men in the mining regions, the Quakers have attempted to get the idle people back to subsistence farming and small local industries. They are testing a farmer-miner combination program on 80 acres of land above the Edna mine near Morgantown, W.Va., where there is adequate tillable land for six families. These families have been selected on the basis of farm experience and have joined in organizing the Monongalia Rehabilitation Association. "As a beginning, each family will be allotted a garden plot of one or two acres, and a tract for large crops, the pasture and the wood-lot will be held in common. A shop is to be equipped for weaving, carpentry, and tool repairs. Barter with other production is a part of the scheme."

WISCONSIN*

- ANONYMOUS. (1221)
HOMESTEAD VILLAGE FOR DANE COUNTY PROPOSED. Madison (Wis.) State Jour., November 19, 1933.
M. B. Alison suggests a plan for Dane County. Grapes are suggested as the cash crop to be grown on the homestead. Various products may be manufactured during the winter months which would not compete with private industries.
- [KENOSHA COUNTRY LIFE] LEAGUE SEEKS U.S. HOME AID. KENOSHA CITIZENS BEHIND MOVEMENT FOR HOMESTEAD COMMUNITY. Kenosha (Wis.) Evening News, November 14, 1933. (1222)
Another item relative to Kenosha's activities is given in the Evening News for November 17. It gives the report of a mass meeting held at the chamber of commerce. Application for Federal aid sent to Washington by committee, printed in article in Evening News for November 22.
- MADE TO ORDER FARMS; AIDING THE MAN OF SMALL MEANS TO GET BACK TO THE LAND; THIRTY YEARS AMORTIZATION PLAN AND VERY DEFINITE CO-OPERATION RAPIDLY CONVERTING TIMBER AND BRUSH WILDERNESS INTO PROSPEROUS AGRICULTURAL SECTION. Natl. Real Estate Jour. 23 (3): 41-44. January 30, 1922. (1223)
How the Wisconsin Colonization Co. of Eau Claire, Wis., is placing hundreds of people on their "Made to Order Farms" in Sawyer County. A description of the farms and plans and specifications for the homes are given.
- NEW HOMESTEAD PROJECTS FOR NORTHERN WISCONSIN. U.S. News 2 (2): 14. January 15, 1934. (1224)
"Land poorly suited to crops . . . is to be taken over by the Government under plans now being drafted. It will be part of a national planning scheme and the impounded areas will be used for forest and recreation purposes.
"In accord with this plan is a new subsistence homestead project in Northern Wisconsin, announced Jan. 10 by Secretary Harold L. Ickes . . . Four hundred families now living on isolated cut-over land will be placed on better lands in compact groups in the same counties where they now reside."
- AMMON, R. E., and BORDNER, J. S. (1225)
FARM PROSPECTOR'S GUIDE TO NORTHERN WISCONSIN. Wis. Dept. Agr. and Markets Bull. 121, 31 pp. Madison. 1931.
"This bulletin has been prepared by the Division of Fairs and State Development of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets to answer the questions of hundreds of people who write annually for information on farm land, where they may buy it, and what is the future for farming. It wishes not to encourage a land boom, but seeks to provide reliable and plain information for those who are thinking of turning landward."
- CALKINS, M. C. (1226)
COLONIZATION PROJECTS IN WISCONSIN. Survey 45: 480-485. 1921.
"Details of operation of three types of private land settlement companies selling cut-over lands in Wisconsin to men with little or no capital are given in these pages."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 44: 692. 1921.
- CLARK, NOBLE. (1227)
USING FARM LANDS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Stencil Bull. [unnumb.] 6 pp. Madison. 1933. [Mimeographed.]
The writer discusses ways in which farm land may be used for unemployment relief, particularly in the cut-over lands of Wisconsin. He thinks that part-time farming has much to recommend it and that garden tracts for the unemployed should be encouraged, but that "sustenance" and "maintenance" farms do not meet the needs. During 1930-32 Douglas County actively promoted settlement on county lands, 103 sales were made, 14 of which fell through, 42 families had taken some sort of steps to improve their holdings, and 47 families had taken no action except to bargain for their land. Among the interesting findings were that only 4 of the men on the

* See also Great Lakes States.

42 farms on which improvement operations were actually begun came from cities and these 4 had farmed elsewhere within the past 10 years, and that "only one man from the city of Superior, the county seat of Douglas County, had taken advantage of the opportunity, created and advertised by the county, to solve unemployment by starting in the farming business. And this man had not himself moved onto the land. He continued to hold a part-time job in Superior and was grub-staking his invalid bachelor brother who was doing what he could to open up a little clearing which might offer a retreat in case the city job was eventually lost."

CLARK, NOBLE.

(1228)

WHAT CHANCE HAS A CITY MAN ON A WISCONSIN FARM? Wis. Agr. Col. Ext. Serv. Radio Circ. 16 pp. Madison. 1932.

Discusses the back-to-the-land movement in central and northern Wisconsin which is largely an area of cut-over land. In speaking of the necessity for having sufficient cash for the first year or two, he says in regard to part-time employment:

"The farmers who moved into the cut-over country previously to 1930 did not have this same rigid requirement for money to live on after the farm was secured. If the new settler ran out of cash he took a recess from his land clearing activities and put his time to some enterprise that would bring in money. He would cut and sell fuel wood, bolts for the paper mill, or logs for the sawmill. Or he would work in the lumber camps. Often there were road jobs to be found that were being financed by the local town or county.

"Today these opportunities to turn labor into ready cash are virtually nonexistent so far as the new settler is concerned. The lumber and paper industries have been hit by the depression and there is little chance to sell raw wood products at a price which makes wood harvesting profitable to the settler. Virtually no lumber camps are operating. The road work paid for from local town and county funds is looked upon by the present residents as something belonging to them, and it is rare that the newcomers to a rural community can expect to share to any extent in the division of these jobs created by the local governmental agencies."

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS SURVEYS, TOWN AND COUNTRY DEPARTMENT.

(1229)

THE NEW AND OLD IMMIGRANT ON THE LAND; A STUDY OF AMERICANIZATION AND THE RURAL CHURCH. By C. Luther Fry. 119 pp. New York, George H. Doran Co. 1922.

"This book is a religious survey of two Wisconsin counties largely settled by new Americans. Its purpose is to show the sort of problems that arise when Europeans settle on our soil and to point out the responsibility of the rural church to help Americanize these newcomers." The counties studied are Sheboygan and Price. Not only the religious side of settlement is found here, but the difficulties which confront the settler in new and cut-over lands are also stressed.

ELY, R. T., HIBBARD, B. H. and Cox, A. B.

(1230)

CREDIT NEEDS OF SETTLERS IN UPPER WISCONSIN. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull. 318, 35 pp. Madison. 1920.

"A settler in this region is said to require from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in capital or in capital and credit through the pioneering stage and about \$2,500 through the development stage, covering the erection of permanent buildings, accumulation of farm machinery, and the breeding of a good dairy herd.

"Settlers need credit of two types, long-term credit . . . and short-term credit . . . A third more or less intermediate type is said to be required for the purpose of purchasing live stock and machinery.

"The agencies at present providing or capable of providing rural credit under State provisions to the man with some resources are the State banks, land mortgage associations, and cooperative credit associations, although none of the latter has as yet been organized. The first credit usually comes from the land and colonization companies. It is considered that the latter under an efficient program of licensing regulation, such as the State has started upon, might well be encouraged as the medium of advising and providing credit, marketing, and social assistance to settlers, especially those with little money."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 44: 289. 1921.

- FAAST, B. F. (1231)
THE REAL WAY FOR COLONIZATION. *Natl. Real Estate Jour.* 15 (1-2): 33-36. 1917.
Discusses in some detail the general plan of organization followed by a number of Wisconsin colonization companies.
- HUME, J. P. (1232)
[LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRAFTSMAN.] *Craftsman* 14: 337-338. 1908.
The letter says "The hope of the future is in the plan proposed by the Craftsman; the farm village idea . . .
"It may not be amiss to say that this idea is already finding favor in the West. Here in Marshfield, Wisconsin, a company of local business men have organized and established under the laws of this state what is known as the Consolidated Farm Co."
- JOHNSON, O. M., and ALLIN, B. W. (1232a)
THE EXEMPTION OF HOMESTEADS FROM TAXATION. *Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ.* 1: 380-384. 1925.
Reports the results of a study of the economic effects of homestead exemption from taxation in the town of Albion, Dane County, Wis. The Wisconsin law exempting homesteads from taxation was passed in 1923 but was repealed by the 1925 legislature.
"It can hardly be maintained that the Wisconsin experiment with homestead exemptions conclusively proved either one side or the other of the question of the effect of taxation upon land utilization; the experiment was too brief. If any economic reason can be assigned for the abandonment of the exemption policy, it was probably a realization on the part of the legislators that homestead exemption meant a redistribution, rather than a reduction of tax burdens, and that the decreased burdens on small property holders were more than offset by the increased burdens on other classes of property."
- LASKER, BRUNO. (1233)
WISCONSIN PLANS FOR LAND SETTLEMENT. *Survey* 42: 432. 1919.
This plan is known as the "Milwaukee idea."
- LOVEJOY, P. S. (1234)
PROMISED LAND. THE WISCONSIN IDEA IN THE CUT-OVERS. *Country Gent.* 86 (1): 4-5, 30, 32. January 1, 1921.
Describes the work of B. G. Packer in helping to build up the farms and aiding settlers in the Wisconsin cut-over country and the work done by the director of immigration of the Department of Agriculture since he took office.
- MILWAUKEE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE. (1235)
LAND: ITS COLONIZATION—THE "MILWAUKEE IDEA." Comp. by F. W. Luening. 16 pp. [Milwaukee. 1919?]
"The Milwaukee Idea" of land development contemplates the use of organized colonization companies, land agencies, and land owners. The association proposes: "First: that these companies will voluntarily submit to federal or state regulation. Second: that . . . [they] will make proper provision for extending, to deserving settlers, credit for a period of years without payment. Third: that [they] will assure expert supervision over, and assistance for, the settler after his establishment on new land. Fourth: that . . . [they] will provide, or aid in procuring, additional capital for settlers if the settlers' progress justifies the advance." The program also includes the discouraging of land purchases or holding for purely speculative purposes, aid from Federal departments and Federal and State bureaus, etc.
- PACKER, B. G., and DELWICHE, E. J. (1236)
FARM MAKING IN UPPER WISCONSIN (HINTS FOR THE SETTLER). *Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bull.* 290, 71 pp. illus. Madison. 1918.
This is a bulletin devoted to description of the facilities of the State as to markets, transportation, soil, communication, schools, churches, crops best suited to the land, and other helpful information for the man who wishes to buy a farm on which to settle.

SCHAFER, JOSEPH. (1237)
A HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE IN WISCONSIN. 212 pp. Madison, State Hist. Soc. Wis. 1922. (Wis. Domesday book, General Studies, v. 1.)

Chapter II deals with early settlements in the State, especially in the southeastern portion.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS. (1238)
BIENNIAL REPORT . . . FOR THE YEARS 1919-1920. 316 pp. Madison. 1920.

The report of the division of immigration, B. G. Packer, director, pp. 165-210, is largely devoted to the work of the division in helping new settlers in Wisconsin. Information is given them as to soil, climate, crops best suited, etc. A number of letters from these farmers who have settled on the land also appear.

Similar material is contained in the 1917-1918 biennial report of the department.

WISCONSIN. UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, EXTENSION SERVICE. (1238a)

MAKING THE MOST OF TAYLOR COUNTY LAND. 26 pp. Madison. 1931.
(Wis. Univ. Col. Agr. Ext. Serv. Spec. Circ. January 1931.)

Part-time farming is practiced to some extent in Taylor County. Wood using industries are an important source of income.

"Employment in Taylor County's manufacturing industries is somewhat seasonal. Only three wood-using plants operate continuously. The remaining plants have only a seasonal run. The custom mills operate from one to two months, and the box shoo factories usually have short season from one to four months. Other industries such as canning and pickling also have only a seasonal run. Several highway construction, paving and bridge companies with headquarters at Medford have been an important factor in absorbing surplus labor during the summer season. While labor employment is of a seasonal nature, it provides employment for local men when farm work is slack or when additional income is needed."

WYOMING

DUNN, A. B. (1239)
RECLAMATION AS WE LIVED IT. WE SURVIVED THE BITTER YEARS TO BUILD A PROSPEROUS COMMUNITY. Country Gent. 92 (4): 30, 106-107. 1927.

A description of the development of the Sage Creek community near Cody, Wyo., into a debt-free prosperous community.

The Cody Canal Association and Irrigation District was a privately operated organization.

STEWART, E. (1240)
LETTERS OF A WOMAN HOMESTEADER. Atlantic Monthly 112: 433-443, 589-598, 820-830, 1913.

"These are genuine letters, written without thought of publication, simply to tell a friendly story."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. (1241)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR FARM OWNERSHIP ON THE RIVERTON IRRIGATION PROJECT, WYOMING. 10 pp., illus., Washington, Govt. Print. Off. 1933.

Gives information on how to obtain a farm, climatic, soil and crop conditions, crop utilization and markets, domestic water supply, cost of water for irrigation, cost of fuel and other materials, cost of houses and outbuildings, opportunities for off-season employment, etc.

(1242)
OPPORTUNITIES FOR FARM OWNERSHIP ON THE WILLWOOD DIVISION, SHOSHONE IRRIGATION PROJECT, WYOMING. 15 pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off. 1927.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

GENERAL

- ANONYMOUS. (1243)
HOW LAND DEVELOPMENT IS FINANCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES. Engin.
News-Rec. 96: 438. 1926.

Gives a table of repayment terms of government land settlement abroad.
Article based on data given by W. W. Long, of Clemson Agricultural
College, at the conference on reclamation and land settlement, held at
Washington, December 14.

- (1244)
OTHER COUNTRIES BUSY WITH "FARMS FOR SOLDIERS" PLAN. Business
Digest 22: 92, 114. 1918.

Outlines the work being done by the United Kingdom, Canada, British
Columbia, New Brunswick, Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Queens-
land, South and Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Union of South
Africa, and France in connection with giving returning soldiers after the war
opportunities to farm.

- (1245)
PLUGGING UP OF MEDITERRANEAN PROJECTED IN GIANT GERMAN PLAN.
Christian Sci. Monitor, September 30, 1933.

Describes a plan, evolved by a Munich architect, to convert the Mediter-
ranean Sea into an inland lake, to utilize part of its water power for produc-
tive purposes, and to reclaim much land on both its European and African
sides. This so-called "Atlantropa" plan is described as the boldest technical
plan of the twentieth century.

- BETTELIN, P. (1246)
THE JEWISH COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION. Morgen 7: 178-186. 1931.
Not examined.

"For 40 years the Jewish Colonization Association has been of active
service wherever Jews have been in need. Its activities have included
colonization, education, industry, credit, emigration. There is a review of
its activities in Palestine, Turkey, Russia, and other countries."—Social
Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 6605. 1932.

- CONGRÈS DE LA COLONISATION RURALE, ALGER, 1930. (1247)
COMPTES-RENDUS DES SÉANCES DU CONGRÈS. 4 v. Alger. Ancienne Impr.
V. Heintz [1930].

Contents: 1. pte. Comptes-rendus des Séances du Congrès.—2. pte. Les
Problèmes Économiques et Sociaux Posés par la Colonisation.—3. pte.
Monographies Algériennes.—4. pte. La Colonisation Rurale dans les
Principaux Pays de Peuplement.

This rural colonization congress is devoted chiefly to colonization prob-
lems as they relate to Algiers.

Volume four of the proceedings contains, however, the following papers on
other countries: La Colonisation Rurale en Tunisie, by Labadie et Verry;
La Colonisation Rurale au Maroc, by Faust; La Colonisation Rurale à
Madagascar, by P. Caubet; La Colonisation Rurale à La Réunion, by P.
Caubet; La Colonisation Rurale aux Antilles Françaises, by A. Kopp; La
Colonisation Française dans l'Océan Pacifique, by M. Guyon; La Colonisa-
tion au Maroc Espagnol, by Valor Ruiz Albenez; La Colonisation en Tripoli-
taine, by Joseph Léone; La Colonisation rurale en Cyrénaïque, by Giovanni
Piani; Méthode Suivie pour le Développement de l'Agriculture au Congo
Belge, by Edmond Leplae; Aperçu sur la Colonisation dans l'Union Sud-
Africaine, rapport présenté par les Services Agricoles de l'Union Sud-
Africaine; La Colonisation au Canada, by Benoît Brouillette; Action du
Gouvernement Fédéral et des États sur le Développement de la Colonisation
aux États-Unis, by W. A. Hartman; La Colonisation Rurale au Brésil, by
E. Montarroyos; La Colonisation Rurale dans la République Argentine, by
E. Lapiné; La Colonisation en Australie, by W. A. Holman and A. S. Henry;
Aperçu de la Colonisation de la Nouvelle-Zélande, rapport présenté par les
Services Agricoles de la Nouvelle-Zélande.

GRAY, E. D. M. (1248)
GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION WORK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES; COMPILED FROM
CONSULAR REPORTS AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. 115 pp., Washington, Govt.
Print. Off. 1909.

HOWE, F. C. (1249)
LAND SETTLEMENTS AND THE SOLDIER. Nation 108: 426-427. 1919.

What Denmark, Ireland, and Australia have done to aid farmers to acquire land and the development of the colony idea in California promoted by Elwood Mead "as a means, not only of bringing the soldiers to the land, but of developing a new kind of rural life, free from isolation, and also from the uncertain ties and failures of homesteading and reclamation settlements."

MEXICO SECRETARÍA DE FOMENTO. (1250)
BOLETÍN AÑO 1-7 (SEGUNDA EPOCA) V. COLONIZACIÓN. 1901-7.

Contains a number of articles on land colonization including the following:
Colonias Agrícolas. Año 6, pp. 244-255. 1907.

"This article reviews the methods of establishing and directing small agricultural holdings in the neighborhood of cities and in industrial centers of France, Germany, England, Belgium, and Sweden for the purpose of providing work for the city unemployed and of interesting industrial workers in agricultural pursuits. The beneficial results of this movement from the economic, moral, and financial points of view are especially commended.

"The purpose of the article was to call attention to agrarian conditions in Chile, where the land is said to be held by a few people. As a result, hostility prevails between proprietors and workers, the rural districts are being depopulated, pauperism increases in the cities, and the most vigorous portion of the population emigrates from the country. The adoption of the European system of breaking up large estates into small holdings and the governmental encouragement of land settlement by providing land, seed, implements, fertilizers, etc., to reliable settlers under easy terms are advocated for the improvement of economic conditions in Chile.

"The article is reprinted in the above publication because its teachings are said to be equally applicable to Mexico at the present time."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 18: 1089. July 1907.

LA COLONIZACIÓN INTERIOR EN PRUSIA Y SU APPLICACIÓN AL PROBLEMA
AGRARIO EN MEXICO, BY H. J. LUDEWIG. Año 7, pp. 7-83. 1907.

"This bulletin discusses the causes of rural depopulation which took place in Prussia during the last part of the nineteenth century, gives the results of the colonization commission in the establishment of small farms which in 20 years amounted to 18,870, with houses accommodating 75,500 occupants, and points out in what ways such a commission would be helpful to native and immigrant farm laborers in Mexico."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 291. 1908-9.

MODONA, L. N. (1251)
IL PROBLEMA DELLA PICCOLA PROPRIETÀ FONDIARIA. R. Accad. Econ. Agr.
Georg. [Firenze] Atti (6)5: 319-408. 1909.

"This article reviews the history of legislation in France, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Australia, New Zealand, and Italy with regard to changes in land owning and particularly with reference to small holdings. The progress which has been made by the governments of the different countries for the encouragement and protection of small landowners and their families is described in detail. The study of the American homestead system and its adoption with certain modifications to meet rural conditions in Italy and other European countries are advocated. The results of legislation in the different countries are shown to have improved agricultural conditions, prevented rural depopulation, and promoted national welfare.

"An extensive bibliography relating to agrarian legislation in various countries is included."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 22: 90. 1910.

MÜLLER, M. (1252)
EINIGES ÜBER KOLONISATION, ACKERBAU UND VIEHZUCHT AUF JAPANISCH-
SACHALIN UND NIEDERLANDISCH-INDIEN. 17 pp. Leipzig, Reichenbach's-
sche Verlagsbuchhdlg. 1918.

"In this, one of the series of publications of the Economic Society of Saxony, the author describes the natural resources and climate of the island

of Sakhalin and the attempts of the Japanese Government to encourage permanent colonization and the development of agriculture there. With this, which he considers a futile effort on the part of the Japanese, he contrasts the success of Holland in colonizing Java and Madura."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 42: 393. 1920.

OPPENHEIMER, FRANZ.

(1253)

DIE SIEDLUNGSGEHOSSCHAFT. VERSUCH EINER POSITIVEN ÜBERWINDUNG DES KOMMUNISMUS DURCH LÖSUNG DES GEHOSSCHAFTSPROBLEMS UND DER AGRARFRAGE. Ed. 3, 638 pp. Jena, G. Fischer. 1922.

Quellen, pp. [xxii]–xxiv.

"The three books comprising this discussion of cooperative as opposed to communistic principles applied to the solution of cooperative problems and agrarian questions are concerned, respectively, with city purchasers' and sellers' cooperatives, agricultural laborer-producers' cooperation, and cooperative land colonization. An exhaustive summary is given of the history and development of each phase of cooperative activity.

"In the last book numerous community colonization experiments in different countries are described, and the social theories and plan of action of leaders in this field are set forth."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 48: 389. 1923.

SÖRGE, HERMAN.

(1254)

ATLANTROPA. 143 pp. Zürich, Fretz & Wasmuth A.G.; [etc., etc., 1932].

A discussion of the technical, economic, and political aspects of the proposed union of Europe and Africa by building up the bed of the intervening Mediterranean Sea.

TURNOR, C. H.

(1255)

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR EX-SERVICE MEN IN THE OVERSEA DOMINIONS.

Report to the Royal Colonial Institute. 63 pp. London, Saint Catherine Press. 1920.

Soldier settlement in Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

(1256)

COLONIZATION SCHEMES IN PANAMA AND GUATEMALA. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 20: 718–719. 1925.

Short accounts of a plan adopted by the Government of Panama, December 1923, to promote the settlement of German colonists in the Republic of Panama, and of an agreement signed October 28, 1924, by representatives of the Czechoslovakian Republic and the Minister of Agriculture of Guatemala which provides for the formation of colonies of Czechoslovakian immigrants in Guatemala.

(1257)

GOVERNMENT AID TO HOME OWNING AND HOUSING OF WORKING PEOPLE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Bull. 158, 451 pp. 1915.

A list of references consulted accompanies each country subdivision. Arranged by country. Some of the countries, such as Denmark, Bavaria, Ireland, Sweden, etc., make provision for government aid to owners of small holdings.

(1258)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN CANADA AND AUSTRALIA. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 18: 393–396. 1924.

This article is based on an article by E. A. Ashton, commissioner of the Canadian Soldier Settlement Board, in the December 1923 issue of the Canadian (Trades and Labor) Congress Journal. The progress of soldier settlement in the 5½ years of the Canadian Soldier Settlement Board is discussed. Major Ashton thinks that the Dominion and Provincial Governments should endeavor to increase the agricultural prosperity of the country in order that at least 8,000 be added annually to the 800,000 farmers already established. Australia has entered into an agreement with the British Government to place 75,000 men, women, and children on the land within the next few years. Loans will be granted the settlers. South Australia and Queensland are planning to place 500 boy immigrants each month with farmers in order to try to make up for the men lost in the war.

VEREIN FÜR SOZIALPOLITIK. (1259)

SCHRIFTEN. München und Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot.

Volume 147, 1912-15, contains articles on the settlement of Europeans in the Tropics as follows: *Britisch-und Deutsch-Ostafrika als Siedlungsgebiet für Europäer*, by V. Lindequist; *Ansiedlung von Europäern in Mittelamerika*, by Karl Sapper; *Ansiedlung von Europäern auf den Kleinen Antillen*, by Karl Sapper; *Niederländisch-West-Indien*, by D. Van Blom; *Natal*, by M. S. Evans; *Rhodesien*, by H. Hardy; *Die Bevölkerung Britisch-Ostafrikas und Ugandas*, by Dr. Karstedt; *Britisch-Kaffreria und Seine deutschen Siedlungen*, by Johannes Spanuth. It contains also *Die deutschen Kolonisten im brasilianischen Staate Espirito Santo*, by E. F. Wageman, of which there is a review in *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 7(12): 141-142, 1916.

VERNER, S. P. (1260)

THE WHITE RACE IN THE TROPICS. A HABITABLE AREA OF TEN MILLION SQUARE MILES IN SOUTH AMERICA AND AFRICA AWAITING DEVELOPMENT. *World's Work* 16: 10715-10720. 1908.

The requisites for a scheme of colonization are mentioned.

VON DER LÜHE. (1261)

INNERE KOLONISATION IN PREUSSEN UND ENGLAND. *Schmollers Jahrb.* 43: 263-317. 1919.

The establishment of small holdings and allotments in England is compared with land settlement in Prussia.

ZIMAND, S. (1262)

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR EX-SERVICE MEN. *Current Hist. Mag.* 9 (pt. 1): 318-321. 1918.

An outline of the measures adopted by Great Britain, Canada, and Australia for giving farms to soldiers.

ALBANIA

MANETTI, C. (1263)

COLONIE AGRICOLE MILITARI NELL'ALBANIA MERIDIONALE. *Agr. Colon. [Italy]* 13: 92-125, 147-153. 1919.

"This article describes the topography, climate, native vegetation, and principal crops in the region of Argyro-Castron, and the progress of military agricultural colonies and experimental plats recently established there."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 41: 792. 1919.

ALGERIA

ALGERIA. DIRECTION DE L'AGRICULTURE, DU COMMERCE ET DE L'INDUSTRIE. (1264)

LA COLONISATION EN ALGÉRIE, 1830-1921. 87 pp. Alger, Impr. Admin. E. Pfister. 1922.

"A résumé is given by decades of the history of the colonization of Algeria, particularly between 1841 and 1900, and legislation dealing with land grants, sales and inheritance, credit facilities, and other questions is reviewed."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 50: 793. 1924.

BEAUFRETON, MAURICE. (1265)

NEW REGULATIONS FOR COLONIZATION BY FRENCH SETTLERS. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.)* 3: 130-132. 1925.
Regulations for colonization in Algeria are given.

BERTHAULT, P. (1266)

L'ÉVOLUTION DE LA COLONISATION AGRICOLE DE L'ALGÉRIE. *Vie Agr. et Rurale* 19: 217-220. 1930.

A survey of agricultural colonization in Algeria.

CHERVIN, P. (1267)

COMMENT DEVENIR COLON: L'INSTITUT AGRICOLE D'ALGÉRIE ET LES STAGES AGRICOLES. *Vie Agr. et Rurale* 19: 209-212. 1930.

An account of the assistance that may be obtained by the settler from the Institut Agricole d'Algérie.

- COMITÉ BUGEAUD. (1268)
LE PEUPLEMENT FRANÇAIS DE L'ALGÉRIE PAR BUGEAUD (D'APRÈS LES ÉCRITS ET DISCOURS DU MARÉCHAL). 207 pp. Tunis [19-?]
Contains the principal writings and speeches of Marshal Bugeaud on the French colonization of Algeria.

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1269)
CREDIT FOR COLONIZATION IN ALGERIA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 8 (3): 57-62. 1917.

- LEHURAUX, LÉON. (1270)
LE NOMADISME ET LA COLONISATION DANS LES HAUTS PLATEAUX DE L'ALGÉRIE. 248 pp., illus. Paris, éditions du Comité de l'Afrique Française, 1931.
Bibliography, p. 248. L'Élevage Ovin dans les Territoires du Sud, by G. Trouette, pp. 221-247. An account of the nomads of Algeria and the migration of their flocks to the mountains for pasturage, and of the conflict between nomadism and colonization in the region of Sersou.

- MERCIER, G. (1271)
LA COLONISATION EN ALGÉRIE (1830-1930). Vie Agr. et Rurale 19: 213-214. 1930.
A hundred years of colonization in Algeria.

- ROUVEROUX, P. (1272)
LES ENSEIGNEMENTS D'UN CONGRÈS. Jour. Agr. Prat. (n.s.) 54: 196-198, 213-214. 1930.
An outline of some of the problems of land colonization suggested by the Congress of Rural Colonization held in Algiers from May 26-29, 1930.

- STOTZ, G. J. (1273)
QUESTIONS ACTUELLES D'AGRICULTURE ET DE COLONISATION ALGÉRIENNES. LA MAIN-D'ŒUVRE. 101 pp. Alger, Imp. Algéroise. 1931.
The labor problem is discussed in connection with the colonization of Algeria.

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- (1274)
QUESTIONS ACTUELLES D'AGRICULTURE ET DE COLONISATION ALGÉRIENNES. Prog. Agr. et Vitic. 70: 153-160, 181-186. 1918.

At the end of a study of Algeria's agricultural and labor conditions, the author urges the colonist to concentrate on the better land of the country and to provide for the organization of capital, trading, transportation, and agricultural research.

- TARDY. (1275)
LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA COLONISATION DE LA MUTUALITÉ ET DE LA COOPÉRATION AGRICOLES EN ALGÉRIE. Acad. Agr. France. Compt. Rend. 16: 689-700. 1930.

A summary of the development of the French colonization of Algeria and of the part played by cooperation in the agricultural development of the country.

ARGENTINA

- ANONYMOUS. (1276)
COLONIZACIÓN PROVINCIAL. LAS TIERRAS FISCALES DE SALTA. Rev. Tierras y Colon. 2 (9): 168. 1921.

Contains the text of the colonization law of the Province of Salta of December 11, 1916.

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- (1277)
COLONIZATION AND FINANCE. A NEW THEORETIC PROPOSITION. Rev. River Plate 75 (2179): 17. September 15, 1933.

Objections are made to the proposal of the Government of Argentina to establish a department for lands and colonization to purchase land, whose owners are in debt to the Banco de la Nación or the National Mortgage Bank, on which to establish colonists as a measure to combat unemployment. It is pointed out that this and previous colonization schemes have overlooked the fact "that the colonizer must be guaranteed subsistence for himself and his family over a certain period unless he is amply provided with

working capital . . . In order to colonize successfully one must first find and employ successful colonists."

ANONYMOUS. (1278)
HAPPY VALLEY; AN EXCURSION. Rev. River Plate 64 (1821): 25-35. October 29, 1926.

Contains a description of the Italian colony at Regina Pacina, in Argentina, the lots cultivated by the settlers ranging from 5 to 15 hectares. The colony is a success.

AN ITALIAN LAND SETTLEMENT ENTERPRISE IN RIO NEGRO. Rev. River Plate 64 (1793): 26. April 16, 1926. (1279)

Abstract and comment on the report and balance sheet of Compañía Italo Argentina de Colonización for 1925.

LA LEY DEL HOGAR NO. 10284 (HOMESTEAD); FUNDAMENTOS Y TEXTO DE LA LEY. Rev. Tierras y Colon. 1 (2): 25-29. 1920. (1280)

Contains the text of the homestead law of September 25, 1917, and a speech on its basic principles by its author.

NOTES ON ARGENTINE IMMIGRATION. COLONIZATION SCHEMES. Pan Amer. Mag. 38: 257-259. 1925. (1281)

"At the present time there exist several 'colonization' schemes the success of which will depend quite as much upon a good central administration as upon other factors, and while some of these may be of the 'get-rich-quick' variety, there are some being launched under the auspices of responsible capitalists which possess all the elements of a sound enterprise."

TREINTE MILLONES DE PESOS REPRESENTA EL CULTIVO DEL ALGODÓN PARA LA ECONOMÍA DEL PAÍS. HA ELEVADO UN GRAN PROGRESO COLONIZADOR Y COMERCIAL A LA VASTA REGIÓN DEL CHACO. Gac. Algodonera 10 (115):1, 3-5, August 31, 1933. (1282)

An account of the settlement of El Chaco and the profitable production of cotton by the settlers.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (1283)
DECRETOS DEL PODER EJECUTIVO SOBRE FUNDACIÓN DE COLONIAS AGRÍCOLAS. 10 pp. Buenos Aires. 1911.

The text of several decrees providing for the establishment of agricultural colonies.

BARREYO, HÉCTOR. (1284)
IDEAS DE GOBIERNO; MEMORIAL PRESENTADO AL MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR POR EL GOBERNADOR DE MISIONES. 111 pp. Buenos Aires. 1919.

Contains a plan for the colonization of the Yermal Viejo for the cultivation of yerba mate.

BÓREA, DOMINGO. (1285)
LA COLONIZACIÓN OFICIAL Y PARTICULAR EN LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA. 139 pp. Buenos Aires, Impr. "Gadola." 1923.

An account of private and governmental colonization in Argentina with the text of the pertinent laws.

BRINCKMANN, TH. (1286)
ACKERBAU UND KOLONISATION IM ARGENTINISCHEN CHACO. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 12: 499-540. 1930.

The Argentine territory of El Chaco is part of a larger territory which includes sections of Paraguay and Bolivia. It has the climatic characteristics of the subtropical country. Forestry, livestock raising, and arable farming are the main occupations of the people, and cotton and corn are the most important crops. Originally the whole territory belonged to the State and was under the jurisdiction of the National Government. Today about a third of the land is private property, mostly composed of large estates belonging to individuals or to societies. It was not until the beginning of the twentieth century that the land policy of the territory assumed the character of a colonization policy. A law of 1903 provided for a survey and classifica-

tion of the State land and its sale to colonists for purposes of development, and a law of 1908 provided for the opening up of the country by the building of new railways, the regulation of river courses, the construction of harbors, and other public works. The author attributes some of the disastrous results of the crisis which followed the poor cotton harvests of 1925 and 1927, not only to adverse weather conditions, but also in large part to lack of knowledge on the part of the colonists of local conditions, of agriculture in general, and cotton growing in particular, to poverty, and ignorance of marketing methods. He believes the cultivation of one plant exclusively, be it cotton or corn, to have been a mistake, though he admits the difficulty of obtaining a variety of crops in Chaco. He points out the advisability of a scientific investigation of the soil and of the application to the problems of the territory of modern agricultural technic, and emphasizes the need of a reorganization of marketing methods. He concludes by pointing out the inadvisability of a German or other European becoming a settler in this section of Argentina.

CARCANO, M. A. (1287)

EVOLUCIÓN HISTÓRICA DEL RÉGIMEN DE LA TIERRA PÚBLICA, 1810-1916. Ed. 2, rev., corr. y aum., 548 pp. Buenos Aires, Librería "La Facultad", J. Roldán. 1925.

Discusses various schemes of land colonization in Argentina and its various provinces.

DENIS, PIERRE. (1288)

AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION OF THE PAMPA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 12: 151-154. 1921.

This article consists of material taken from the author's "Deux Ans en Argentine" which appeared in Revue de Paris, January 1, 1921.

FERRARI, EGIDIA. (1289)

CONDITIONS OF SALE OF AGRICULTURAL PLOTS FOR SETTLEMENT IN THE TERRITORIES OF MISIONES, THE CHACO AND FORMOSA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 3: 570-572. 1925.

THE PROBLEM OF SMALL OCCUPYING OWNERSHIP IN ARGENTINA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 2: 377-395. 1924.

"The author calls attention to the trend of opinion with reference to a national policy of creating small holdings and encouraging land settlement in Argentina."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 53: 591. 1925.

HEINTZE, P. F. (1291)

EL SISTEMA MODERNO DE COLONIZACIÓN EN ALEMANIA Y SU APLICACIÓN EN LA ARGENTINA. Rev. Tierras y Colon. 2 (9): 164-167. 1921.

The author acknowledges the need of the establishment of small holdings in Argentina but points out the almost insuperable difficulties in the way of establishing a system similar to that adopted in Prussia.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1292)

FORMATION OF AGRICULTURAL COLONIES FOR THE INDIANS. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 8 (1): 123. 1917.

Taken from the Argentine Boletín Oficial, Buenos Aires, no. 6764, August 9, 1916.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 11: 723-727. 1920.

Discussion of the homestead law in Argentina.

PRESENT AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA AS AFFECTING LAND SETTLEMENT. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 10: 641-643. 1919.

RURAL PROPERTY AND THE PROBLEM OF COLONIZATION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 9: 329-336. 1918.

Speaks of the progress made in Argentina with regard to the problem of colonization in recent years. "If the tendency to parcel lands continue its

constant progress, if the government insure that the terms of the land law be observed in letting and selling contracts, and if severe action be taken against speculators, the problem will certainly be on the road to solution."

- JEFFERSON, MARK. (1296)
PEOPLING THE ARGENTINE PAMPA. Amer. Geogr. Soc. Research Ser. 16,
211 pp. New York. 1926.

An illustrated account of the origin, establishment, and development of agricultural colonies in Argentina, including those of Esperanza, "other early Santa Fe colonies, Southern Santa Fe colonies and colonies of Entre Ríos Province."

- LAURENCENA, EDUARDO. (1297)
COLONIZACIÓN PROVINCIAL. ACCIÓN Y PROPÓSITOS DEL GOBIERNO DE ENTRE
ríos. Rev. Tierras y Colon. 2(7): 73-75. 1921.

The colonization plans of the government of Entre Ríos are outlined. The text of the proposed law is contained in v. 2, no. 9, pp. 170-176, of the above-mentioned periodical.

- MASSÉ, J. B. (1298)
RAPPORT SUR LA CRÉATION DE COLONIES COTONNIÈRES NATIONALES. 300 pp.
Buenos Aires, Ateliers de Pubs. du Bur. Mét. 1906. (Argentine Republic. Annales du Ministère de l'Agriculture. Sect. Économique, Commerciale et Industrielle, t. 1, no. 1.)

A report on existing conditions and on the conditions to be observed in the establishment of cotton colonies in Argentina.

- MEXÍA, E. R. (1299)
LA COLONIZACIÓN OFICIAL Y LA DISTRIBUCIÓN DE LAS TIERRAS PÚBLICAS. Rev.
Tierras y Colon. 1(1): 7-13; (2): 5-11; (4): 5-11; (5): 7-13, 1920;
2(6): 7-12; (7): 55-61, 1921.

The author discusses the distribution of public land for settlement purposes and points out the errors committed in the past.

- MOLINAS, F. T. (1300)
LA COLONIZACIÓN ARGENTINA Y LAS INDUSTRIAS AGROPECUARIAS; AÑO 1910.
278 pp. Buenos Aires, Impr. A. Molinari [1910].

Bibliografía, 3 pp., at the end.

An account of the colonization of Argentina and its development as a livestock-raising country.

- MUELLO, A. C. (1301)
LA COLONIZACIÓN AGRÍCOLA EN EL TERRITORIO DEL CHACO. Rev. Tierras y
Colon. 1(1): 34-37. August 1920.

A brief account of agricultural settlements in Chaco.

- PAN AMERICAN UNION. (1302)
COLONIZATION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Pan Amer. Union Bull. 61:
900-902. 1927; also in U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly
Labor Rev. 25: 927. 1927.

Describes the project of Señor Manuel Montes de Oca for colonization on a vast scale in Argentina. The cooperation of the railway companies is expected. They agree to form a joint organization for colonizing the lands served by their systems, for the benefit of agriculture in particular and the country in general. This organization will be known as "Consorcio Ferroviario de Colonización. The object . . . will be to bring families from abroad, subject, of course, to the immigration laws, and for the purpose of land settlement. Families already in the country who may wish to avail themselves of the scheme will be offered similar facilities to those accorded new arrivals."

- PFANNENSCHMIDT, E. A. J. (1303)
LANDWIRTSCHAFT UND KOLONISATION IN PATAGONIEN. 66 pp. Berlin, P.
Parey. 1915. (Berichte über Land- und Forstwirtschaft im Auslande.
Mitgeteilt vom Auswärtigen Amt. Buchausgabe Stück 23.)

Contains information on economic conditions in some of the agricultural colonies, such as Río Negro, Neuquén, and Santa Cruz.

- PODESTÁ, J. P. (1304)
 LA PEQUEÑA PROPIEDAD RURAL EN LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA; ESTUDIO
 ECONÓMICO, JURÍDICO Y SOCIAL. Prólogo by Dr. José León Suárez.
 144 pp. Buenos Aires, Impr. A. Baiocco y cia. 1923.
 A study of the small holding in Argentina and a plea for its continuance
 in the interests of Argentine agriculture.
- REIZENSTEIN, M. (1305)
 AGRICULTURAL COLONIES IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Jewish Encyclo-
 pedia, new ed., v. 1, pp. 241-245. New York and London. 1925.
 "Excepting certain settlements of Jewish farmers in Brazil . . . agricul-
 ture among the Jews in South America has been confined to the Argentine
 colonies established by the Jewish Colonization Association of Paris (of
 which the late Baron and Baroness de Hirsch were the founders and prac-
 tically the sole stockholders)." An account of their establishment in 1891
 and their subsequent development is given. An older colony, Moiseville,
 founded in the Province of Santa Fé in 1890 by Russian immigrants was
 reorganized by the Jewish Colonization Association in 1891.
- RÍU, F. A. (1306)
 COLONIZACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO DE MISIONES. Rev. Tierras y Colon. 1(5):
 22-28. December 1920.
 An account of the colonization of the territory of Misiones particularly in
 the interest of the cultivation of yerba mate.
- ROBERTSON, W. H. (1307)
 ARGENTINA'S NEW HOMESTEAD LAW. U.S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and
 Dom. Com., Com. Repts. 1918, no. 80, pp. 72-73.
 This law, modeled on the lines of the American homestead law, "provides
 for free grants of land of 20 to 200 hectares (roughly, 50 to 250 acres) to
 Argentine settlers or to foreigners who undertake to become Argentine citi-
 zens and who are entitled to do so. The land is to remain inalienable and
 to continue in the possession of the family after the father's death until all
 the children are of age, when the property may be divided among them.
 The same rights of settlement are conceded to female applicants, either
 single women or widows, over 22 years of age. The legal formalities in the
 grant of these lands are reduced to a minimum, the State exercising a benevo-
 lent, paternal tutelage over the communities formed on the basis of the law.
 The land itself cannot be mortgaged for the payment of debts incurred, and
 each year's crop can be attached only to the extent of half its value."
- PROPOSED COLONIZATION LAW IN ARGENTINA. (1308)
 U.S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign
 and Dom. Com., Com. Repts. 1917, no. 26, p. 414; also in Wallaces' Farmer
 42: 355, 1917.
 Under this law, which has been presented to Congress, "the Argentine
 Government would offer colonists special facilities for acquiring land (up to
 494 acres) and restricted cash advances to permit the building of houses and
 the purchase of animals and implements. The funds advanced would be
 secured by the property, and the property would be exempt from attachment
 by other creditors. Applicants for land would be required to work the land
 and to reside on it for at least five years, making payments from their annual
 profits in accordance with an equitable plan. . . ."
- VELÁRDEZ, J. G. (1309)
 COLONIZATION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Pan Amer. Union Bull. 59:
 689-697. 1925.
 "The colonization which goes on to-day on arable lands which are State
 property no longer has the character of a colonization promoted, encouraged
 and supported by the Government, but rather that of a spontaneous coloni-
 zation, tolerated at first and later legalized by the Government through the
 subdivision of the land already cultivated and its concession on liberal terms
 to its cultivators and occupants.
 "The process of formation of these colonies is the following: When arable
 public lands are made available for economic development by the construc-
 tion of railways and roads which provide an outlet for the products they are
 immediately occupied by squatters, who settle in such locations as not to be
 in one another's way and so that, when the subdivision takes place, each
 one will continue to occupy a farm 100 hectares in extent. When colonies

have been formed in this way the occupants cultivate the land and introduce an appreciable amount of capital in fixed improvements, such as homes and outbuildings, wire fences, wells, etc. When this situation has arisen it is necessary for the development of the new colony, as well as for the country, that the Government legalize the situation of these settlers by official creation of the colony and the concession of the farms to their respective holders. It is in this way that most of the agricultural colonies have been formed which to-day exist in full activity in the national territories especially in the north."

Describes the work of the Jewish Colonization Association.

VELÁRDEZ, J. G. (1310)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 1: 227-248. 1923.

"Private efforts in the direction of land settlement in Argentina are described, as well as Government measures of more recent years. The land settlement activities of agricultural organizations and particularly of the Jewish Association are noted."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 51: 192. 1924.

YAMANDI, J. (1311)

COLONIZATION PROJECTS. Rev. de Revistas [Buenos Aires] 2(19): 10-12. 1919. Not examined.

"In this article is outlined a tentative method of organizing a colonization company for Argentina, touching upon membership, means of acquiring capital, administration, buying and selling the land, and other details."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 43: 290. 1920.

AUSTRALIA

ANONYMOUS. (1312)

AUSTRALIA TO PAY IMMIGRANT CLAIMS. Christian Sci. Monitor, August 16, 1933.

"The Government put into effect today [Aug. 16] a plan whereby sums ranging from about \$900 to \$2250 will be paid to British immigrants who claim that the state has not fulfilled its obligations assumed in encouraging them to come here. A royal commission found that the opportunity given to settlers who migrated under a scheme launched in 1922 fell short of the state's obligations in making possible the acquisition of farms, and earning a livelihood. A sum in excess of \$1,800,000 has been mentioned as the total probably needed for the payments. For years settlers have complained of conditions under which they said they were induced to move."

(1313)

"GO ON THE LAND." Prod. Rev. 23(11): 14. September 15, 1933.

"In the House of Commons recently the Minister for Agriculture asserted that 'it would be black treachery to place more men on the land when there was not a sure market for their product.' The British representative at the World's Grain Conference stated that salvation for agriculture, particularly in the exporting countries, does not lie in more exports."

Approval is expressed of the policy in the United States where "for every acre of good new land which goes into use . . . an equivalent area of poor land being farmed somewhere else will be withdrawn."

(1314)

ITALIAN COLONIZERS URGED IN AUSTRALIA. Christian Sci. Monitor, November 25, 1933.

The Adelaide Chamber of Commerce in its official bulletin urges the colonization of the north of Australia with Italians, instead of with Japanese as suggested by the Dean of Canterbury.

(1315)

PLAN TO PEOPLE AUSTRALIA'S CENTRAL VOID. Christian Sci. Monitor, April 29, 1932.

In connection with a plan to investigate the possibilities of white settlement in the Northern Territory, it is stated that "in the '80s there was a large settlement of Chinese who did little more than tap the gold deposits and gradually disappeared."

(1316)

SMALL FARMS FOR FIVE THOUSAND FAMILIES. Land [Sydney] 22(1111): 1. October 7, 1932.

"A far-reaching move to place unemployed families of country districts on small farms suitable for intensive cultivation will be launched by a bill, soon to be introduced into the State Parliament, to empower local governing bodies to acquire, control, lease, and trade in land."

AUSTRALIA BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS. (1317)

OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK, NO. 25, 1932. Canberra, Commonwealth Govt.

Printer [1933] Ch. 5, pp. 110-137, deals with land tenure and settlement.

"A comprehensive description of the land tenure systems of the several States was given in Official Year Book no. 4 (pp. 235 to 333), while later alterations were referred to in subsequent issues. In this chapter a summary is given of the principal features of existing land legislation. In previous issues an account of the various tenures under which crown lands may be taken up was given. (See Year Book No. 22, pp. 133-195; also 2 hereunder for a conspectus of legislation at present in force.) Special paragraphs are devoted to the settlement of returned soldiers on the land, the tenure of land by aliens, and advances to settlers. Particulars as to the areas of land alienated in each State and similar matter are also included."

AUSTRALIA DEPARTMENT OF REPATRIATION. (1318)

INTERIM REPORT UPON THE ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES . . . 8th April,

1918, to 30th June, 1919. 16 pp. [Melbourne] A. J. Mullett, Govt.

Printer for the State of Victoria. 1919.

Land settlement, p. 13. "By the co-operation of the Commonwealth with the State Government a land settlement scheme has been devised which affords every soldier possessing the necessary aptitude and fitness an opportunity of ultimately owning his own farm. . . the State Governments provide the land, supervise the expenditure of money advanced to carry out essential preliminary improvements, and give practical training and direction to inexperienced men during the initial period of settlement."

Short reports of the land settlement functions of the department are to be found in the annual reports of the department, particularly the report for 1918-20.

AUSTRALIA TOWN PLANNING CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION. 2d, BRISBANE, 1918. (1319)

VOLUME OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND AUSTRALIAN TOWN PLANNING CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION (UNDER THE OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT) BRISBANE (QUEENSLAND), 30TH JULY TO 6TH AUGUST, 1918. 192 pp. [Brisbane, Govt. Printer. 1919?]

On the second day of the conference papers were read dealing mainly with repatriation and soldiers' settlements. A sketch of a proposed industrial garden city at Darra, Queensland, is contributed by T. A. Price. A scheme for training and settlement of returned soldiers is outlined by Senator Millen, minister for repatriation under the title "Repatriation: One Aspect of the Problem—Community Settlements for Disabled Soldiers." Included also are Town Plans Illustrating Senator Millen's Paper, by John Sulman; Soldiers' Settlements: Repatriation in Relation to the Establishment of New Industries for Returned Soldiers and Town Planning Problems Arising in Connection Therewith, by Frank G. Clarke; Soldiers' Settlements—Queensland, by J. M. Hunter; and South Australia—Soldiers' Settlements, by H. N. Barwell. Schemes for an industrial garden city near Adelaide and for a semi-rural settlement suitable for cooperative dairying are outlined.

CAMPBELL, PERSIA. (1320)

SOME SETTLEMENT PROBLEMS IN AUSTRALIA. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ.

Proc. (1930)2: 397-405.

The writer makes "a few comments on some of the factors which have, or are said to have, influenced the rate and type of settlement in Australia, and then give[s] a brief outline of an experiment in transferring population from Great Britain to Australia which has ended in widespread unemployment and distress."

CARRUTHERS, SIR JOSEPH. (1321)

A MILLION FARMS FOR A MILLION FARMERS: EMINENT AUSTRALIAN STATESMAN

OUTLINES PLAN FOR POPULATING THE ISLAND-CONTINENT. Trans-Pacific 6(3): 45-50. 1922.

The author says that "There is sufficient land to provide an average of 1,740 acres for 1,000,000 new settlers on an area that is at present idle and

unpeopled. There are in Australia 850,000,000 acres of absolutely unoccupied land under no form whatever of lease, license, or other tenancy."

Thinks that a fund of at least £30,000,000 should be determined upon for the encouragement of and aid to settlement and that Australia and Great Britain might join together in raising this fund.

EGGLESTON, F. W.

(1322)

AUSTRALIAN LOAN AND DEVELOPMENTAL POLICY. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 158: 193-201. 1931.

"The natural conditions of Australia have persistently necessitated development before settlement. Throughout the state has been the main agency of this development."

Discussion is included of Australian land settlement, soldier settlement, West Australian group settlement; the development and migration commission; the agricultural department; the developmental policy in Victoria, irrigation; the effects of such a developmental policy; etc.

EPPS, WILLIAM.

(1323)

LAND SYSTEMS OF AUSTRALASIA. 184 pp. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York, C. Scribner's Sons. 1894.

The aim of this book, as stated by the author, is "to place before political thinkers an outline of the methods which govern the use and alienation of the public lands of the Australasian colonies."

GREAT BRITAIN OVERSEA SETTLEMENT DELEGATION TO AUSTRALIA.

(1324)

REPORT . . . FROM THE DELEGATION APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO CONDITIONS AFFECTING BRITISH SETTLERS IN AUSTRALIA. May 1924. 124 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1924. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 2132.)

This report covers the following subjects: Empire settlement act and agreements; system under which migration is regulated; reception and welfare; agriculture; land settlement; boys for farm work; ex-service men; women; views of labor; general conclusions.

Appendix VIII, pp. 114-117, is an estimate prepared by the Government of Western Australia of the cost of preparing and equipping a group settler's holding.

HORNADAY, W. D.

(1325)

STATE AID FOR SETTLERS. Amer. Thresherman and Farm Power 21(12): 12, 75-76. 1919.

Land settlement systems of Australia and New Zealand.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(1326)

PROGRESS OF LAND SETTLEMENT. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 12: 543-554. 1921.

Land settlement in Australia, legislation relating to it, its progress, etc., are discussed here.

(1327)

THE REPATRIATION OF AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 12: 601-607, 680-691. 1921.

Soldier settlement in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania is described in detail.

(1328)

VARIOUS FORMS OF LAND SETTLEMENT IN AUSTRALIA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 4(3): 105-113; (8): 137-151. 1913.

Historical observations, including legislation, and administration and classification of crown lands in Australia are discussed. In chapter II, this information is given for New South Wales.

INTERSTATE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE RIVER MURRAY

(1329)

REPORT. . . WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDICES, AND PLANS. 359 pp. Sydney, W. A. Gullick, Govt. Printer. 1902.

This commission was appointed for the purpose of making an inquiry concerning the conservation and distribution of the waters of the River Murray and its tributaries for the purposes of irrigation, navigation, and water supply.

Pages 22-24 are concerned with special irrigation settlements in Victoria and South Australia.

LASKER, Bruno. (1330)

LESSON FROM AUSTRALIA; HER SYSTEMS OF LAND SETTLEMENT FOR THE RETURNING SOLDIER. Survey 40: 313-315. 1918.

Brief account of Australia's land-settlement plans for the returning soldiers.

LEWIN, E. (1331)

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA: A LOCAL WORLD-PROBLEM. Atlantic Monthly 137: 555-562. 1926.

The failure to colonize the Northern Territory is attributed to the political and economic policy of the Australian Government. This is shown to be a world problem of the first importance inasmuch as it involves the question as to "how far the white races are entitled to hold vast tracts of country which they are unable to utilize and develop without the aid of their Asiatic neighbors, when near by are millions of fellow creatures who are clamoring for land and the 'right to live.'"

MILLEN, E. D. (1332)

AUSTRALIAN REPATRIATION BILL. Amer. Jour. Care for Cripples 5: 283-296. 1917.

This is an address made in the Australian Senate advocating the repatriation measure then before that body. Remarks on land settlement and small holdings are given on pp. 290-292.

MILONE, FERDINANDO. (1333)

L'AUSTRIA E L'EMIGRAZIONE ITALIANA. Gior. Econ. 48: 708-731. 1933.

The author discusses the possibilities of increased Italian emigration to Australia—still the least populated of all continents, there being less than one person to each square kilometer. Italian colonists in Australia now number nearly 50,000. Australia needs a permanent flow of immigrants of the agricultural type. The 1921 census showed that, next to the Germans, resident Italians account for the largest percentage of rural population.

ROBERTS, S. H. (1334)

HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN LAND SETTLEMENT (1788-1920). 427 pp. Melbourne, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1924. (Univ. of Melbourne Pubs. no. 3.)

The book is divided into five parts as follows: Part I, The Period of Experiments (1788-1831); Part II, The Period of Wakefield; Part III, The Period of Squatting (1831-1855); Part IV, The Period of the Emergence of Agriculture; Part V, The Period of Closer Settlement (1884-1920).

Appendices include "Later History of the Australian Agricultural Company"; and the "Later History of the Van Diemen's Land Company."

TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. (1335)

AUSTRALIA AS A FIELD FOR SETTLEMENT. Foreign Affairs 5: 679-681. 1927.

A discussion of the climatic control of Australia's resources. Mr. Taylor says: "There is probably room in the east and south for another 20 million folk engaged in agriculture and manufacturing before any congestion can arise. Indeed this is perhaps the most promising field for settlement now available for the growing white population of the world."

TURNOR, CHRISTOPHER. (1336)

LAND SETTLEMENT; NEW METHODS. London Times, Trade Sup., Austr., New Zeal. Sect., February 19, 1921, p. 9.

Discusses the settlements already begun in Australia and gives certain essentials that are necessary to secure a sound and successful settlement.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (1337)

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR SOLDIERS IN AUSTRALIA. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 5: 691-694. 1917.

An account of the plans of the Australian Federal and State Governments for the employment and land settlement of returned soldiers and sailors. It is taken from the report of the United States consul at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, August 9, 1917, who in turn quoted from the Christian Science Monitor.

- WOOD, G. L. (1338)
PIONEER SETTLEMENT. Econ. Rec. 9(16): 49-57. 1933.
Written from the point of view of settlement in Australia, the article includes: The survey of pioneer problems; the capital costs of settlement; price fluctuations and the settlement cycle; and agricultural industry and investment.
- WYNNE, W. H. (1339)
THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC LAND POLICY IN AUSTRALIA. Jour. Land and Pub. Utility Econ. 2: 441-453, 1926; 3: 21-31, 1927.
"This article outlines the history of the Australian land policy down to 1884, when the Free Selection Act was repealed. The second article discusses the land legislation since 1884."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 57: 481. 1927.
- NEW SOUTH WALES
- CARTER, H. C. (1340)
MORE SYSTEM IN LAND SETTLEMENT. Land [Sydney] 22(1084): 1, 13. April 1, 1932.
"The subdivision of New South Wales into three areas, according to rainfall and other vital factors, as a preliminary to a scientific policy of land settlement is here advocated by Mr. H. C. Carter, C.P., member for Liverpool Plains. Mr. Carter puts forward a concrete, practical plan for the expansion of settlement on a basis calculated to ensure lasting success."
- GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. (1341)
LAND SETTLEMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 27: 87-88. 1920.
A discussion of soldier settlement in New South Wales.
- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1342)
LAND SETTLEMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 10: 525-535. 1919.
Figures are taken from the Official Year Book of New South Wales, 1917.
- NEW SOUTH WALES BUREAU OF STATISTICS. (1343)
OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK, 1930-1931. Sydney, Govt. Printer. 1932.
Contains a chapter on land legislation and settlement including information on closer settlement operations, and settlement of returned soldiers.
Issues of the yearbook for earlier years also contain similar information.
- NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (1344)
RURAL CREDIT AND COMMUNITY SETTLEMENT BILL. 106 pp. Sydney. 1923.
"The text is given of a bill, introduced in 1922, intended to provide for community settlements and rural credit and to authorize the establishment of rural cooperative associations in New South Wales, together with numerous addresses explanatory of the bill and papers and notes relating to agricultural credit and community settlement in other countries as well as in that for which the legislation was designed."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 51: 91. 1924.
- NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF LANDS. (1345)
FORTIETH REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1919: ALSO THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENTS AND THE REPORT OF THE WESTERN LAND BOARD (AS AN APPENDIX) FOR THE SAME PERIOD. 71 pp. Sydney, W. A. Gullick, Govt. Printer. 1920.
Returned soldiers' settlement branch, 3d annual report (pp. 44-50), is signed by J. G. R. Bryant. Brief description of a number of soldier settlements follows (pp. 51-61).
- QUEENSLAND
- ANONYMOUS. (1346)
GO ON THE LAND. SOME ESSENTIALS. Cent. Queensland Herald 4(160): 43. January 19, 1933.
If the back-to-the-land movement as a remedy for the depression, which has been taken up by the Church in Queensland and aims at the young, is to succeed, country life must be made more attractive.

ANONYMOUS.

(1347)

RELIEF SCHEME—A THOUSAND FARMS FOR A THOUSAND FAMILIES—GOVERNMENT'S NEW SLOGAN. *Cent. Queensland Herald* 3(144): 32. September 29, 1932.

"It is the intention of the Government to transfer from the unemployment relief fund the people who are at present being paid from it to the development scheme," said the Minister of Labour (Mr. Hynes) in moving the second reading of the Unemployment Relief Act Amendment Bill in the Legislative Assembly yesterday.

"The best thing the Government could do was to get the men permanently off relief and the best thing suggesting itself was in connection with land settlement and assistance to prospecting and mining."

(1347a)

"UNPRODUCTIVE" LANDS. *Pastoral Rev.* 43: 848. 1933.

"One of the outstanding and most contentious measures to come before Parliament this session will give Government power to acquire unused and fertile lands near railways, and to subdivide them for closer settlement, in cases where such lands have not been developed within ten years of being acquired." The bill is called the Unproductive Private Land Development Bill.

The Pastoral Review, v. 43, no. 9, December 1933, carries the following statement: "The bill to deal with undeveloped lands, so much heralded in the early hours of the session as a bid to those in need of land, has been abandoned. The reason has not been stated, but it can be taken as due to a miscalculation by the Government regarding the cost that would be involved in compulsorily resuming lands that are not put to use . . ."

HUNTER, J. M.

(1348)

SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENTS IN QUEENSLAND. 5 pp. Brisbane, A. J. Cumming, Govt. Printer [1918]. (Second Annual Australian Town Planning Conference and Exhibition, 1918.)

Land settlement and the providing of homes for returned soldiers is under the charge of a committee known as the "Land Settlement Committee," with which the Department of Public Lands cooperates. This committee has selected areas of Crown land in approved districts convenient to railway communication and markets. At Beerburrum, pineapple growing is the principal industry; at Pikedale, vegetables and deciduous fruits are grown; at Mount Gravatt, near Brisbane, the land is divided into poultry farms; and holdings in the Innisfail districts, Mount Hutton and on Cecil Plains Estate have also been surveyed and divided.

Homes in suburban areas have also been provided for returned soldiers who are employed in various callings in the cities.

Cooperating with the Land Settlement Committee are the Repatriation Committee, the Employment Committee, the Educational Committee, and the Anzac Cottage Committee which has for its purpose the erection of cottages for homeless widows and orphans of Queensland's fallen soldiers.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(1349)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN QUEENSLAND. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 7(4): 77-86. 1916.

Land settlement legislation and administration, existing tenures, etc., are discussed here; statistics of the alienation and occupation of Crown lands are included.

QUEENSLAND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

(1350)

REPORT BY THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC LANDS UNDER "THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1917." 8 pp. Brisbane, A. J. Cumming, Govt. Printer. 1919.

"This gives information as to the locality, area, and cost of each block of land acquired under the act; the areas set apart for lease selections; and notes on the condition of all lands taken up under the act."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 43: 93. 1920.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture has also Report . . . for Public Lands under the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts, 1917 to 1920; issued in 1920, 1921, 1922, 1925, 1926, and 1927; 1917 to 1922, issued in 1923 and 1924; 1917 to 1926, issued in 1928 and 1929.

QUEENSLAND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS. (1351)
REPORT UNDER THE CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACTS, 1906-1930, 1919-1931. Brisbane,
1919-31.

QUEENSLAND LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (1352)
AN ACT TO AMEND "THE LAND ACTS, 1910 TO 1927," TO MAKE PROVISION FOR
THE STABILIZATION OF LEASES OF CATTLE HOLDINGS; FREE-HOLDING
TENURES; ASSISTANCE AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF RINGBARKING; TO FUR-
THER AMEND SUCH ACTS AND OTHER ACTS IN CERTAIN PARTICULARS; AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES. [Assented to 5th December, 1929], 49 pp. [Bris-
bane, A. J. Cumming, Govt. Printer.] 1929.
Provisions relating to the Upper Burnett and Callide land-settlement
area, part 6, pp. 16-23.

REID, J. F. F. (1353)
THE BOY EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM. ST. LUCIA FARM SCHOOL. Queensland Agr.
Jour. 40: 123-134. 1933.

A sketch of the establishment and functions of St. Lucia Farm School for
boys in Queensland. "This, in brief, is the outline of a scheme of farm
training prompted by a general desire to counter an effect of the present
economic situation and a realisation of the wisdom of directing the youth-
power of the land . . . into fields of primary production. One of the ideas
behind the scheme is that workless city boys should be given an opportunity
of cultivating an inclination towards country life. . . . The transference of
town lads to the country where they will gain practical experience and a
'land sense' is regarded as a preliminary only to their becoming either
share farmers or farmers on their own account. It is also suggested that
the direction of the mind of our youth to rural occupations cannot be re-
garded merely as a temporary expedient, but as the first step in a move-
ment back to the land, of which adequate settlement and development is
essential to the fulfilment of our national destiny."

SHELTON, E. J. (1354)
"DIGGERS" ON THE LAND; THE SOUTH BURNETT SOLDIER SETTLEMENTS.
Queensland Agr. Jour. 23: 135-136. 1925.

Seven settlements are summarized briefly. "Generally, a fine progressive
spirit characterizes each settlement. The settlers, as naturally to be ex-
pected of ex-A. I. F. men, are fine Australian types, and their keenness,
courtesy, and hospitality were most marked and much appreciated."

ANONYMOUS. (1355)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA BEING SETTLED ON PEASANTRY BASIS. UNEMPLOYED TO
BE PLACED ON LAND ALONG RIVER MURRAY. Christian Sci. Monitor,
September 30, 1933.

"A scheme on a peasantry basis has been proposed to the Government by
settlers and unemployed along the River Murray, wherein 50 families would
be established on the Loveday area, the greater portion of which is at
present idle land. While on a ministerial visit to the Murray, the Minister of
Employment, Mr. Shirley W. Jeffries, commented favorably on the scheme,
and said that he particularly applauded the proposal that certain established
settlers should 'father' individual men and give them all their casual
work. . . . The settlement of unemployed families has already proved
successful around Cobdogla and between casual employment about 30 fami-
lies are working blocks. The men, many of whom had come to the district
during fruit picking and had decided to stay, secured blocks of about five
acres on annual license from the Irrigation Department for 2s. 6d. an acre,
and were supplied with water for 15s. an acre when it was required. The
settlers have also secured enough to buy Hessian huts, or have lived in tents
until they could afford something better. They grow enough vegetables
to keep themselves and perhaps a cow . . . The Loveday area . . . com-
prises about 800,000 acres, and it was originally intended for soldier settlers
for vine blocks. An irrigation scheme was planned and £800,000 was spent
in fencing and clearing and reticulating the area."

HODGE, C. P. (1356)
HINTS FOR SETTLERS STARTING IN MALLEE LANDS. South Aust. Dept. Agr.
Jour. 25: 204-211. 1921.

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1357)
THE EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA. THE CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACT, 1910. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 3(3): 179-188. 1912.

Bibliography, p. 188. Provisions of the act, which makes provision for the acquisition of the Crown lands for closer settlement, are given.

- SOUTH AUSTRALIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (1358)
LAND SETTLEMENT FOR SOLDIERS. 4 pp. Adelaide. 1918.

Not seen.

"This pamphlet contains the rules under which discharged soldiers who wish to take up land under the discharged soldiers settlement act may be trained at one of the training farms established by the government for this purpose."—U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 8: 601. 1919.

- MOUNT REMARKABLE TRAINING FARM: ITS OBJECTS AND THE CHIEF REGULATIONS GOVERNING RETURNED SOLDIERS ADMITTED ON THE FARM. 8 pp. [Adelaide. 1918?] (1359)

- SOUTH AUSTRALIA LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (1360)
AN ACT TO MAKE FURTHER AND BETTER PROVISION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS ON LAND. [Assented to, November 15th, 1917] 7 pp. [Adelaide, R. E. E. Rogers, Govt. Printer. 1917.]

- TAYLOR, H. S. (1361)
OUR IRRIGATION SETTLEMENTS [SOUTH AUSTRALIA] THEIR ECONOMIC POSITION AND FUTURE STABILITY CONSIDERED. South Aust. Dept. Agr. Jour. 32: 992-996. 1929.

VICTORIA

- COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF CALIFORNIA. (1362)
STATE AID TO AGRICULTURE. Calif. Commonwealth Club. Trans. 6: 407-513. 1911.

In this paper entitled "Government Aid in Other Countries," pp. 458-462, Edward Berwick included a letter addressed to him by Elwood Mead, August 21, 1911, relative to "how Victoria helps farmers to get land and make the best use of it."

Mr. Berwick said that the cure for soil exhaustion was ownership of land by resident husbandmen. "To this end the sub-dividing of large ranches should be accelerated."

A bibliography to accompany this paper may be found in the appendix, p. 502.

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1363)
LAND SETTLEMENT IN VICTORIA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 7(1): 85-96. 1916.

Land-settlement legislation and administration, existing tenures, closer settlement, and statistics of alienation and occupation of Crown lands are all included in this discussion.

- JENKINS, F. E. (1364)
LAND SETTLEMENT IN VICTORIA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 7 (7): 87-94. 1916.

Discussion is included of the Lands Purchase and Management Board, conditions for assignment of allotments; advances to settlers, and irrigable farms.

- JENKINS, H. C. (1365)
PLIGHT OF BRITISH SETTLERS DOOMS AUSTRALIAN SCHEME. AUSTRALIAN INQUIRY DECRIES LOADING SETTLERS WITH DEBT. Christian Sci. Monitor, November 24, 25, 1933.

The Victorian Government is blamed for its share in inducing British settlers to take up land in Victoria on false pretenses with regard to the land provided or the training or supervision received.

It has agreed to pay the ruined settlers what is declared to be totally inadequate compensation.

- KENYON, A. S. (1366)
THE SUBJUGATION OF A PROVINCE; THE STORY OF THE MALLEE COUNTRY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA. 21 pp. [n.p. 1931?] [Mimeographed.]
History of settlement, pp. 9-11; finance-initial capital, capital involved, general, cost of production, pp. 15-19.

- MULLETT, H. A. (1367)
MALLEE SETTLEMENT SUCCESSFUL; SECOND OUYEN FARM COMPETITION. Victoria. Dept. Agr. Jour. 19: 193-206. 1921.

Describes conditions in the Mallee settlements which have been developed since 1909.

- NEVELL, E. J., and others. (1368)
LEONGATHA LABOR COLONY. Victoria Dept. Agr. Jour. 7: 704-722. 1909.

"This is the report of the trustees for the year ended June 30, 1909.

"The colony is established for the purpose of giving work to the unemployed in Victoria. Of 482 men admitted in 1909, 48 different trades or occupations were represented, but many of these men go to the colony for the express purpose of learning something about agriculture. They receive board, lodgings, and pay for their labor, and are free to seek work at their respective callings. During the year there was a great demand for the colonists by the local farmers.

"The colony receives government aid at present, obtaining nearly £544 in 1909, but the aim is to make it self-supporting, from the sale of live stock and produce raised on the farm which at present comprises 420 acres. The different lines of work and the care and training of the colonists are described and illustrated."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 22: 691. 1910.

- VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA DEPARTMENT OF LANDS. (1369)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN VICTORIA; A HANDBOOK FOR SOLDIERS AND OTHER INTENDING SETTLERS, SHOWING METHODS OF ACQUIRING LAND FROM THE CROWN UNDER THE DISCHARGED SOLDIER SETTLEMENT ACTS, THE CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACTS, AND THE LAND ACT 1915, AND CONTAINING USEFUL INFORMATION REGARDING IRRIGATION, DAIRYING, WHEAT GROWING, FRUIT AND VINE CULTURE, AND OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE LAND IN VICTORIA. Issued by direction of the Hon. D. S. Oman . . . minister of lands. Director of soldier settlement: W. McIver . . . chairman State rivers and water supply commission: Wm. Cattnach. 64 pp., illus. Melbourne, A. J. Mullett, Govt. Printer [1920].

- VICTORIA GOVERNMENT STATIST. (1370)
VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1931-32. 476 pp. Melbourne, Govt. Printer. 1933.

Contains statistical data on closer settlement and discharged soldiers' settlement. "Details relating to the operations of the Closer Settlement Board and to the conditions under which settlers may acquire blocks and advances will be found on pages 507 to 510 of the 1928-29 issue of this work."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- ANONYMOUS. (1371)

CHANGING ASPECTS OF LAND SETTLEMENT IN W. A. WHERE BIG AREAS ARE UNECONOMIC: A PROPOSAL FROM CRANBROOK. RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND UNEMPLOYMENT. Primary Prod. 17 (29): 1. July 21, 1932.

A discussion of the desirability of encouraging land settlement in Western Australia.

- FOUNDING OF A COLONY; PART PLAYED BY LOCAL TIMBERS. Aust. Forestry Jour. 9: 270-275, 295-299, 325-330. 1926.

Describes "The earliest effort of systematic colonization of the vast territory that is now known as Western Australia [which] seems to have occurred at King George III Sound, on Christmas day, 1826, when Major Lockyear and a part of the 57th Regiment, with twenty convicts from Sydney, landed, for the purpose of founding a settlement . . ."

"To the town which was then built, the name of Frederickstown, in honour of H.R.H., the Duke of York, was given, but it is now known by the name of Albany."

The article is written largely with the timber industry in mind.

- COLEPATCH, H. P. (1373)
GROUP SETTLEMENT IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA. United Empire [Roy. Colon. Inst.] (n.s.) 15: 166-179. 1924.

"A brief account is given of the provisions for and efforts toward colonization on farms in Western Australia."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 52: 91. 1925.

- GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. (1374)
GROUP SETTLEMENTS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 33: 389-390. 1926.

A brief discussion of the Report on Group Settlements in Western Australia, issued by the Stationery Office and written by W. Bankes Amery, who visited a number of the settlements.

"The principle of the group settlements is that several families are selected for settlement on adjoining blocks of land . . . Thus there is the Leeds Group, the Devon Group, the Cornwall Group, etc."

To date about 1,600 cottages have been provided for 2,273 settlers.

- GREAT BRITAIN OVERSEA SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT. (1375)
REPORT ON THE GROUP SETTLEMENTS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA. 22 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1926. ([Parliament. Papers by Command] Cmd. 2673.)

This report on the group settlements in Western Australia was made by L. S. Amery after a visit of inspection in 1925. Among the items reported on are the administration of the settlements, sustenance payments, rate of interest, buildings, schools and hospitals, cooperatives, future recruitment, minor grievances, etc.

- MALDEN, W. J. (1376)
EQUIPMENT OF SMALL HOLDINGS. West. Aust. Dept. Agr. Jour. 15: 852-854. 1907.

"The amount and kind of labor and machinery for profitable production on small holdings are discussed in relation to different branches of the agricultural industry."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 19: 991. 1908.

- PATERSON, J. W. (1377)
LAND SETTLEMENT AND THE PROVISION OF CREDIT IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 7 (12): 93-103, 1916; 8(1): 79-89, 1917.

Lands alienated from Crown for settlement purposes, the Land Act, 1898, free homestead farms, conditional purchase, the provision of credit for settlers, etc., are discussed.

- SHANN, EDWARD. (1378)
GROUP SETTLEMENT OF MIGRANTS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Econ. Rec. 1 (1): 73-93. 1925.

"This article describes the conditions leading up to and the working of the group settlement plan instituted in Western Australia under an agreement signed in February, 1923, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the British Government, the High Commission of the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Premier of Western Australia for the development of the southwestern division of Western Australia. The group settlement plan provided that each member of the group should be entitled to advances from the state government in the form of wages; that the migrants found most suitable in a preliminary period of country employment should be organized into groups of 20 or less to prepare homestead blocks for occupation; that at least 25 acres of each farm should be made fit for plowing and a house, necessary outbuildings, and fences should be constructed and a water supply arranged for by the collective labor of the group; that individual farms be allotted by ballot; and that each settler on taking possession of his farm undertake to repay the State for its expenditure in preparing, equipping, and stocking the farm, for interest paid by the state on such expenditure, and for a supervision charge not exceeding 7.5 per cent of the settler's total debt. It was also provided that the debt charge, including supervision, should not exceed £1,000. The author points out, among other things, that the selection of group members on the basis of aptitude for farming has not been practiced; that group clearing under sustenance has degenerated into 'government stroke' on day wages, virtually unchecked by fear of dismissal; that

groups have been placed on unsuitable lands; that as yet no group has been completely disbanded; that 31 per cent of the migrants and 41 per cent of the Australians have left their holdings; that costs have been excessive; and that under a new agreement between the three Governments, applicable respectively, Western Australia can now charge the settler more than £1,000 together with interest."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 57: 784-785. 1927.

TAYLOR, GORDON. (1379)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GROUP SETTLEMENT IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Econ. Rec. 6 (10): 28-43. 1930.

"This article is intended to supplement and bring up to date the information and conclusions contained in Prof. Edward Shann's article [Group Settlement of Migrants in Western Australia] published in the first number of the Record (November, 1925)."

The article is in five parts which deal with the position of group settlement in 1925, the Group Settlement Act of 1925, the Group Settlement Board of 1927, the Group Settlement Valuation Board of 1929, and prospects in 1930.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE PURCHASE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEEL AND BATEMAN ESTATES. (1380)

REPORT . . . First session of the Twelfth Parliament. 123 pp. Perth, by authority, F. W. Simpson, Govt. Printer. 1924.

Bound with Western Australia, Minutes and Votes and Proceedings of the Parliament during the first session of the Twelfth Parliament, 24th July to 23d December 1924 . . . v. 1. Perth, 1925.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA ROYAL COMMISSION ON GROUP SETTLEMENT. (1381)

REPORT . . . [Second session of the Twelfth Parliament.] 213 pp. Perth, F. W. Simpson, Govt. Printer. 1925.

Contains the majority and minority reports and the report of evidence on the group settlement scheme which "aims chiefly at the settlement of British immigrants, without capital in groups of 20 or less upon Crown land in the southwest division of the State."

AUSTRIA

ANONYMOUS. (1382)

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW. THE LAND SETTLEMENTS OF AUSTRIA. Survey 49: 317-319. 1922.

"February, 1921, may be taken as the starting point of the land settlements as the housing problem grew more and more difficult, owing to the return of the demobilized armies and increasing numbers of refugees, it became imperative for the surplus population of Vienna and other cities to live near the land they were cultivating, and to give their children better conditions of living, at the same time making them independent of the many foreign relief missions that exist in Austria since the war. In April of that year a demonstration was held in front of the Rathaus to enforce the claim for a settlement law; the result of this was the formation of a state and municipal fund by means of which subsidies were arranged over a period of years, and land was leased at a low rate to such building societies as were ready to undertake operations . . .

"Two important features of the Austrian settlements are that, they encourage the survival of the fittest and not of the derelicts of society, and that each settler is pledged to give from 1,500 to 2,000 hours of free labor to the work of the colony of which he is a member."

(1383)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN AUSTRIA. Survey 46: 405-406. 1921.

Austria is taking the lead in Europe in working out new ideas of home colonization to meet new needs. There are two types of settlements—the self-supporting rural settlements and the so-called garden suburbs. Among the suburban garden settlements are the Rosenhügel, the New Society, My Home, and Orchard Heights. There is a Christian German Labor Committee for gardens and colonies with two small settlements. The first allotment garden was founded by the Vienna Society for Nature Cure in 1904; the second was founded in 1911. The movement has grown until there is now a Central Union of these garden holders with 70,000 members. Living conditions are so intolerable in Vienna that all sorts of colonization schemes are

on foot from simple suburban developments to magnificent new garden cities.

- ATHERTON-SMITH, A. S. (1384)
LAND SETTLEMENTS ROUND VIENNA. *Contemporary Rev.* 126: 350-356. 1924.

A survey of some land settlements, including settlements for discharged and pensioned civil servants, which have been established in the neighborhood of Vienna.

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1385)
AGRARIAN REFORM IN AUSTRIA. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Social.* 20: 477-481. 1929.

- KALLBRUNNER, HERMANN. (1386)
AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW ON THE REESTABLISHMENT OF SMALL PEASANT HOLDINGS. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 13: 111-114. 1922.

Discusses amendments to the Austrian Law of May 31, 1919, relating to the reestablishment of small peasant holdings.

- (1387)
BEOBACHTUNGEN AN DEN DURCH DIE AGRARREFORM IN NIEDERÖSTERREICH ENTSTANDENEN BAUERNGÜTERN. [Germany] *Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.)* 15: 653-658. 1931.

"In the program of land settlement, observations have been recorded as to the relative aptitude of applicants for farming. Most successful were the settlers who had been tenants before whose wives and children were healthy and industrious, and who owned sufficient capital to start the new farm enterprise. Farmers' sons and farm laborers often lacked training in farm management and organization. Industrial laborers, officials, and former army officers usually failed as settlers. There was a rather close correlation between the success of settlers and the possibility of marketing fluid milk, because the continuous flow of cash income by fresh milk sale is especially important for those farms poorly provided with capital."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 4, item no. 16647. 1932.

- (1388)
THE CULTIVATION OF ALLOTMENTS DURING THE WAR [IN AUSTRIA]. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 13: 436-450. 1922.

Market gardening within city area and outside the towns, utilization of lands by employees of the State railways, and farms attached to industrial undertakings, are discussed in this article.

- (1389)
DECLINE OF ALLOTMENT GARDENS [AUSTRIA]. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.)* 3: 270-272. 1925.

- (1390)
DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE RAILWAY ALLOTMENT GARDENS. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.)* 1 (1): 144-146. 1923.

Some statistics of allotment gardens on land belonging to the Austrian Federal Railways are given. "The figures given above are the best proof of the value of the measures taken by the railway administration in favour of its employees, who are in this way enabled to improve their economic position and to procure for themselves some part of the necessities of life."

- SCHAFIR, J. (1391)
DIE AGRARFRAGE IN OESTERREICH UND DAS SOZIALDEMOKRATISCHE AGRAR-PROBLEM. *Internatl. Agrar. Inst. Moscow. Agrar-Probleme* 2 (1): 37-72. 1929.

A critical examination of the agrarian policy of the Social Democratic party in Austria would seem to indicate a certain discrepancy between its ostensible aims and the methods taken to carry them out. Theoretically, the program of the party favors expropriation of large landed property and its nationalization. In practice, much of the expropriated land is leased to the original owners, while the peasant is given only enough to keep him on the land, in order to insure a sufficient number of workers for the large and pros-

perous farms. The main emphasis is laid on rationalization of agricultural production and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, to be effected through the agency of the state. The program endorses the introduction of a grain monopoly and the development of cooperation as a means of escape from the power of capitalistic speculators, and promises to assist in combating the banking interests. The author believes that many of its promises are ineffectual and not to be taken seriously.

VOGEL, E. H. (1392)

INNERE KOLONISATION UND LANDARBEITERFRAGE IN OESTERREICH NACH DEM KRIEGE. 159 pp. Berlin, Deutsche Landbuchhdlg. G. m. b. H.; [etc., etc.] 1918. Literaturübersicht, pp. 155-159.

Post-war land settlement in Austria with special reference to soldiers' homesteads.

(1393)
DIE LANDARBEITERFRAGE IN ÖSTERREICH NACH DEM KRIEGE IN IHREN BEZIEHUNGEN ZUR INNEREN KOLONISATION. Deut. Landw. Gesell. Österr. Arb. no. 4, pp. 163-200. 1920.

"A brief historical sketch of the farm labor shortage and migration cityward with industrial development in Austria is given, together with an analysis of the effects of the war in this respect. Certain ways of meeting the situation, such as the increased use of agricultural machinery, the encouragement of labor organization, State encouragement of social insurance, and wage regulations, are suggested; but the main emphasis is put upon the idea of permanent settlement on the land of farm workers. Two types of colonization systems are outlined in technical detail."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 45: 492-493. 1921.

BELGIAN CONGO

BRENEZ, A. (1394)

SITUATION ACTUELLE DE LA COLONISATION AGRICOLE EUROPÉENNE AU LOMAMI. Bull. Agr. Congo Belge. 21 (2): 147-161. 1930.

"Already known as a desirable agricultural district, Lomami has been opened to the settler by the construction of the Congo-Katanga Railway. In listing the desirable areas it is important to determine the native labor supply as well as the type of soil. Agricultural machinery is coming into general use. Diversified agriculture is possible; the chief crops at present being coffee, cotton, and cattle."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 3401. 1932.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1395)

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT IN BELGIAN CONGO. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 10: 62-73. 1919.

This article is based on "Notes au Sujet du Développement de l'Agriculture Belge", by E. Leplae, published as a supplement to the Tribune Congolaise, 1917-1918. Following an introductory section, two distinct enterprises are discussed, namely, agriculture in the hot equatorial and tropical districts, and agricultural land settlement in the temperate regions of Katanga.

LEPLAE, EDMOND. (1396)

COLONY OF THE CONGO. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. GOVERNMENT'S ACTIVE POLICY. London Times Imp. & Foreign Trade and Engin. Sup. (Belgium and Luxemburg no.) 19 (441) 54-55. December 18, 1926.

A discussion of how the Government induces the natives to cultivate crops suited to the soil and climate of the district and the progress made in growing certain crops such as cotton, hevea, etc.

BELGIUM

BEAUFRETON, MAURICE. (1397)

ALLOTMENTS DURING THE WAR. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 13: 793-797. 1922.

"The allotments movement in Belgium dates back to the year 1879." In 1896 the Ligue Nationale du Coin de Terre was founded. During the war it increased its activity. Its "assistance was not intended for small cultivators, but solely for agricultural labourers and industrial workers cultivating for the needs of their own household the land made available for them by the League."

- CHARON, A. J. (1398)
 ÉMIGRATION OU COLONISATION? Jour. Agr. Prat. (n.s.) 46: 258-259. 1926.
 A summary of an article in the Journal des Agriculteurs de Belgique in which Belgium is urged to encourage colonization of her territory in the Congo rather than to allow her people to emigrate to France.
- DIDIER, C. (1399)
 NOS CAMPAGNES DÉPEUPLÉES, NOS VILLES SURPEUPLÉES. LES FAITS, LES CAUSES, LES REMÈDES. Soc. Cent. Agr. Belg. Jour. 57: 214-222, 225-238. 1910.
 "This article discusses in detail the statistics relating to the changes in the agricultural and industrial population of Belgium from 1846 to 1909, with a view to ascertaining the real causes that have brought about these social conditions and suggesting remedies for the solution of the problem.
 "In the author's opinion the depopulation of rural districts in Belgium has run parallel with the disappearance of small proprietary holdings. This has been due to a poor social organization, a combination of unfavorable laws, and to numerous national extravagances which have resulted in ruining the small proprietors who constitute the main strength of a country. The remedy for the problem is simply to reestablish small proprietary holdings on a sound economic basis and to abolish by law every form of special privilege.
 "The bibliography relating to the solution of the agrarian problem in various countries is indicated by quotations from numerous economists and sociologists who have discussed the subject."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 24: 395. 1911.
- MAREZ, G. DES. (1400)
 LE PROBLÈME DE LA COLONISATION FRANQUE ET DU RÉGIME AGRAIRE EN BELGIQUE. Acad. Roy. Belg. Mém. sér. 2., t. 9, fasc. 4, 196 pp. 1926.
 A scientific discussion of the early colonization of Belgium by the Salian Franks.
- RAEYMAECKERS, A. (1401)
 QUELQUES RÉFLEXIONS SUR LES REMEMBREMENTS. Ann. Gembloux 18: 367-372. 1908.
 "This article describes how the present system of small farms owned by the peasant classes in Belgium consists generally of a number of small, noncontiguous pieces, and shows how this system in many ways interferes with the effectiveness of agriculture and the welfare of the landowners. The author outlines by means of statistics and discussion derived from the experience of Denmark the economic and social advantages which would accrue to the peasantry as a result of a reassignment of land under government supervision of a single allotment as nearly equal as possible in extent, fertility, and market facilities to the present numerous small parcels."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 191. 1908-9.
- BOLIVIA**
- WEEKS, DAVID. (1402)
 OPPORTUNITIES FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT NEAR THE LARGER CITIES OF BOLIVIA. Bolivia 1 (5): 7-11, 22-23. 1927.
 A description of the region surrounding Lake Titicaca in the northern part of the Bolivian Plateau and its suitability for the establishment of a rural settlement.
- BRAZIL**
- ANONYMOUS. (1403)
 BRAZIL GIVES LAND TO LARGE FAMILIES. Christian Sci. Monitor, May 9, 1931.
 "Families of five persons or less are to receive land concessions of 67 acres, free from all taxes, from Capt. Magalhaes Barata, Federal interventor. Families of more than five persons are being given 134 acres, and the land may not be sold since the Government will hereafter consider it a family property to be passed on from generation to generation. Captain Barata's decree with regard to these land concessions stipulates that the decree is applicable to former soldiers, sailors, policemen, laborers, and fishermen."
- (1404)
- COLONIZATION LAW OF AMAZONAS [BRAZIL.] Brazilian Business 7 (6): 9. 1927.
 Translation by Vice Consul George E. Seltzer, Manaus.

ANONYMOUS

(1405)

DIE LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN KOLONIEN IN BRASILIEN. 48 pp. São Paulo [1909] Sonderausgabe der "Deutschen Zeitung."

Contains descriptions of several agricultural colonies in Brazil and the regulations governing their establishment.

(1406)

LAW ON CESSION OF PUBLIC LANDS. Brazilian Business 11 (6): 19. 1931.

Title to the public lands in Brazil has always been vested in the State governments, but the Federal Government has found it necessary to lay down regulations and restrictions with regard to them.

Article 2 of these reads as follows: "In the concession of public lands, with observance of the regulations stipulated by the respective legislation, it shall always be endeavored to facilitate and stimulate the acquisition of small properties and their effective occupation and cultivation, by the respective concessionaires."

BIEHL, MAX

(1407)

BRASILIEN ALS JAPANISCHES KOLONISATIONSGEBIET. Ztschr. Geopolitik 9: 280-286. 1932.

"In 1913, 6,000 Japanese immigrated to Brazil. By 1920 there were about 28,000 Japanese in Brazil, owning 20,000 hectares of land almost all in the state of São Paulo. After 1924 a new period began with the organization in Japan to guide these emigrants, regulate their behavior, and prepare them for the new country. The government recommends naturalization in Brazil without loss of Japanese citizenship and officially invites them to become Catholics. Buddhist and Shinto priests are refused passports. In addition to the settlements in southern Brazil there is now a northern district. The number of Japanese immigrants rose from 3,700 (1924) to 27,000 (1929), then dropped back to 5,200 (1931). Of the 98,000 Japanese in Brazil in 1930, 92,000 lived in the state of São Paulo, 2,000 in the northern district. Rice growing is the chief occupation."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 22198. 1932.

BRAZIL MINISTERIO DA AGRICULTURA, INDUSTRIA E COMMERCIO.

(1408)

HISTORIA DA COLONISAÇÃO DO BRASIL ORGANIZADA. Por Joaquim da Silva Rocha. v. 1, 344 pp. Rio de Janeiro. 1918.

Not seen.

"This is the first of a series of historical studies on colonization and immigration. The first chapter reviews the colonization projects from the Phoenician period to the present date, their purpose and results, and their influence on commerce, industry, and civilization. Other chapters are: Systems of Organization; Chinese and Japanese; European Emigration; Portuguese in Brazil; Historical Periods in America; and several chapters on various subjects relating particularly to colonization in Brazil."—U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 8: 305. 1919.

CAMERON, C. R.

(1409)

COLONIZATION OF IMMIGRANTS IN BRAZIL. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 33: 784-794. 1931.

"The Brazilian Government has encouraged the immigration of Europeans since early in the nineteenth century. Largely because of the development of Brazil's coffee plantations, agriculturists have been the most greatly desired class of immigrants. Some of the inducements offered to immigrants were the payment of their traveling expenses, free land (or the right to purchase land on favorable terms), remission of taxes for a specified period, etc. Special attempts have been made toward the colonization of the immigrants, and altogether many such colonies have been formed. In general, however, these colonies have not proved to be a greatly successful method of introducing immigrants into Brazil."—v. 33, no. 4, p. V.

COSTANZO, GIULIO.

(1410)

THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 13: 693-725. 1922.

Pp. 695-701 of this article on the economic organization of agriculture in Brazil, deal with colonization.

- COSTANZO, GIULIO. (1411)
 LAND SETTLEMENT. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 2: 640-644. 1924.
 Includes discussion of the aid given to settlers, the development of the "nuclei of colonization", etc., in Brazil.
- HEVIA RIQUELME, ANSELMO. (1412)
 INFORME ESPECIAL SOBRE LA COLONIZACIÓN EN EL BRASIL. 94 pp. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Nacional. 1908.
 A report on colonization in Brazil by an ex-minister to that country from Chile.
- INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. (1413)
 SETTLEMENT SCHEMES IN BRAZIL. Internatl. Labor Off. Monthly Rec. Migration. 3: 388-395. 1928.
 "Several colonisation schemes providing for the settlement of immigrants of various nationalities have recently been set on foot in Brazil." These include Japanese, Polish, and Austrian schemes. A summary is given of the immigration and settlement policy in the State of São Paulo, 1927-1928.
- MANSFELD, ALBERT. (1414)
 AUSWANDERUNG UND KOLONISTENLEBEN IN BRASILIEN VOR 100 JAHREN. Arch. Wanderungswesen. 1(4): 151-155. 1929.
 "A summary of a book by Julius Mansfeld 'Meine Reise nach Brasilien im Jahre 1826,' describing the colonizing expedition that sailed from Bremen in 1826 and the condition of the colonists after their arrival."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 1, item 7206. 1929.
- PERRIN, PAUL. (1415)
 LES COLONIES AGRICOLES AU BRÉSIL. NOTICES GÉOGRAPHIQUES ET ÉCONOMIQUES SUR LES CENTRES COLONIAUX CRÉÉS PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT FÉDÉRAL OU PAR LES ÉTATS BRÉSILIENS D'APRÈS LES DOCUMENTS OFFICIELS LES PLUS RÉCENTS. 104 pp. Paris [Soc. Générale d'Impression] 1912.
 Some information is given with regard to the agricultural colonies in the different provinces of Brazil which have been established by the Federal Government, the state Government or both together.
- U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (1416)
 COLONIZATION SCHEMES IN AMAZONAS, BRAZIL. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 25: 322. 1927.
 This account of a plan adopted by the State of Amazonas to promote the settlement of Japanese in that State is based on a report from the American vice-consul, George E. Seltzer, at Manaus, Brazil, dated March 12, 1927. Details of the contract entered into by the State with two Japanese business men are given. One of the obligations of the concessionaires is to establish Japanese agricultural colonies in the State.
- WILE, F. W. (1417)
 GERMAN COLONISATION IN BRAZIL. Fortnightly Rev. 85: 129-138. 1906; also Eclectic Mag. 146: 205-212. 1906.
 "Based upon their achievements so far and their expressed hopes for the future, the German programme in Brazil would seem to contemplate: 1. Colonisation of Southern Brazil with settlers who shall remain German in language, trade, ideals and surroundings. 2. Expansion of German commercial, industrial and financial activity, with control of means of communication, both inland and oceanic. 3. Abandonment or modification of the Monroe doctrine by the United States, which shall eventually permit economic predominance to be turned to political account without war."
- BRITISH EAST AFRICA
- ANONYMOUS. (1418)
 FARMS IN KENYA. CLOSER SETTLEMENT PLANS. London Times, November 4, 1927.
 "The Commissioner of Lands . . . has outlined the closer settlement schemes now being considered by the Government." In certain districts it is proposed to cut up Crown lands into small holdings of 100 acres and mixed farms of 500 to 1,200 acres each. Plans for transporting and financing the settlers are outlined.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

(1419)

CLOSER SETTLEMENT IN KENYA COLONY. Internatl. Labor Off. Monthly Rec. Migration 2: 198. 1927.

"In the latter part of 1926 a committee was set up in Kenya Colony under the title of the Kenya Advisory Committee. Its functions are, among other things, to provide information on the progress and development of the Colony, openings for new settlers, and the possibilities of the investment of capital in agriculture and industry."

WEDGWOOD, J. C.

(1420)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA. Contemporary Rev. 110: 315-325. 1916. Review in Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 7(12): 132-133. 1916.

An account of the scheme of the Government of British East Africa to provide land for its ex-service men.

BRITISH GUIANA

BRITISH GUIANA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMITTEE ON COLONIZATION AND LAND SETTLEMENT.

(1421)

REPORT, 1929-1930. Georgetown. 1930-31.

The first report gives details of progress made in connection with the North West District scheme and the bush lot, Essequibo District scheme.

The second report is on the bush-lot land settlement, Essequibo.

BRITISH GUIANA GOVERNOR.

(1422)

GOVERNOR'S MEMORANDUM OF 20TH OCTOBER 1928, ON THE COLONISATION OF BRITISH GUIANA. 13 pp. Georgetown, Demerara, "The Argosy" Co., Ltd., printers to the Govt. of British Guiana. 1928.

This report is in nine parts: The chief need of British Guiana; past efforts to colonize; the situation today as regards population; government's main policy; principles to be observed in drawing up a scheme; proposed action and aim; a provisional colonization scheme; finance; conclusion.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

CRADWICK, W.

(1423)

THE SMALL-HOLDINGS COMPETITION IN JAMAICA. West Indian Bull. 8: 267-270, 1907; also in Trop. Agr. [Ceylon] 30: 158-161. 1908.

"This is an account of a plan in operation during the past four years of offering prizes to the peasantry for the best tilled and best kept farms of not more than 20 acres. The benefits of the scheme are a stimulus to greater and much-needed exertion among the peasantry, better facilities for practical instruction in agriculture by the government traveling instructors, and the allaying of suspicion existing between the government and the peasantry."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 19: 889. 1908.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(1424)

THE PROGRESS OF LAND SETTLEMENT IN GRENADA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 8(4): 103-104. 1917.

SPOONER, ARCH.

(1425)

LAND SETTLEMENT. Jamaica Agr. Soc. Jour. 31: 286-288. 1927.

This is a communication made to the Agricultural Loan Societies Board, of which Mr. Spooner is a member.

He says: "One of the important points in this connection is that the Agricultural Loan Societies Board has got the organisation to deal with the question of land settlement through the agency of loan banks, and acts for the government in this matter, whilst no other Government Department has any special organisation for this purpose."

Mr. Spooner then proceeds to a discussion of the handling of land settlement in Jamaica by the loan banks.

WALWYN, HOWARD.

(1426)

REPORT ON THE LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME. West Indies Imp. Dept. Agr. Bot. Sta. Grenada Rept. 1910-11: 18-20.

"Regarding the land settlement scheme in Grenada initiated in 1910 by the appropriation of £5,000 by the government for the purchase and allotment of lands, the land officer reports that about 153 acres have been purchased at a cost of £495 and subdivided into 47 allotments of 2, 3, 4,

and 5 acres. The allotments are to be sold to peasants upon the approval of an application and the payment of 25 per cent of the purchase money as a first installment. The peasant then receives a permit to occupy the land, the remainder of the money is divided into 9 equal parts, and after the expiration of 3 years he pays an annual installment of one of these parts, with 5 per cent interest on all unpaid purchase money each year after the payment of the first installment.

"Applications have been received for 32 allotments, and 27 of them approved. Two allotments of 4 and 5 acres have been reserved for the purpose of experiments and demonstrations, to enable the land officer to distribute to allottees plants free or at very little cost."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 27: 92. 1912.

WRIGHT, G. (1427)
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN ST. VINCENT, B.W.I. Econ. Geogr. 5: 236-259. 1929.

The land-settlement scheme in force in the island and its results are described in detail.

"The establishment of the settlements was an attempt to provide alternative employment for workers displaced by the depression in the sugar industry. Those who took up small holdings exchanged a poor prospect of money wages, coupled with some perquisites in the way of free provisions, for a plentiful supply of food, and a money return which depended largely upon their own efforts in producing a surplus. The movement proved successful; a self-supporting peasantry was established, and land that in many cases might never have been put under cultivation, or the cultivation of which might have been deferred for a long time, was profitably developed . . ."

BULGARIA

BOUROFF, T. (1428)
LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE EN BULGARIE (1921-1924). 134 pp. Paris, Les Presses Universitaires de France [1925?].
Bibliographie, p. 133.

A critical account of Bulgaria's land reform from the law of May 9, 1921, to that of July 21, 1924. The right to land tenure was based on labor. But the author points out that in a country in which tenancy was unknown the legislation ended by evicting the cultivator without satisfying those who were seeking land at any price.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS. (1429)
SCHEME FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF BULGARIAN REFUGEES. GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS. 43 pp. Lausanne, Impr. Réunies s.a. 1926. (Publications of the League of Nations. II. Economic and Financial 1926. II. 53.)

"The Government's proposals contemplated the settlement of 30,180 families on the land in Bulgaria, and the assistance of some 5000 families in the towns . . . The standard sum for full settlement of a family was taken at 50,000 leva (or about £75) to cover the provision of a house, an ox or cow, a half use of a plough and cart and a fourth use of a harrow, minor implements, seed and subsistence for eight or nine months."

PEYEFF, CHRISTO. (1430)
AGRARVERFASSUNG UND AGRARPOLITIK IN BULGARIEN. 100 pp. [Charlottenburg, A. Kuhmerker] 1926.

Inaug.-Diss.—Berlin. Literatur-Uebersicht, pp. 98-100. Contains a section on land expropriation and redistribution among peasant farmers.

TCHERKINSKY, M. (1431)
AGRARIAN REFORM. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 13: 682-683. 1922.

Agrarian reform in Bulgaria is discussed.

CANADA

GENERAL

ANONYMOUS.

(1432)

COLONIZATION MOVEMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA FORECASTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT. Amer. Trust Rev. of the Pacific 18: 90-95. 1929.

Refers to the Peace River Block—"an area about seventy-five miles square, comprising more than three and a half million acres of land which was ceded to the federal government of Canada by British Columbia in 1883 for the purpose of aiding the construction of a railway linking British Columbia with eastern Canada. It is now proposed to restore this land to British Columbia for purposes of settlement; and it has been widely extolled in English newspapers as a region well adapted for settlement and development by English people . . .

"The difficulty is that there is as yet no rail communication between the Peace River Country and the outer world, and in Canada generally it is questioned whether men who have been miners all their lives, and whose ancestors for generations have been miners, would be ideal settlers for the development of an agricultural region."

A supplement to this article, Development of Commerce in British Columbia. Trade with United States Pacific Coast Ports, appeared in Amer. Trust Rev. of the Pacific 18: 109-112. 1929.

(1433)

DEVELOPING CANADA'S RESOURCES; CANADIAN PACIFIC AIDS IMMIGRATION AND LOOKS AFTER PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS. Railway Age 90: 293-295. 1931.

Discusses the activities of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Europe, the selection of colonists, the Bureau of Canadian Information and its work, and the scheme of ready-made farms originated by the company. Colonies have been prepared at Nightingale, Namaka, Sedgewick, Wolfe, Winyard, Gem, and Tilley, Canada.

(1434)

FARM LOANS AND LAND SETTLEMENT. Agr. Gaz. Canada 4: 956-959. 1917.

A description of the legislation and the work done under it relating to farm credit and land settlement.

Among these laws are: The Land Settlement Act of Nova Scotia; An Act to Encourage the Settlement of Farm Lands in New Brunswick; The law of the Quebec syndicates under which farmers may establish co-operative banks or rural institutions of credit (caisses rurales); the Farm Loans Act of Saskatchewan; and the Land Settlement and Development Act of British Columbia.

(1435)

LAND AND HOW TO POSSESS IT. Farmer's Advocate and Home Mag. 61: 824. 1926.

Discusses the settlement activities in the different Provinces—the way in which land may be obtained, the cost, etc. Settlement organizations and their activities are described—the Farm Settlement Board in New Brunswick, the Department of Colonization of Quebec, the Hudson's Bay Co. Overseas Settlement Ltd., and others.

(1436)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. NEED FOR AGRICULTURISTS. London Times, Trade Sup., April 23, 1921, p. 108.

(1437)

QUALIFICATIONS NEEDED FOR LAND SETTLEMENT. Canad. Off. Rec. 1 (18): 5. Jan. 23, 1919.

"Applicant's right as settler to be decided by committees under Board which will consider military service, physical fitness, assets and farming experience."

- ALGAR-BAILEY, D. (1438)
LAND AND RURAL SETTLEMENT; A SUGGESTED POLICY FOR FEDERAL AND
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. *Sci. Agr.* 3: 313-317. 1923.
Describes a rural settlement plan calling for the division of townships into
nine blocks, the establishment of hamlets and villages in the center of the town-
ship, at each of the four corners and midway between the corners on the
outer edge of the township. Details of the development of such a plan are
set forth.
- ASHTON, E. J. (1439)
SOME COLONIZATION PROBLEMS: A CANADIAN VIEW. *United Empire [Roy.
Colon. Inst.]* 21: 420-424. 1930.
"The essence of successful settlement is finding out how to place one man
successfully on a given piece of land and then repeating the operation as
often as possible. Governments should plan to start a movement which will
gain its own momentum, then not to handle the bulk of settlement, but just
to direct it."
- BLANCHARD, R. (1440)
LE RETOUR À LA TERRE AU CANADA FRANÇAIS. *Jour. Écon. [Paris]* 103:
522-524. 1933.
The author testifies to the success of the 10-year old colonization policy
of the Province of Quebec.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD. (1441)
ANNUAL REPORT, 1-4, 1917-20. Victoria, B.C. 1918-21.
These are financial reports, mainly of the Land Settlement Board created
"under and by virtue of chapter 34, Statutes of British Columbia, entitled
'An Act to promote increased agricultural production.'"
(1442)
SETTLEMENT AREAS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE LAND SETTLEMENT
BOARD OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND DIRECTION OF HON. E. D. BARROW, MINIS-
TER OF AGRICULTURE. [8] pp., illus. Victoria, B.C. 1918.
Short description of, and excerpts from, the prescribed regulations govern-
ing the administration of settlement areas no. 1 and no. 2
- CANADA COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION. (1443)
RURAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT; A STUDY OF RURAL CONDITIONS AND
PROBLEMS IN CANADA. By Thomas Adams. 281 pp. Ottawa. 1917.
Sections are included dealing with land settlement in Canada; the depopu-
lation of homesteaded land; a proposed village scheme in Northern Ontario,
put forth by William Henderson; the Manitoba scheme of settlement; the
practicability of community settlements; the promotion of industrial decentral-
ization; the garden-city form of development; an imperial land settlement
scheme, etc.
A chapter is devoted to returned soldiers and land settlement.
Appendices include: The Colonization Operations of the Canadian Pacific
Railway Company, by Allan Cameron; and Land Settlement and After-War
Employment Problems, by J. H. T. Falk.
- (1444)
URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA. Report of conference held at
Winnipeg, May 23-30, 1917. 98 pp. Ottawa. 1917.
"In the report of this conference . . . are published addresses on rural
production and development, planning and development of the land, the
problem of returned soldiers, and others on phases of municipal problems,
all of which, however, emphasize the interdependence of city and country."—
Expt. Sta. Rec. 40: 790. 1919.
- CANADA COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS. (1445)
LAND SETTLEMENT IN NEW ONTARIO. A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE ADVANTAGES
OFFERED LAND SEEKERS. 52 pp. [Toronto. 1901.]
Includes information, arranged under names of settlements, on the land,
soil, homestead regulations, etc., of Ontario.

- CANADA DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION. (1446)
 BRITISH FAMILY SETTLEMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA. 36 pp., illus.
 Ottawa. 1929.

The New Brunswick family-settlement scheme provides for the settling of 500 British families on semi-improved farms within 5 years. The British Government will loan up to £300 per family for settlement purposes. Cost of land, improvements, and equipment are to be repaid in 25 equal annual installments. The Land Settlement Branch of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization will meet the new arrivals and supervise their work. Members of the family of working age must accept outside employment when not employed on their own farms.

- (1447)
 INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS; RAILROAD RATES, CUSTOMS, QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS, ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE. 8 pp.
 Ottawa [1929]

- CANADA DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. (1448)
 DOMINION LANDS: HAND-BOOK FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC. Edition of June 15, 1928. 48 pp. Ottawa. 1928.

Contains information on such subjects as surveys, entry, abandonment of entry, homestead duties, purchased homesteads, soldier-settlement land regulations.

- CANADA LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (1449)
 DOMINION LANDS ACT, WITH AMENDMENTS. 76 pp. Ottawa, T. Mulvey, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. 1920.

Includes sections relating to homesteads, sale of agricultural lands, squatter's rights, etc.

- CANADA PARLIAMENT, HOUSE OF COMMONS SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION. (1450)
 REPORT . . . 1884-1914. Ottawa, 1884-1914.

Pt. II of each report is entitled "Immigration and Colonization." This report deals largely with immigration for settlement in Canada, methods employed, etc.

- CHICANOT, E. L. (1451)
 RAILWAY'S WORK IN COLONIZING CANADA. Rev. of Reviews 69: 193-200, illus. 1924.

Describes the work of colonizing, aid to settlers and development of agriculture, since, "in 1880, the Canadian Government gave to the Canadian Pacific Railway 28,000,000 acres of land as a subsidy for the construction of a transcontinental line from Montreal to the Pacific Coast."

- CREELMAN, G. C. (1452)
 BRITISH FARM WORKERS SEEKING HOMES IN ONTARIO. Farmer's Advocate and Home Mag. 55: 2111, 2143. 1920.

A discussion of the selection of new settlers for Ontario and of the types of people who apply for this land, the amount of capital they possess, etc.

- CRUIKSHANK, E. A. (1453)
 AN EXPERIMENT IN COLONIZATION IN UPPER CANADA. Ontario Hist. Soc. Papers & Rec. 25: 32-77. 1929.

"In order to promote rapid settlement the governor and executive council of the new province of Upper Canada tried the experiment of granting whole townships to associations of individuals on condition that they would bring in settlers. Most of these land grants were to Americans. This article, to which illustrative documents are appended, traces in detail the difficulties which arose in the carrying out of this policy. Many of the grantees were speculators and the council rescinded some of the grants because of the failure to carry out the settlement conditions. But in spite of these and other unfavorable circumstances the policy did in some cases produce considerable settlement."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 2, item 2471. 1930.

- CULLITON, J. T. (1454)
 NATIONAL PROBLEMS OF CANADA; ASSISTED EMIGRATION AND LAND SETTLEMENT; WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WESTERN CANADA. McGill Univ. Dept. Econ. and Polit. Sci. McGill Univ. Econ. Studies 9, 79 pp. Montreal [1928].

Chapter titles are as follows: Early Assisted Settlement in British North America; The Settlement of Western Canada With Special Reference to the Homestead Lands; A Description of Western Canada; Assisted Immigration to Canada from the United Kingdom; The Empire Settlement Act; The Immigration and Land Policy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

- DECELLES, A. D. (1445)
UN PROJET DE COLONISATION DE VAUBAN. Roy. Soc. Canada. Trans. (Ser. 3, sec. 1) 17: 193-196. 1923.

A sketch of Vauban's plan for the colonization of Canada by French settlers which met with no encouragement.

- DESJARDINS, H. P. (1456)
LAND SETTLEMENT IN CANADA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 4: 3-49. 1926.

Topics discussed include alienation of Federal lands, the homestead law, the soldiers' land settlement board, grants of land to railway companies, settlement companies, sales of land by the Government and the alienation of public lands in various provinces.

- DRUMMOND, W. M. (1457)
FINANCING OF LAND PURCHASES IN CANADA. 444 pp. [Toronto, 1924?] [Typewritten thesis, Univ. of Toronto.]

The following is quoted from the author's introduction: "It is proposed to offer a brief examination of the early government land policies. This will include the homestead, preemption and purchased homestead systems, as well as the public sale of lands both on the part of the Dominion and of the several provinces. It will involve also the history of granting and disposing of land through railway, land, and colonization companies and the terms and conditions under which such companies sold their land. Following this will come the sale of land between individual farmers, the several late provincial attempts at land settlement, and finally, the Dominion wide experiment as illustrated by the working out of the Soldier Settlement Act. Co-existent with these several policies of land disposal will go a discussion of the methods employed by farm purchasers in paying for their land . . . special attention will be paid to a consideration of the extent to which the state should assist in purchasing land, and an attempt made to determine whether such assistance is or can be consistent with the retention and development of private initiative."

- DUNN, R. (1458)
THE SETTLER'S FIGHT FOR THE FUR LANDS. Everybody's Mag. 24: 262-274. 1911.

The struggle between the Hudson Bay Co. and the last settlers on the fur lands.

- GAMBLE, E. H. (1459)
CANADIAN FARMS FOR BRITISH FAMILIES. Beaver (4): 167-168. 1929.

Not examined.

"At Ridgmont, Bedfordshire, England, the Hudson's Bay Company has a training farm where single young men are taught the elements of farming under the direction of an experienced Canadian farmer. As soon as these men are qualified, the Winnipeg office of the Company places them in agricultural employment. The Company is now giving serious attention to colonization and settlement work on a wide scale, whereby carefully selected British families will be placed on farms already prepared for them. The plan is being worked out in conjunction with the British Oversea Settlement Committee."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 3, item 17255. 1931.

- GREAT BRITAIN OVERSEA SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT. (1460)
REPORT BY THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CLARENDON, CHAIRMAN, AND MR. T. C. MACNAGHTEN . . . VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE OVERSEA SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE ON THEIR VISIT TO CANADA IN CONNECTION WITH BRITISH SETTLEMENT. 55 pp. London. H. M. Stationery Off. ([Parliament. Papers by Command] Cmd. 2760)

- GRISDALE, J. H. (1461)
THE SETTLING OF CANADA. Book of Rural Life v. 5, pp. 3117-3118. Chicago. 1925.

- GRISDALE, J. H. (1462)
STATE AID IN CANADIAN LAND COLONIZATION. Book of Rural Life v. 5, pp. 3128-3129. Chicago. 1925.

- INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. (1463)
CANADA: A COLONISATION SCHEME. Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. & Labor Inform. 4: 110-111. 1922.

An account of the new land settlement policy of the Western Canada Colonisation Association.

Another account of this project is given in the U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statist., Monthly Labor Rev. 15: 1422, 1922. This article is based on an article in the Labor Gazette, Ottawa, October 1922, pp. 1110-1112.

- (1464)
SETTLEMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK. Internatl. Labor Off. Monthly Rec. Migration 2: 384-385. 1927.

An agreement was signed by the British Government, the Canadian Government, and the Provincial Government of New Brunswick to come into force on March 1, 1928, and to remain in operation for 6 years, providing for cooperation in the settlement of 500 British families as independent farmers in New Brunswick. The outlines of the scheme are given.

- LONDON, FRED. (1465)
NEGRO COLONIZATION SCHEMES IN UPPER CANADA BEFORE 1860. Roy. Soc. Canada Trans. (Ser. 3, sec. II) 23 (3): 73-80. 1929:.

"From 1820 to 1861 there was a continuous movement into Canada of Negroes. Several organized Negro settlements were established in Upper Canada. The most important and permanent colony was the Buxton or Elgin Association settlement established in Kent county in 1850 by Rev. William King. It is still a distinctly Negro community. There was a considerable Negro population along the Detroit River, especially after the organization of the Refugees' Home Society. About 10 miles from Windsor was a settlement called the Fugitives' Home, one in Essex county called the Sandwich Coloured Industrial Society, and the Dawn settlement near the present village of Dresden. The colonization idea had too much of paternalism and segregation in it to produce the best results."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 7400. 1932.

- McELHANNEY, T. A. (1466)
FEDERAL LAND SETTLEMENT POLICY. Canad. Engin. 40: 365-367. 1921.

Committee report presented at recent annual meeting of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors.

"The settlement, under federal supervision, of considerably over three million acres of land by returned soldiers, has been watched with keen interest by the Dominion land surveyors' association, many of whose members have taken an active part in this work. The association, after careful consideration, has reached the conclusion that the work of general land settlement should be carried on by a board with powers considerably broader than those of the Soldier settlement board, but working along similar lines."

- MAGNAN, H. (1467)
LES RÉSERVES DE COLONISATION. Soc. Géogr. Québec, Bull. 10: 136-143. 1916.

An account of the land reserved for colonization in the Province of Quebec from 1902.

- MURCHIE, R. W. (1468)
UNUSED LANDS OF MANITOBA. A REPORT OF A SURVEY OF THE LANDS NOT IN AGRICULTURAL USE, WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE SETTLEMENT OF SUCH LANDS. 206 pp. [Winnipeg. 1927] Thesis (Ph.D.)—Univ. Minn. 1927.

The author presents an inventory of unused lands in Manitoba and discusses physical, economic, and social factors in land settlement, as well as some land settlement schemes already put in operation in Manitoba.

"The successful settlement and development of the unused agricultural land of the province depends not only on the careful selection and direction of a suitable type of settler, but also on the propagation of a constructive program of agricultural development for the province as a whole, and for the various areas within which such settlement shall take place . . . The general

conclusion of the whole survey is that the opening up of new areas for agricultural development ought to be controlled by public authorities, through responsible, qualified agents."

- NEWTON-WHITE, E. (1469)
WHAT IS WRONG WITH NORTHERN SETTLEMENT? Canad. Forum 9: 410-412. 1929.

The writer describes the unsatisfactory conditions in the settlements of northern Canada. The natural handicaps are great but "a more honest presentation of the facts by colonization agencies in the past would have saved much disappointment, and prevented many abandonments of homesteads." Families that are seemingly prosperous derive part of their income from other sources than their farms.

- ONTARIO COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT. (1470)
REPORT. 334 pp. Toronto, A. T. Wilgress. 1916.

Land settlement in connection with unemployment (provincial farms and training schools, assisted settlement, part-time wage earning), pp. 37-40. The commission recommends the planning of public work to provide part-time employment for settlers to assist those of small means over a period of otherwise possible hardship.

The land problem of Ontario (movement of population, schemes of settlement, colonization of northern Ontario, policies adopted in Australasia), ch. VI, pp. 148-161.

- PATERSON, G. C. (1471)
LAND SETTLEMENT IN UPPER CANADA, 1783-1840. Ontario. Dept. Archives Rept. (1920) 16, 278 pp. Toronto. 1921.

In his summary the author states that "the Crown lands were not given proper opportunity to exhibit their financial worth. The story of the Upper Canada lands also exemplifies the failure of lands in Canada to provide an economically satisfactory reward for military service . . . The Home Government . . . prevented the proper development of settlement by failing to maintain a sufficiently high standard of requirements for cultivation and residence . . . The common settler, instead of being the person most favoured, received least attention . . . Upper Canada suffered to the usual extent from immigrants absolutely unfitted for the life they had chosen."

- PRATT, W. H. (1472)
CIVILIAN SETTLEMENT BOARD. UNDER THE PRESENT LACK OF SYSTEM THE SETTLER FAILS TO GET SETTLED ON AN ECONOMIC BASIS. Agr. Jour. [Brit. Columbia] 5: 264-265. 1920.

Stresses the need for a civilian settlement board.

- QUEBEC (PROVINCE) DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES. (1473)

LES RÉGIONS DE COLONISATION DE LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC. L'ABITIBI. 26 pp. Quebec. 1920.

An outline of the main features of the various settlements in the territory of Abitibi, and conditions of sale of the lots.

(1474)
LES RÉGIONS DE COLONISATION DE LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC. LA VALLÉE DE LA MATAPÉDIA. 32 pp. Quebec. 1920.

A brief summary of the main features of the various settlements in the valley of Matapédia, and conditions of sale of the lots.

(1475)
LES RÉGIONS DE COLONISATION DE LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC. LE TÉMISCAMINGUE. 21 pp. Quebec. 1920.

A brief summary of the population, organization, means of transportation, etc. of that part of Témiscamingue given over to colonization.

- REIZENSTEIN, M. (1476)
AGRICULTURAL COLONIES IN CANADA. Jewish Encyclopedia, new ed., v. 1, pp. 245-246. New York and London. 1925.

"Agricultural activity among Jews in Canada is a sequel to Russo-Jewish immigration occasioned by persecution. The Mansion House Committee of London, England, the Jewish Colonization Association of Paris, and a local committee in Montreal, Canada, have been the chief agencies that have

fostered and directed the movement . . . The first Jewish agricultural colony in Canada was established . . . in 1884." Other settlements followed including one founded by Baron Maurice de Hirsch.

SMITH, MAXWELL. (1477)
LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD. Agr. Gaz. Canada 5: 893-894. 1918.

Discusses the Land Settlement and Development Act Amendment Act, 1918 which materially increased the powers of the board. The policy of the board is given.

SOUTHWORTH, THOMAS. (1478)
THE SETTLEMENT OF NORTHERN ONTARIO. Canad. Inst. Trans. 8: 461-467. 1910.

Gives general information concerning the region, and some of the difficulties the settlers must face.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (1479)
LAND SETTLEMENT AREAS IN UPPER FRASER VALLEY. MUCH VALUABLE LAND FOR MIXED FARMING AND DAIRYING IS BEING MADE AVAILABLE BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY THROUGH THE UPPER FRASER VALLEY. Victoria Dept. Agr. Jour. 6: 238-239, 246. 1921.

"After the passage of the 'Land and development act' in 1917 the attention of the Land Settlement Board created under that act was turned to the selection of suitable districts in which to establish areas where the powers of the Board might be exercised to the end that unoccupied agricultural lands might be brought under development." A brief description of each of the areas between Williams Lake and Prince George is given.

WOODWARD, J. S. (1480)
NEW SETTLEMENT POLICY. THE CANADA COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION, WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT CAN ASSIST IN IMMIGRATION WORK. Nor'West Farmer. 42: 1180-1182. 1923.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

ANONYMOUS. (1481)
CANADIAN SOLDIERS WOULD SETTLE ON LAND AFTER WAR. Official U.S. Bull. 3(506): 26. January 8, 1919. (From the Canadian Off. Rec.)

The results of a canvass disclosed that over 105,000 members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force expressed a desire to take up farming in Canada after the war.

ENLARGED CASH GRANT IS MADE TO SOLDIER SETTLERS. (1482)
Canad. Off. Rec. 1(21): 1, 9-10. February 18, 1919.

"Those who qualify with previous farming experience in Dominion will be allowed up to \$5,000 for land purchase."

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS. TRAINING RETURNED SOLDIERS. (1483)
Agr. Gaz. Canada 7: 213-215. 1920.

A description of the training classes established by the Soldier Settlement Board for the men who contemplated taking up farms. These classes were located at Kentville and Nappan, Nova Scotia, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Lennoxville, Quebec, and Summerland, British Columbia.

EXPLAINS POLICY OF LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD. (1484)
Canad. Off. Rec. 1(22): 7. February 25, 1919.

Summary of organization and activities of Soldier Settlement Board.

IS THE SOLDIER SETTLER A MENACE? (1485)
Farmer's Advocate and Home Mag. 58: 617. 1923.

This article, written by a soldier settler, deplors the fact that established farmers of Canada tend to hold themselves aloof from those who purchase farms through the medium of the Soldier Settlement Board, and describes some of the problems with which the soldier settler has to contend.

ANONYMOUS. (1486)

LAND FOR SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT. Agr. Gaz. Canada 6: 215-216. 1919.

The provisions of the order in council providing for the purchase of farms by returned soldiers and the settlement thereof.

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS IN ONTARIO. Agr. Gaz. Canada. 4: 306. 1917. (1487)

The provisions of the plan which the Province of Ontario, through its Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, has provided for giving soldiers who have served in the British Army, an opportunity of securing homes for themselves upon the land in Ontario.

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN CANADA. Labor Gaz. Canada. 19(7): 44-46. 1919. (1488)

Reviews briefly "the terms of the Soldiers' Settlement Act and the probable effect of its enactment as outlined in various official statements that have lately been issued."

Abstract in Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. 10: 232-233, April 1919, with title "Land Settlement by Discharged Soldiers and Sailors."

LAND SETTLEMENT PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR THE SOLDIERS: DURING DEMOBILIZATION PERIOD SOLDIERS MAY TAKE COURSES ON FARMS WHICH WILL ACT AS SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION. Canad. Off. Rec. 1(8): 9. November 19, 1918. (1489)

Provision is made by the Soldier Settlement Board to train returned soldiers inexperienced in farming.

LOANS TO SOLDIERS UNDER SETTLEMENT ACT, \$1,239,685. Canad. Off. Rec. 1(12): 5. December 17, 1918. (1490)

"Up to the end of October 975 soldiers took advantage of Government grants. Department of soldiers settlement issues explanatory statement."

PLANS TO PLACE SOLDIERS ON THE LAND. Canad. Off. Rec. 1(15): 1-3. January 7, 1919. (1491)

"Department of Interior's part in work of reconstruction is reviewed. Providing of land, assistance in financing and agricultural training of returned soldiers are responsibilities through Soldiers' Settlement Board."

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT COMMUNITY SCHEME PLANS DISCUSSED. Canad. Off. Rec. 1(25): 2. March 18, 1919. (1492)

"A statement issued by the Soldiers' Settlement Board says that a complete understanding regarding organized settlement of returned soldiers in British Columbia has been arrived at."

ARMISHAW, J. E. (1493)

RETURNED SOLDIERS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND. WHAT THEY ARE DOING AT SAYWARD ON THE COOPERATIVE PLAN. Agr. Jour. [Brit. Columbia] 4: 342-343. 1920.

ASHTON, E. J. (1494)

SOLDIER LAND SETTLEMENT IN CANADA. Quart. Jour. Econ. 39: 488-498. 1925.

In order to show the difference between pre-war colonization and soldier land settlement in Canada the writer reviews the salient features of land-settlement practice in Canada at the time of the formation of the Soldiers' Settlement Board in February 1918 and the Soldier Settlement Acts of 1917 and 1919. Results are also discussed. In the main the performance of the soldier settlers is said to be a creditable one, especially as they have to bear a heavier burden than the average farmer. "They have proved that it is not necessary to come from any particular district or to have been born on a farm, to make a success of farming. Many of the outstanding successes among soldier settlers are being achieved by men who, prior to the war, spent most of their life in industrial and non-rural pursuits. Englishmen and

Scots have been as successful as native-born Canadians. Time and again it has been demonstrated that while good land, good stock, and good farming methods are great factors in success, the factor of prime importance is, after all, the character of the individual settler."

BARNETT, JOHN. (1495)
SOLDIER LAND SETTLEMENT AS A NATIONAL PROJECT. *Sci. Agr.* 2: 252-256. 1922.

A discussion of soldier land settlement in Canada, the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act, and the value to the country of such settlement.

BURROWS, L. F. (1496)
SOLDIER SETTLERS ON FRUIT FARMS. *Canad. Hort.* 45: 3, 5. 1922.

"A survey of the after-the-war plans of the thousands of Canadian soldiers in the field in 1917 elicited the information that a surprisingly large percentage of the men, having had a taste of continuous out-of-door life expressed a desire to undertake farming, not as agricultural laborers, but as owners." Financial aid rendered the soldiers by the Canadian Government is discussed.

BUTLER, TAIT. (1497)
PLACING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ON THE LAND. *Prog. Farmer* 34: 1399. 1919.

"The Canadian Government took action and organized the forces and necessary machinery to give prompt and substantial aid to her returned soldiers, while we by a less practical plan are still without even the laws from Congress to begin the work."

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION. (1498)
FARMER AND REPATRIATION. 2 pp. Ottawa. 1919.

"The farmer who needs help can render valuable aid to these men and to the country by giving the returned soldier employment wherever possible."

CANADA LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (1499)
AN ACT TO ASSIST RETURNED SOLDIERS IN SETTLING UPON THE LAND. [Assented to July 7, 1919.] 35 pp. Ottawa, J. de L. Taché. 1919. (9-10 George V. ch. 71).

In four parts: Acquisition of Lands; Sales and Advances to Settlers; Compulsory Purchase of Lands; Miscellaneous Provisions. Includes also a "schedule of forms."

(1500)
[REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOLDIER SETTLEMENT ACT] 8 pp. Ottawa. 1919. [Mimeographed.]

CANADA PARLIAMENT, HOUSE OF COMMONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RETURNED SOLDIERS. (1501)

RETURNED SOLDIERS. Proceedings of the special committee appointed to consider, inquire into and report upon the reception, treatment, care, training and re-education of the wounded, disabled and convalescent who have served in the Canadian expeditionary forces, and the provision of employment for those who have been honourably discharged, and the training and re-education of those so discharged who are unable to engage in their former occupation. Comprising the evidence taken and statements submitted in connection therewith, February 7 to July 17, 1917. 1,262 pp. Ottawa, J. de L. Taché. 1917.

For the portions of these proceedings which relate to the return of ex-service men to the land, the table of contents under Land Settlement Schemes (p. V) should be consulted.

CANADA SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD. (1502)
HANDBOOK GIVING INFORMATION REGARDING LAND SETTLEMENT, AGRICULTURAL TRAINING AND LOANS FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS. 20 pp. Ottawa, J. de L. Taché. 1919.

Accompanied by a 4-page supplement.

The purpose of the Soldier Settlement Act is "to aid in the reinstatement of the discharged soldiers in civil life in so far as land settlement is part of reconstructive means to that end. It makes certain provisions to facilitate the settlement of returned soldiers desirous and capable of adopting agriculture as their permanent vocation . . . The main feature of the Act is an agricultural credit provision to aid the returned soldier . . . by making him a long-term loan at a cheap rate of interest."

- CANADA SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD. (1503)
SOLDIER SETTLEMENT ON THE LAND. REPORT . . . MARCH 31, 1921. 164 pp.
Ottawa, F. A. Acland, 1921.
This is a report of the activities and operations of the Soldier Settlement Board from its inception, January 31, 1918, to March 31, 1921.
The seven chapters give a general statement, a historical sketch, procedure, statistical statements, district office statements, a synopsis of the act passed in 1917 and amended in 1919 and 1920, and experiences of typical settlers. Other reports should be consulted also.
- CAVERS, C. W. (1504)
GUIDING THE SOLDIER SETTLER. Agr. Gaz. Canada 7: 734-735. 1920.
Praising the system of supervision inaugurated by the Soldier Settlement Board.
- CHICANOT, E. L. (1505)
CANADIAN SOLDIER ON THE LAND. THE RETURNED SOLDIER HAS TAKEN ENTHUSIASTICALLY AND SERIOUSLY TO LAND SETTLEMENT AND EXHIBITS A TENDENCY TO COLONIZE. Agr. Jour. [Brit. Columbia] 6: 146-147. 1921.
- FAY, C. R. (1506)
LESSONS OF SOLDIER SETTLEMENT IN THE CANADIAN WEST. Address . . . before the Canadian Club of Ottawa, January 20, 1933. 22 pp. [Ottawa, 1923.] [Multigraphed.]
"The machinery of the Dominion soldier settlement board should be continued as a main part of the permanent machinery of land settlement and . . . the encouragement of settlers should take the form in the first instance of efforts to secure potential agricultural settlers from the old country and from certain countries of northern Europe."
- INNES, R. (1507)
RETURNED WARRIORS NOW TILL THE SOIL. Rural Manhood 9: 205-207. 1918.
An account of the return of Canadian soldiers to the land, by the director of Land Settlement Scheme, Province of Ontario.
- LE BOURDAIS, D. M. (1508)
FITTING SOLDIERS TO FARMS IN CANADA, Outlook 131: 64-67, illus. 1922.
Gives in some detail the experiences of a widow in establishing a home-stead under the Soldier Settlement Act, tells what the scheme aims to do, and relates some of the complaints of settlers.
- MACKAYE, BENTON. (1509)
FIRST SOLDIER COLONY—KAPUSKASING, CANADA. Public 22: 1066-1068. 1919. ✓
An account of this soldier settlement. The writer thinks that it shows big possibilities but that three vital things are not provided for: A thorough-going system of land classification, town planning, and a land tenure based squarely upon use.
- MCMILLAN, KENNETH. (1510)
CANADA'S FARMS FOR FIGHTING MEN. Country Gent. 84(45): 46, 48, illus. November 8, 1919.
The details of Canada's Soldier Settlement Act are related, followed by accounts of what is being accomplished on a few farms.
- S., J. A. (1511)
SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT IN CANADA. New Statesman 11: 447-449. 1918.
"The re-establishment of the armies in civil life constitutes a grave problem for every warring country and in Canada has now become the subject of continual discussion and a variety of plans. In a new country like the Dominion, the land is the obvious outlet for the reinstatement of soldiers in a useful occupation."
- SNOW, B. W. (1512)
CANADIAN SOLDIER LAND SETTLEMENT. FARMS BOUGHT AND EQUIPPED FOR SOLDIER FARMERS. Orange Judd Farmer 67: 890, 907. 1919.

THOMSON, P. G. (1513)
TAXATION OF SOLDIER-SETTLEMENT LANDS. West. Munic. News 28(2): 53-56.
1933.

A discussion, with records of proceedings and correspondence, of municipal taxation of soldier-settlement lands in Canada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (1514)
FARMS FOR RETURNED CANADIAN SOLDIERS. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor
Statis. Monthly Rev. 5: 691. 1917.

Based on a report from the United States consul at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, August 9, 1917. Describes a plan to establish an agricultural colony in the vicinity of Port Arthur.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT PLANS IN CANADA. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor
Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 8: 1602-1609. 1919. (1515)

Discusses plans for soldier settlement in Canada, under the Soldier Settlement Act of 1917, which "became operative through the appointment of Soldier Settlement Board in February, 1918, and has as its principal feature provision for a long-term loan, at a low rate of interest, with the first two payments deferrable under certain circumstances, which enables the soldier-settler to acquire land and obtain the necessary stock and equipment."

BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT, 1931-33

ANONYMOUS. (1516)
ALL CANADA TO AID BACK-TO-LAND PLAN. Christian Sci. Monitor, July 2, 1932.

"Federal, provincial and municipal governments each plan to pay one-third the cost of taking care of 1000 families in the back-to-the-land movement for the provincial unemployed during the coming winter, stated Mr. George Henry, Premier of Ontario. This land settlement plan is considered by the Government to be the most feasible method to provide direct relief. Wherever possible, the Province will supply suitable land, and the scheme will be tried out in northern Ontario for the most part. The agreement between the two governments provides for a selection committee to choose applicants whose knowledge of farming will aid them to make a success of their farms. Those wishing farms must first apply to their municipalities who will decide what money they have for the purpose, and after the selection committee approves of their applicants, the two governments will give their two-thirds of the necessary money."

BACK-TO-FARM MOVE IN CANADA CUTS CITY COSTS. THOUSANDS DRAWN FROM
WELFARE RELIEF ARE NOW SELF-SUPPORTING. Christian Sci. Monitor,
November 23, 1933. (1517)

"The most satisfactory because the most permanent in good results of all Canada's unemployment relief measures is the back-to-the-land, colonization-at-home movement. Instituted by the Federal Government in cooperation with the provincial governments and the presidents of the two railways in the autumn of 1930, the plan had as its objective the settlement of families with a background of practical farm experience and sufficient personal capital to enable at least a modest start; also the placement of single unemployed men on the farms . . . The Government announced it would contribute one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family as a measure of self-sustaining family relief. The province and the municipality would contribute the other two-thirds." The numbers settled are given.

BACK-TO-LAND MOVE TALKED IN CANADA. Christian Sci. Monitor, October
21, 1933. (1518)

"The possibility of a large back-to-the-land movement is being discussed in governmental circles, Quebec, as a means of doing away with direct relief in the big centers in the Province of Quebec. Taking Montreal as an outstanding case, the idea proposed, and unofficially submitted, to the Quebec authorities is that a unified plan should be drafted whereby 5000 families per year for a period of five years would be sent from Montreal to colonization areas, and in that way rid this city of people living on direct relief money."

ANONYMOUS.

(1519)

[BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT] (Editorial). Country Guide [Winnipeg] November 1931.

Believes that back-to-the-land movements designed to relieve unemployment may be only partially successful. "Families placed on small lots close to cities, where they can grow part of their living and find some employment in the city when times pick up, should eventually be better off than if they were crowded in city tenements . . . The personal element is the great factor in farm success."

(1520)

BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT GAINS HEADWAY IN CANADA. Northwest. Miller 174: 321. 1933.

(1521)

BRITISH IMMIGRATION IS FACTOR IN CANADA. Christian Sci. Monitor, October 20, 1933.

"That immigration into Canada of British families guaranteed a living and able to take care of themselves was a necessary factor in the future prosperity of both countries, was the opinion of Brig.-Gen. M. L. Hornby in an address before the Royal Empire Society [in Montreal]. General Hornby has just returned from England where he has been engaged on the 'missionary' work of his colonization scheme. The scheme is to organize English companies to purchase large blocks of land in Canada and to equip them with buildings, livestock and machinery. To these homesteads will go English settlers, selected by their home towns where they will be trained in mixed farming for a period of five years. The settlers will be guaranteed clothing and foodstuffs for the first year, General Hornby explained. The English towns will finance their own selected settlers, which could be made possible through loans by the British Government."

(1522)

CANADA SPONSORING MOVEMENT TO LAND. AIDING RETURN OF UNEMPLOYED MARRIED MEN TO FARM. U.S. Daily 7(106): 2. July 7, 1932.

Gives the full text of a statement issued by the United States Department of Commerce on July 6, which is based on a report from Consul Harold S. Towell of Vancouver. It describes British Columbia's plan to settle unemployed married men on land which has come into the possession of the Province through tax delinquency. Plans are made for single men also.

(1523)

[CANADA. UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.] Christian Sci. Monitor, April 29, 1932.

"Canada proposes a new unemployed relief plan that will bring idle labor and idle land together. No more launching of public works to give jobs to the jobless, but instead, Dominion provinces and municipalities would share in a colonization scheme for men willing to undertake an agricultural life. From \$400 to \$600 would be advanced to the new farmer, who would be aided and directed by a commission. If the provinces agree the Federal Government will start the plan immediately. This isn't the familiar 'back to the land' scheme says Labor Commissioner Gordon, but a 'forward to the land' scheme—an improved idea with an improved promise of success."

(1524)

CANADIAN JOBLESS PLACED ON FARMS. DANGERS OF UNEMPLOYMENT REMOVED FOR 45,000 THROUGH COLONIZATION. Washington (D.C.) Star, August 14, 1932, p. B-6.

Relates briefly how Canada has removed the dangers of unemployment for some 45,000 persons by sending them back to the farm. The article is based on a survey prepared by Ashley Edwards, editor of Canadian Pacific Railroad publications. No financial assistance was offered the settlers at first, but "under a recent plan, the government has decided to contribute a sum not exceeding \$200 per family and not exceeding one third the cost of relief settlement. The plans are to be submitted by the provinces, and the provinces will have administration of the scheme."

ANONYMOUS.

(1525)

COLONIZATION STARTED OF CANADIAN DISTRICT. Washington (D.C.) Daily News, September 9, 1933.

The item follows: "Colonization of many districts in Abitibi on a large scale will be started this fall under a tripartite agreement between the Quebec Department of Colonization, the Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Agriculture College, and the Canadian National Railways. Within the next 10 weeks, 120 young men, sons of farmers, forming the vanguard for a large number who eventually will be sent to the Abitibi area will be settled in camps. The young farmers—many of whom are married—will spend the winter in a concentration camp under the aegis of colonization missionaries from the agricultural school of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. They will co-operate in clearing land and building their homesteads and then will bring their families to northern Abitibi in 1934."

(1526)

COOPERATIVE VILLAGE EXPERIMENT PLANNED BY CALGARY FAMILIES. Christian Sci. Monitor, September 28, 1933.

"An experiment in establishing a cooperative community along the line of the small cooperative villages in Europe will be tested out in Alberta. Eleven families with 15 children are intending to form such a community provided the provincial government will grant them land for the purpose. The Calgary City Council has agreed to supply to these unemployed families relief grants for a year. Their rent allowance which the city of Calgary has been paying will be applied to the purchase of lumber and building materials. The fathers of the 11 families are experts in a number of trades including carpentry and poultry raising, and they will exchange their services in establishing the cooperative community. The wives will be just as active as their men folk in furthering the community plan and will help each other with dressmaking, light gardening, canning, pickling and other household accomplishments."

(1527)

DUTCH TO RECLAIM CANADIAN MARSHES. Christian Sci. Monitor, March 4, 1932.

"Purchase of 2,000 acres of marshland near Toronto on which 25 Dutch families will settle soon is announced. Eventually 100 Dutch families will live in this area, the group coming direct from Holland." Marshlands are being reclaimed in anticipation of the proposed settlement with an accompanying beneficial effect on employment.

(1528)

MANY APPLY FOR LAND GRANTS. Christian Sci. Monitor, August 23, 1933.

"The Ontario Department of Public Welfare has received 145 applications since the decision of the Board of Control to send 100 families to Northern Ontario under the Government's land settlement plan was reached. Families with actual experience of farming or those who profess the greatest enthusiasm for the venture are to receive the preference. Only those who show that they are anxious to work will be selected."

(1529)

ONTARIO IDLE SENT "BACK TO THE LAND". Christian Sci. Monitor, June 17, 1932.

"The town of Sudbury, Ontario, has inaugurated its own back-to-the-land movement for unemployed married men. While, according to Mr. W. C. Cain, deputy minister of lands and forests, the Ontario government wishes to have the municipalities send married men who are out of work back to the land, the terms of the direct relief agreement between the federal and provincial governments have not yet been learned."

(1530)

QUEBEC. THE BUDGET. UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF. Jour. Parliaments of the Empire 14: 523. 1933.

During the debate in the legislative assembly on the provincial budget, the Minister of Public Works stated that during the year the department had established 5,694 families on the land at a cost of \$1,289,028, and repatriation from the United States had accounted for 3,364 families being established in colonization areas.

ANONYMOUS.

(1531)

QUEBEC. UNEMPLOYED AID ACT. Jour. Parliaments of the Empire 14(3): 523. 1933.

"This Act, which was assented to on 17th March, brings into force the Agreement entered between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, signed on 16th July, 1932, to assist selected families to settle on the land. The Agreement provides that the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the Municipality concerned, shall participate in the expenditure of relief moneys which would otherwise be expended in the form of direct relief for the purpose of assisting selected families to settle on the land and eventually become self-supporting. The Dominion Government undertakes to contribute one-third of an amount not to exceed \$600 per family (Art. 1); no part of the total expenditure to be for the purpose of acquiring or renting land (Art. 2). The total amount is not to exceed \$214,285 (Art. 10)."

(1532)

UNEMPLOYED AS FARMERS. M.P.S' COLONY SCHEME CRITICIZED. London Times, March 7, 1929.

A proposal that the British Government establish a large settlement in Canada for the relief of the unemployed is unfavorably commented on by Canadians. Similar attempts that have been failures are instanced, and it is argued that those settlements that have been successful are the result of a slow and gradual growth.

BEATTY, E. W.

(1533)

SETTLEMENT WITHIN THE EMPIRE. Agr. and Indus. Prog. Canada 15(11): 161-164. 1933.

The chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. discusses the question of land settlement in Canada by British families provided with the means for their establishment. He points out the immediate and future advantages to the country to be obtained by the proper colonization of the available area.

GREAT BRITAIN DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

(1534)

LAND SETTLEMENT. Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade, Econ. Conditions in Canada 1932-33: 39. 1933.

"A cooperative movement sponsored by the Canadian Government Department of Immigration and Colonization in conjunction with the two railway companies has been in operation since October, 1930. Since then and up to the end of January last, 10,733 families have been settled on farms and 23,253 farm labour 'placements' have been made . . . No financial assistance was granted to these families by the Government or any other agency. An effort was made to settle families who had a background of previous experience and sufficient personal capital to provide at least a modest start on the land."

LAFERTÉ, HECTOR.

(1535)

BACK TO THE LAND "POLICY SUCCEEDS". Jour. Agr. Quebec 36: 126-128. 1933.

"A review of its accomplishments, as presented by the Hon. Hector Laferté, Minister of Colonization for Quebec, in the recent Commercial and Financial number of the Gazette."

LATTIMER, J. E.

(1536)

THE BACK TO THE LAND MOVEMENT. Canad. Polit. Sci. Assoc. Papers and Proc. 5: 161-168. 1933. Ottawa.

"Probably the greatest danger from this movement may result from allowing unemployed with no experience in farming access to the land. Naturally there may be some slight compensation in allowing some of those skilled in the securing of their foods by indirect methods the opportunity of providing it by more direct means but this is small in comparison to the future difficulties liable to develop judging from what has already happened . . . Out of 313 settlers in the Peace River area reported on under the Pioneer Projects Committee, some 65 different previous vocations were represented not including unskilled labor, roustabout and hobo, all of whom figure in the classification. It is pointed out that the greatest failures and the most dissatisfaction among the settlers occur among those with slight or no previous experience with farming. If this is apparent where grain growing is the leading activity there is less hope of success for the inexperienced where more

specialized lines are essential. The unemployed may be able to exist on the land but that is not the final aim. They must be prosperous there, not only in their own interest but to ensure employment in other industries."

LEOBOLDT, C. (1537)

DES CHÔMEURS FRANÇAIS DEVENUS COLONS PRÈS DU CERCLE POLAIRE ARCTIQUE.
Illustration. 90: 566. 1932.

An account of a French-Canadian settlement of unemployed at Rivière Solitaire in the north of Canada.

QUEBEC, CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (1538)

RELIEF SETTLEMENT. Jour. Agr. Quebec 36 (5): sup. V. 1932.

A review of the results of the plan for the settlement on farms of families from Canadian cities.

SPEAKMAN, ALFRED. (1539)

A REVIEW OF LEGISLATION BY THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT. U.F.A. 12: 169, 182-184. 1933.

One of the acts discussed is one amending the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act. "Under the provisions of this act, there is a complete cancellation of all interest due for the twelve months prior to November 1st, 1932. In order to be quite fair to those who may have already paid this interest, it is provided that any such payment of interest will be credited to principal account. Of still greater importance is the next clause which provides that for every dollar paid on a Soldier Settler Contract during the three years from March 31st, 1933, to March 31st, 1936, the settler making payment will be credited another dollar. In this way, whatever payments are made during these three years, will reduce the settlers' liabilities by exactly twice that amount. The particular merit of this provision lies in the fact that, differing from all previous legislation of a similar character, the more a man manages to pay, the greater will be the benefit he will derive."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (1540)

ENCOURAGEMENT OF COLONIZATION WITHIN CANADA. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 34: 857-858. 1932.

Based on a report in the Canadian Labour Gazette of January 1932, which tells of the activities of the Dominion and the Provinces in encouraging "families and individuals, who have no jobs or are in fear of losing their jobs and who have agricultural experience, to go back to the land before their agricultural resources become exhausted." Up to November 1931, 23,000 persons from the cities and towns of Quebec had been placed in colonization districts. Single men had been placed on farms in Saskatchewan. Alberta and British Columbia were considering similar schemes. British Columbia was surveying lands that had reverted to the Provinces and was selling them cheap on easy terms. Manitoba in November 1921 approved a scheme whereby 200 families were to be settled on improved farms. Advances up to \$1,000 were to be made to each family for actual settlement, equipment, and food.

(1541)

FARM SETTLEMENTS IN QUEBEC. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 35: 514-520. 1932.

This is a summary of a report on the land-settlement movement in Quebec, by Wesley Frost, American consul general at Montreal, May 30, 1932. The following topics are considered: population distribution and migration, effects of the industrial depression, desertion of farms in long-settled sections, recent back-to-the-land movement, uncultivated regions adaptable for settlement, conditions of sale to homesteaders, reduced transportation rates, governmental employment and direct relief, sales of wood—local jobs, free land for returned soldiers, results of colonization work, and the attitude of the governmental authorities.

(1542)

LAND SETTLEMENT AS UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 35: 281-283. 1932.

This is based on a report from Harold S. Tewell, American consul at Vancouver, B.C., May 28, 1932. Unemployed married men, with agricultural experience, are to be given the opportunity to return to their former occupations in British Columbia. Extensive areas of the public domain, as well

as partially improved tax-delinquent land which has reverted to the provincial and municipal governments, are available for this purpose. Cash contributions are to be made each settler; these are to be used for the purchase of equipment and the immediate needs of the family.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (1543)
RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT THROUGH LAND COLONIZATION IN CANADA. U.S.
Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 36: 1041-1050.
1933.

The description of the general Dominion plan for the relief of unemployment through land settlement and of the results of the colonization is based on reports from the American consular officers in the various Provinces. Comments and conclusions on the general Dominion plan which was put into effect early in 1932, as given on pp. 1043-1044, are as follows:

"Relief land settlement in Canada is primarily an unemployment measure and not a scheme for permanent colonization. The advantages and defects of State-aided land settlement were not involved. Direct relief was costing the Governments jointly an average of \$600 per family for the 2-year period and from the taxpayer's viewpoint the temporary relief settlement plan was better than maintenance of the dependent families in comparative idleness at public expense for a similar period.

"The plan thus far has embraced what may be termed 'farms' or 'potential farm units' on which families may ultimately be expected to maintain themselves. Crown land with suitable soil is available in most of the Provinces and a considerable number of vacant farms are to be found in each Province. Many sites are therefore available for settlement and many families with previous farm experience are among those now destitute and subject to public relief.

"There has been no appreciable use for relief settlement of small plots of land near industrial centers and insofar as the Canadian unemployment problem is concerned, it is deemed unwise to extend the scope of the plan to include settlement on small allotments in industrial areas, but a committee is giving this question further study."

(1544)
SETTLEMENT OF UNEMPLOYED ON LAND IN NEW BRUNSWICK. U.S. Dept.
Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 35: 513-514. 1932.

A short item based on a report from Frederick C. Johnson, the American vice consul at Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the back-to-the-land scheme for the unemployed initiated by the New Brunswick Government. "The scheme under which the relief money will be disbursed to the families is participated in by the Dominion, the provincial, and the municipal governments. Each family will be allotted \$600 and 100 acres of land and will be obliged to reside on the land and cultivate a minimum of 10 acres."

CEYLON

CEYLON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, LAND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE. (1545)
REPORT 1916/17. 42 pp. Colombo. 1917.

"In order to increase settlement upon the land the committee recommends that lands be made available in fair-sized blocks for capitalists on a leasing system in blocks of under 10 acres, with subsequent rights to freehold after development, and in free grants of land to peasant settlers in regular settlements with provision for their acquiring proprietary rights after a period of 10 years. Great importance is attached to the expeditious survey of lands and the provision of irrigation channels as a preliminary to settlement and to the prompt removal of Crown timber. Medical aid and roads should be supplied for all settlements, and a colonization officer and a demonstration plot when the settlement consists of more than 25 families. The government should also be prepared to furnish these settlements with adequate financial assistance during the initial stages."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 39: 89. 1918.

CHILE

CHILE INSPECCIÓN JENERAL DE TIERRAS I COLONIZACIÓN. (1546)
MEMORIA. 1902-1918. Santiago de Chile, Impr. Cervantes [etc.]

This is the annual report.

Reports on colonization are found also in the reports of the Minister of Foreign Relations, 1873 to date.

EDSCHMID, KASIMIR. (1547)

COLONISTS IN CHILE. Living Age 340: 67-70. 1931.

Translated from the Frankfurter Zeitung. A description of the German colony of Peñaflor in Chile.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1548)

THE LAND QUESTION AND COLONISATION IN CHILE. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 5(3): 108-124; (4): 95-111. 1914.

This is largely devoted to a general economic description of Chile, with a section devoted to rural land, and another to home colonization and its progress.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. (1549)

COLONISATION ACT IN CHILE. Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. and Labor Inform. 29: 183-184. 1929.

A summary of an act passed on December 10, 1928, providing for the allotment of land to native and foreign colonists.

JEFFERSON, MARK. (1550)

RECENT COLONISATION IN CHILE. American Geographical Society's expedition to A.B.C. countries in 1918. no. 1. Amer. Geogr. Soc. Research Ser. 6, 52 pp. 1921.

Examination of a number of colonies set up in Chile has convinced the author that "Chile is not a colonization country."

McBRIDE, G. M. (1551)

AGRARIAN PROBLEM IN CHILE. Geogr. Rev. 20: 574-586. 1930.

"The main features of this . . . agrarian program are as follows: colonization of the remaining public lands; extension of irrigation; provision of rural credits, particularly to small proprietors; development of agricultural cooperatives; clearing of titles to property in the already settled section of austral Chile, coupled with the abolition of still existing Indian communities there; subdivision of large rural properties in the central section of the country and foundation of Agricultural Colonies on their lands."

MATTHEI, ADOLFO. (1522)

LANDWIRTSCHAFT IN CHILE. [96] pp. Bielefeld und Leipzig, Velhagen & Klasing. 1929.

Literaturverzeichnis, p. 95. An appendix contains the text of the agricultural colonization law of December 10, 1928. The provisions are discussed in the text.

CHOSEN

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1553)

INTERIOR COLONIZATION AND THE PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE IN KOREA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 8(6): 75-79. 1917.

COLOMBIA

ANONYMOUS. (1554)

FARM COLONY PLANNED. Christian Sci. Monitor, March 3, 1932.

"The Foreign Minister [Colombia] announced Tuesday that the International Colonization Corporation of St. Paul, Minn., is seeking title to 1,000,000 acres in Colombia for a farm colonization project."

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1555)

AGRICULTURE IN COLUMBIA AND THE PROBLEM OF COLONISATION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 6(8): 118-130. 1915.

"The brief review we have here given clearly shows that the vital problem for the economic development of Columbia is that of providing an adequate supply of labour, and this in the domain of agriculture covers the question of colonisation.

"In view of its scanty population the authorities of Columbia can only solve the question of agricultural colonisation by having recourse both to immigration and to the training and education of the native tribes still in a state of primitive savagery."

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE (1556)

SETTLEMENT OF WASTE LANDS IN COLOMBIA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. (n.s.) 18: 1066-1067. 1927.

"An agreement has been made between the Government of Colombia and the Compañía General de Negocios, the headquarters of which is at Barranquilla, for the Colonisation of a belt of waste lands in the region of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta . . ."

COSTA RICA

COSTA RICA LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (1557)

[AGRICULTURAL LAW.] 1918. La Gaceta, July 30, 1918.

This law makes provision for the export of grain the proceeds from which will be used for the establishment and upkeep of agricultural colonies on national waste lands especially for the cultivation of grain.

PAN AMERICAN UNION. (1558)

GUAPILES AGRICULTURAL COLONY. Pan Amer. Union Bull. 65: 955-956. 1931.

This article, based on an item in La Gaceta, May 23, 1931, describes Costa Rica's plan for the Guapiles agricultural colony, established by Law No. 4, of May 20, 1931. The colony will consist of 100 families. Each family will be entitled to a 10-hectare tract of land. A rural savings bank, to be established in the colony, will advance and loan funds to the colonists.

CUBA

ANONYMOUS. (1559)

LAND GIFTS TO POOR DECREED IN CUBA. REGIME OFFERS 33 ACRES, YOKE OF OXEN, COW, SEED AND HELPFUL ADVICE. FUNDS FOR PLAN LACKING. N.Y. Times, January 11, 1934.

A decree signed by the president on January 10, 1934, makes government lands and the confiscated estates of former Machado officials available for settlement.

"Under the agrarian decree the government would allot not more than thirty-three acres to an individual, who would not be allowed to sell, mortgage, or will the plot to his heirs. The government would supply a yoke of oxen, a milch cow, a plow and some seed, and the Department of Agriculture would supervise cultivation of the plot. No taxes would be levied for two years. The decree makes no provision for financing the project, however, and, due to the straitened circumstances of the Treasury, it is felt by some that there is likely to be considerable delay in making the decree effective."

(1560)

ROOSEVELT DECIDES TO RECOGNIZE CUBA . . . PLANS FOR ECONOMIC AID IN SOLVING ISLAND'S PROBLEMS NEXT ON PROGRAM. N.Y. Times, January 23, 1934.

This article includes a statement on "The four-point program announced by President Roosevelt last August as that on which the United States was prepared to cooperate for Cuba's economic restoration." One feature of the program was "the establishment of employees of Cuban sugar and tobacco plantations on small parcels of land on which they can produce their own subsistence when unemployed."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ANONYMOUS. (1561)

CZECHS AIDED BY REFORMS IN LAND LAWS. Washington (D.C.) Post, January 10, 1934.

This article summarizes a report to the Department of Commerce from Assistant Commercial Attaché Sam E. Woods, Prague. "One of the first acts of the republic, after its establishment in 1918 . . . was the seizure of 4,000,000 hectares of land, almost 29 percent of the total area, for the purpose of allotting it under the land reform . . . The main result of the land reform . . . has been the allotment of small parcels of land whereby more than 450,000 families have been able to increase their land holdings that formerly averaged less than 10 hectares . . . Some 8,700 farms of an average size of 12 hectares have been newly established, including 3,000 official colonization projects in 321 municipalities, involving a total of 40,000

hectares of land. In addition, about 80,000 smaller allotments were made for building sites, gardens, small farms, and for other purposes."

BRDLIK, VLADISLAV. (1562)

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE. CONDITIONS ET RÉSULTATS DE LA RÉFORME FONCIÈRE EN TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE. Congrès Internatl. Agr. Proc. 14. Prelim. Issues, September 1, Contrib. 4, 16 pp. Bucarest. 1929.

The author finds that one of the results of the agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia has been the strengthening of the family farm.

EVANS, I. L. (1563)

AGRARIAN REFORM IN THE DANUBIAN COUNTRIES. Slavonic Rev. 7:604-620, 1929; 8:601-611, 1930.

These articles contain the substance of lectures delivered at King's College, London. Part I is an historical introduction, and part II is on Czechoslovakia.

HOLLMANN. (1564)

DIE BODENREFORM IN DER TSCHÉCHOSLOWAKISCHEN REPUBLIK. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 1 (2): 19-42. 1923.

A discussion of agrarian-reform legislation in Czechoslovakia and the distribution of the land among small holders.

HORÁK, J. (1565)

URBÁRSKÉ A PŘÍBUZNÉ POMĚRY NA SLOVENSKU. 172 pp. Smíchov. 1932. Zvláštní otisk z časopisu "Pozemková reforma", r. XI a XII.

Land ownership and related conditions in Slovakia.

JANSÁK, STEPHEN. (1566)

LAND REFORM IN SLOVAKIA. Slavonic Rev. 8:612-625, 1929; 9:177-186, 1930.

"There were two main classes of landed property in old Hungary, family or allodial, and peasant. In the period of the expulsion of the Turks many peasant properties in Slovakia were added to the estates of the nobles, which resulted in the reduction of taxable land and the decrease in the number of serf families able to provide soldiers for the state. In Hungary in 1778 there were 75,000 noble families free of taxation and nearly 97% of the land belonged to the nobles or the state. In 1846, $\frac{3}{5}$ of the total arable, $\frac{1}{2}$ of meadow land, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the vineyards, and all forests were free of taxation. All the repressive features of feudalism weighed specially on Slovakia. In spite of the reforms of Maria Theresa and the innovations of 1848, the land question remained unsolved to the World War, since Hungarian tax rates failed to rise in proportion to the real revenues of some of the privileged class. Before the War there was a marked increase in tenant farming, and the development of a landless proletariat with no industrial outlet. Unemployment led to emigration. There was, therefore, a greater necessity for land reform in Slovakia than in the rest of the Republic. The legal basis of the reform is the Law of Expropriation of April 16, 1919, and a special compensation law. (Detailed analysis of results.)"—Social Sci. Abs., v. 3, item 15424. 1931.

LEDEBUR-WICHELN. (1567)

LAND REFORM IN THE CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN REPUBLIC. Reconstruction, April 1922-23, pp. 236-238.

"The laws and government regulations relating to land reform in Czechoslovakia to-day amount to over 20. It would lead too far to dissect the subject matter of these laws in detail; they may be divided into two sections, one of which concerns itself with decrees made to appease the craving for land, the other dealing with actual land reform . . .

"With regard to actual land reform itself, the law of April 1919 aimed at a reduction of all large estates to 150 hectares of arable land, or if there was other land on the estate (forests) to 250 hectares."

The author questioned the validity of this land-expropriation law, and said that should "these laws be enforced to their full extent, then not only all owners of large estates in the republic, but also a great number of leaseholders, employees and farm labourers will be driven to destitution."

LEGAL, A. (1568)
VIE ÉCONOMIQUE. LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE EN TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE. Vie des
Peuples 4:872-885. 1923.

Agrarian land reconstruction in Czechoslovakia is discussed and also the establishment of small holdings.

MACEK, JOSEPH. (1569)
AGRIAN REFORM. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and
Social Intel. 12:691-701. 1921.

Results of the agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia are discussed.

LAND REFORM IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Slavonic Rev. 1:144-150. 1922. (1570)

"Land reform measures passed in 1918, 1919, and 1920, dealing with the expropriation of large estates for the establishment of small holdings, the compensation allowed to the former landlords, and the sources of credit advanced by the State, are discussed in these pages."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 49:891. 1923.

MANGIN, M. (1571)
LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE EN TCHÉCO-SLOVAQUIE. Jour. Agr. Prat. (n.s.) 35:290-
293, 1921; also Acad. Agr. France Compt. Rend. 7:332-339, 1921.

"Recent laws dealing with the breaking up of feudal estates are said to have had costly and dangerous consequences, principally in causing a loss of equipment, making necessary expensive farm construction on small holdings, materially diminishing the amount of production, and causing difficulties in forest management."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 46:92. 1921.

PATOČKA, LADISLAV. (1572)
STÁT A KOLONISAČNÍ POLITIKA. Moderní Státis. 5:66-73. 1932.

Not examined.

"All emigration and colonization work in Czechoslovakia is centralized in the Emigration Institute of the Ministry of Work and Social Welfare, to which belongs the National Emigration Council of 24 members. The program is fragmentary and negative so far. Emigration attachés are placed in Berlin, Antwerp, Paris, Vienna, New York, Chicago, Montreal, Curitiba, and Gdyn. In 1926 a commission of emigration and colonization was formed at the Ministry of Social Welfare, which verified the belief that Czechoslovak emigration brought no positive results to Czechoslovakia. The positive step ahead was the creation of the Československý Ústav Zahraniční (Czechoslovak Foreign Institute), but there is no systematic emigration and colonization policy."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 22229, 1932.

PAVEL, ANTONIN. (1573)
AGRIAN REFORM IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome]
Monthly Bull. Econ. and Sociol. 21:265-273. 1930.

"The conditions of landed property in Czechoslovakia were formerly characterized by a marked predominance of large estates over medium-sized and small holdings. One-third of the eastern territory belonged to 4,000 large land owners. Some of the large land holdings belonging to the Catholic Church were subject to legal limitations as regards its disposal, but there was also no tendency on the part of other large land holders to divide their land and satisfy the land hunger of the poorer agricultural population. As a consequence it was the medium-sized and small holdings rather than the large estates which underwent parcelling. The situation was somewhat relieved by the sudden and intensive development of industry in the Czech countries which absorbed some of the surplus population of the rural districts. The land owners rented parts of their estates to tenants, in this way not diminishing the unit of ownership. Thus tenancy, a substitute for ownership, has become a step toward acquiring ownership. Only since the agricultural reform has family farming been strengthened. There was a large emigration from the rural sections to the city and foreign countries due to a lack of land for farming by the poorer classes."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 3, item 2578. 1931.

PAVEL, ANTONIN.

(1574)

PUBLIC GUIDANCE IN LAND UTILIZATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 150:262-272. July 1930.

"The basic measure of the Czechoslovak land reform is the act of April 16, 1919, which proclaimed all estates of over 150 hectares of agricultural land or 250 hectares of land of other description, 'taken over', subject to certain exceptions specified in the act. These lands were reallocated under the 'Allocation Act'. The underlying principle is to supplement small farms so as to make them large enough to furnish a living for an owner-farmer."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 3, item 4105. 1931.

(1575)

LA REFORMA AGRARIA DE CHECOESLOVAQUIA. Rev. Bimestre Cubana 29:204-218. 1932.

Not examined.

"A law was passed in 1919 allowing small tenants to buy the land, not exceeding 8 hectares, which they had cultivated since 1901, at the price fixed by a special court as of 1913. Other laws were passed to prevent the raising of rents, to allow renters to pay in money rather than in kind, to make renting obligatory on the part of owners for a period not to exceed 6 years. By these laws, 265,182 peasants secured 141,172 ha. of land, an average of 0.53 ha. per family. The owners continued as owners, but could not sell, rent, divide, or mortgage the property. Large estates were not exterminated, however, for by certain provisions of the law, proprietors could retain about 30% of their tillable lands and 40% of their forest lands. All land taken was paid for, the price being determined by the value of the crops as of 1913-15. The peasants who bought the land paid 50% more for it than the state had paid. As a result of the agrarian reform, 1,366,835 ha. of land, representing 11% of all agricultural land in the country, have gone into holdings of 30 to 120 ha., and 87.7% into holdings of less than 30 ha. The state and local authorities have retained the wooded lands to insure their proper cultivation. The results of the reform have been to improve crops, increase buying power of the masses, relieve social tensions, and counteract bolshevism."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 14938. 1932.

PESL, L. D.

(1576)

DIE BODENREFORM IN DER TSCHECHOSLOWAKEI. Baltische Monatschr. 61:178-188. 1930.

"After some preliminary ordinances concerning the distribution of large holdings in Czechoslovakia a law was enacted on April 8, 1920, under which 13 million ha. of arable land and 1.6 million ha. of woodland have been confiscated. Nominally the indemnity paid to the former owner is only one-sixth to one-eighth of its current value; in fact still less, for the dispossessed owner is paid in indemnity bonds of 3% which are traded in at the Stock Exchange, but practically not saleable. Most of the estates were taken from German owners and given to Czechs when redistributed. Only 2.5% of the sequestered ground has gone back to German farmers instead of 30% to which they were entitled according to population. The forests which were seized will not be divided up, but turned over to the communities or other public organizations. The land reform was a political, and not a social or economic move."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 2, item 14544. 1930.

PROKÈS, ANTONIN.

(1577)

THE AGRARIAN REFORM AND THE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 3: 253-254. 1925.

TEXTOR, L. E.

(1578)

LAND REFORM IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 157 pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin, Ltd. [1923].

The so-called "law of allotment" of January 30, 1920, is discussed. "In the fall of 1921, 9 colonies were planted in Slovakia, and in the spring of 1922, 4 more. Of the 473 families, 62 belong to legionaries, 25 to war invalids, 23 to employees of estates that have been divided, 66 to re-emigrants, and 88 to persons from the district of Orava recently awarded to Poland, a considerable percentage of whose population is Czech . . . The colonists received an average of about 10 hectares apiece . . . About half of these colonists built new houses and barns, the others made use, in one way or another, of those that already stood on the tract of land given to the colony."

- VONDRUŠKA, E., AND PAVEL, ANTONIN. (1579)
LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE EN TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE. 31 pp. Prague, Édition de l'Office Foncier d'État. 1922.

"The laws recently enacted providing for the expropriation of large estates, the division of the land, forest management, and credit facilities are discussed briefly. Three tables in the appendixes present statistics of land-holdings in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia and in Czechoslovakia."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 50: 594. 1924.

- VOZENILEK, JAN. (1580)
POZEMKOVÁ REFORMA V ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ REPUBLICE. 224 pp. Praha, Tiskem rolnické tiskárny. 1924. (Knihovna České Agrární Společnosti. c. 2.)
Reprinted from Brázda.
Agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia.

- TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE. RAISONS ET RÉSULTATS DE LA RÉFORME FONCIÈRE TCHÉCOSLOVAQUE. Congrès Internatl. Agr. Proc. 14, Prelim. Issues, sec. 1, contrib. 7, 14 pp. Bucarest. 1929. (1581)
An account of the reasons for and the results of agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia.

- WIEHEN, JOSEPH. (1582)
LA REFORMA AGRARIA EN CHECOESLOVAQUIA. Traducción de Francisco Carrillo. 135 pp. [Madrid, Gráfica "Ambos Mundos"] 1923.
Agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia and its accompanying land settlement are discussed, with references to the types of applicants for lands.

- WORLICZEK, CAMILLO. (1583)
LAND REFORM AND COLLECTIVE ECONOMY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Ann. Collective Econ. 4: 127-154. 1928.

Tables showing the distribution of landed property in Czechoslovakia before the agrarian reform are followed by an account of the reform legislation, including the Confiscation Act of April 16, 1919, the Allocation Act of January 30, 1920, the provisions of which are executed by the land board and the Compensation Act of April 8, 1920, amended by act of July 13, 1932.

"The result is certainly a decided diminution in the number of large agricultural estates; but the original demand, to all appearance echoed in the legislation on the subject, for the conversion of private land into collective property in land, has not been fulfilled . . . The confiscated private property has been to all intents returned to private persons.

"The extension of the Czechoslovak land reform scheme to forest property is, as the application of the forest legislation increasingly shows, far from justified economically."

- DIE LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE BODENREFORM DER TSCHECOSLOWAKEI. Österr. Volksw. (Sup.—10 Jahre Nachfolgestaaten) 1928: 136-138. (1584)
The settlement of small farmers on the land is briefly discussed.

DALMATIA

- BELIN, IVO. (1585)
AGRIAN REFORM IN DALMATIA. Belgrade Econ. Rev. year 6, no. 1, pp. 5-8. 1931.

Even before the World War the abolition of the feudal system which obtained in Dalmatia was demanded, with suitable compensation to the land-owners. The peasant who tilled the land was obliged to give one-third of the proceeds to the owner, who gave nothing towards the improvement of cultivation and who insisted on the cultivation of the most easily marketable crops. Half of the entire population of Dalmatia lived on feudally held land. After the war the serfs ceased to give the owners their percentage. In October 1918, a law was passed which abolished from December 1, 1918, all feudal relations still existing. The land was given in small lots to all those who had tilled it for over 30 years, and a system of compensation to the former owners was established. "The settlement of agrarian reform will mean economic and social revival for Dalmatia."

DENMARK

ANONYMOUS.

(1586)

THE LAND QUESTION IN DENMARK. ENTAILED PROPERTY AND ITS LIBERATION UNDER THE ACT OF 1919. Danish Foreign Off. Jour. no. 9, pp. 125-128. 1921.

An account of the provisions of the act of October 4, 1919, providing for the establishment of small holdings. "The land is parcelled out in lots preferably of such dimensions that the agricultural produce of each lot may be sufficient to sustain a family by its own labour."

ARNSKOV, L. T.

(1587)

SMALL HOLDINGS IN DENMARK. 25 YEARS LEGISLATION. Danish Foreign Off. Jour. no. 45, pp. 109-144. 1924.

Article unsigned. A reprint with this same title was listed in [Gt. Brit.] Ministry Agriculture Journal, September 1925, which gave the author as above.

BAYNE, B. M.

(1588)

WOMAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF A DANISH SMALL HOLDING. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 27: 52-56. 1920.

A discussion of Danish small holdings in general, and of one small holding in particular.

FROST, J.

(1589)

DIE DÄNISCHE HÄUSLER-SIEDLUNG VON 1900-1930. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 13: 403-439. 1930.

The author outlines the rise of the Danish third estate through the stages of slavery, serfdom, and semi-independence to land ownership and tenancy. At the end of the eighteenth century a number of land workers were established on a half hectare of land, and a law of January 30, 1807, regulated their duties towards the neighboring landowners. They were obliged to work for the landowners several days a week and to assist in the harvest. Their own plot of land had to be neglected and so yielded them little or nothing. The first half of the nineteenth century is a dark chapter in their history. It was not until 1848 that the so-called "cotters" were released from their obligation to the landowners, and a few years later they were finally made entirely free.

In the seventies a period of economic prosperity began which was shared by the farmer and the coter, and which brought about higher wages and higher standards of living. This period was characterized by modernization of agricultural methods, a greater demand for workers on the large agricultural enterprises, increased migration from country to city, improvement in the economic condition of the cotters, and dearth of agricultural workers, necessitating the employment of yearly increasing numbers of Polish seasonal workers. To make agricultural work more attractive, a land settlement law was passed on March 24, 1899. Holdings of from 2 to 3 hectares, or a little more in exceptional cases, were provided for Danish agricultural workers between the ages of 25 and 50 who owned a tenth of the value of the land and stock, the total value of the holding not to exceed 4,000 kronen. Ten million kronen were appropriated for a period of 5 years to establish from 500 to 550 holdings annually.

In 1904 a few changes were made increasing the value of the holdings and the annual appropriation for their establishment. Conditions improved, and the settlers began to form unions which gradually became more and more influential in Danish politics. A law of 1909 abolished all limitations on the actual size of the holdings. Their value was again increased as well as the amount of the State appropriation. This happened several times in later years, and the right of settlement was extended to gardeners, agricultural land workers, city workers, sailors, and fishermen.

Three laws passed in 1919, two of them dealing with breaking the right of entail, made it possible for the State to purchase a large area of land from the nobility and the church, and to use it for settlement purposes. This time the land was leased to the settlers in holdings of a size sufficient for the upkeep of a family within the limits of 1 to 7 hectares. The rent, payable half yearly, was fixed at 2½ percent of the estimated value of the land. Arrangements were made for the granting of credit to cover building costs. While the land remains the property of the State, the settlers can acquire the ownership of the buildings erected on it. A law of April 3, 1925, forbids the

sale or disposal of land unless a sufficiently large holding is retained for the upkeep of a family. A study of the types of farming carried on on these settlement holdings and of the average net returns shows that the settlers have to work hard for a small margin of profit. Their great advantage lies in their being family farms, independent of hired labor. Two bills have recently been introduced dealing with the right of the State to expropriate land for settlement purposes, and the right of tenant settlers to acquire ownership of their holdings. Further discussion of these bills is expected in the autumn of 1930. The article closes with a brief account of the Danish settlement policy in northern Schleswig.

- HAGGARD, H. R. (1590)
RURAL DENMARK AND ITS LESSONS . . . New Impression, 335 pp. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green & Co. 1917.

"The author followed the method of actually inspecting Danish farms of various sizes, and taking notes on the spot of what he saw and heard." There are a number of chapters on small holdings with the account of the author's interviews with Mr. Waage, "perhaps the first authority on state small-holdings in Denmark", with Rudolf Schou, another high official of the Danish Department of Agriculture and with State small-holders who constituted a representative group.

Appendix B contains Act of Parliament Concerning the Establishment of Small-holdings, ratified by H. M. the King on April 30, 1909.

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1591)
COMPARISON OF THE RETURN FROM SMALL AND LARGE HOLDINGS IN DENMARK. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. (n.s.), 18: 691-696. 1927.

- (1592)
THE CONSERVATION AND FORMATION OF SMALL HOLDINGS IN DENMARK. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 4: 50-69. 1926.

- (1593)
ESTABLISHMENT OF SMALL HOLDINGS IN DENMARK WITH STATE LOANS, 1900-1926. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. (n.s.) 18: 812-815. 1927.

- (1594)
HOME COLONIZATION IN DENMARK FROM 1901 TO 1911. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 5 (1): 70-80. 1914.

Gives a brief résumé of the measures enacted for the promotion of home colonization, its organization, and results.

- (1595)
LATEST REFORMS IN THE MATTER OF HOME COLONISATION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 6(4): 89-94. 1915.

This is a discussion of home colonization in Denmark—the law of June 13, 1914; its motives and precedents; and recent statistics on the small State farms.

- KRISTENSEN, JOHN. (1596)
JORDUDSTYKNINGEN. Andelsbladet, no. 44, pp. 1293-1294. October 31, 1930.

Translation by Theodore Holm in United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics library.

The author expresses disapproval of land parcellation as a means of stemming rural depopulation.

- KRISTENSEN, K. J. (1597)
PUBLIC GUIDANCE IN RURAL LAND UTILIZATION IN DENMARK. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 150: 230-237. July 1930.

The author is statistician for the Central Valuation Board of Denmark. Prior to the World War conditions had been favorable to the small holdings and medium sized farms. During the war, and for several years afterward, economic conditions were favorable to large grain-growing farms. To retard this tendency, provisional legislation was enacted in 1919 and permanent legislation in 1925, which provided that an existing agricultural holding shall in the future be continued as an independent holding and that no part of the land shall be joined in the rotation of any other farm. Furthermore, no

part of an agricultural holding can be leased for a period longer than 5 years. An agricultural holding is considered to be any holding with at least 1 hectare of land having a value of at least \$268 and used exclusively for agricultural purposes. The Ministry of Agriculture may authorize the detachment of a parcel when the remaining tract is sufficient to support a family. The area considered necessary increases according to the fertility of the soil, beginning with 7 hectares of the most fertile soil. The State has also aided in the creation of small independent holdings by distributing land which it had taken over from fiefs, family estates, and from the churches. Public loans at low rates of interest have been made to small farmers to aid in the purchase of land. About 14,000 small holdings have been developed in this way since 1899. The small holdings contain on the average about 20 acres. Up to 1928 the land acts of 1919 had resulted in the creation of 4,100 new holdings, while 1,700 existing holdings had received supplementary land so as to be able to support a family. The total area distributed is about 33,000 hectares.

KRISTENSEN, K. J. (1598)
LA REFORMA AGRARIA DE DINAMARCA. Rev. Bimestre Cubana 28: 381-392. 1931.

"In 1918 provisional laws were passed prohibiting the dissolution of existing farms. This became permanent in 1925. The 1925 law also provided that all farms then in existence should continue as independent holdings, that they must contain buildings occupied by the cultivators, and that no farms could be united. Land could not be rented for more than five years without special authorization, and then only where sale would be permissible. Land can be divided only when enough remains to support a family. (Exceptions listed). Land can be united into small farms not to exceed 3 hectares. The Government encourages the acquisition of small independent farms by a system of loans at low interest ($4\frac{1}{2}\%$) to qualified individuals, up to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the cost of the property. Since 1899, 14,000 small farms have been developed on this plan; and 132,000,000 crowns have been thus loaned. From 1919 to 1928, 4,100 new farms were created and 1,700 enlarged to support one family. The total amount of land distributed is about 33,000 hectares, with a value of 35,000,000 crowns. Building loans amount to 50,000,000 crowns. The laws are administered through local county commissions."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 14935. 1932.

LISTER, R. A. (1599)
DANISH SMALL HOLDINGS; NOTES ON A VISIT TO DENMARK . . . WITH A FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GLO'ESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. 34 pp. illus. Cheltenham, Norman, Sawyer & Co., Ltd., printers. 1909.

"This book records the findings of a special study of agricultural conditions in Denmark, especially as regards small holdings and the Danish system of education and their part in the development of Danish agriculture during the last 30 years."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 29:895. 1913.

LUND, I. (1600)
SMALL HOLDINGS: CAUSES OF THEIR SUCCESS IN DENMARK. Westminster Rev. 169: 516-519. 1908.
Not examined.

MOTTE, M. H. (1601)
DES COLONS DANOIS EN FRANCE. Jour. Agr. Prat. (n.s.) 55: 156-157. 1931.
A plan proposed by the Danish "Politiken" to establish colonies of small Danish farmers in France is criticized.

RAEDER, R. (1602)
CREATION OF SMALL HOLDINGS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABORERS IN DENMARK. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 18: 563-566. 1911.

"It is here pointed out that in Denmark the law provides for loans from the public treasury to agricultural laborers for the establishment of small holdings exclusively for agricultural purposes.

"The size of the holding must not be less than 1 hectare, and the loan can not exceed £440. It is secured by a mortgage on the land, buildings, and live stock, and the rate of interest is 3 per cent. For these loans a sum of £222,400 is provided annually. From 1900 to 1910, 5,092 small farms were established at a cost of £232 per farm. It is significantly stated that the State as creditor has entered into possession of only a very small number of these farms, and that their establishment seems to be an efficacious means

of obtaining laborers on the farm, as the movement from country to town has diminished in recent years."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 26: 292. 1912.

STEWART, J. G. (1603)
LAND SETTLEMENT IN DENMARK. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 26: 1061-1080. 1920.

"In this article is described the way in which Denmark fulfills the conditions deemed essential to a successful scheme of land settlement, providing small holders with adequate capital, practical experience, and sound general education. It is concluded that a small holder in Denmark may make a comfortable living from about 11 acres provided he employs no extra labor; also, that the Danish small holder is slightly better equipped than the average in England and is more inclined toward cooperative methods."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 43: 487. 1920.

TURNER. (1604)
STATE ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE IN DENMARK. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 17: 566-572. 1910.

"The sum allotted to the minister of agriculture by the Danish budget for 1910 was \$1,366,700. A law of April 30, 1909, also places at the disposal of the government each year for five years the sum of \$1,072,000 for the purpose of assisting peasants to acquire small holdings. The methods of securing assistance and the different organizations and lines of work receiving aid are described."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 24: 591. 1911.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. (1605)

DANISH SMALL-HOLDINGS ACTS HELP HOME OWNERSHIP; THE SMALL-HOLDINGS ACTS OF DENMARK, INCLUDING SELECTION OF SETTLERS AND FINANCIAL AID FROM THE GOVERNMENT, HAVE CHANGED THAT COUNTRY FROM A LAND OF TENANT FARMERS TO A LAND OF HOME OWNERS. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. New Reclam. Era 16: 156. 1925.
Provisions of the acts are given.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC COMISIÓN PARA ESTUDIAR LAS TIERRAS DE LA FRONTERA Y SEÑALAR LOS SITIOS EN QUE SE HAN DE ESTABLECER LAS COLONIAS DE INMIGRANTES. (1606)

INFORME QUE PRESENTA AL PODER EJECUTIVO LA COMISIÓN CREADA POR LA LEY NÚM. 77. 56 pp. Santo Domingo, R. D., Imprenta de J. R. Vda. García. 1925.

A report of the committee organized to study the land bordering on Haiti and to make recommendations for the establishment on it of agricultural colonies.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

ANONYMOUS. (1607)

NETHERLAND INDIA TRIMS SAILS TO SHIFTING ECONOMIC TIDES. JAVANESE MIGRATE TO AREAS WHERE LABOR MARKET SEEKS WORKERS—GOVERNMENT AIDS COLONIZATION. Christian Sci. Monitor, August 30, 1933.

"The object of agrarian colonization is to reclaim the soil of the so-called Outer Possessions, thus assisting the Javanese to improve their standard of living in a new home . . . Colonization in New Guiana also is receiving the attention of the Government."

DE VOS. (1608)
DE GIESTING. Onze Stem 12: 513-519. 1931.

Not examined.

"A report of colonization by Indo-European agriculturists in south Sumatra. The coffee cultivation of the colonists is in bad condition because not carefully done. The soil of the Giesting colony is very fertile but a colonization of this kind can succeed only if the colonists are selected."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 3294. 1932.

ECUADOR

BANDA, FRANCISCO.

(1609)

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION PROBLEMS OF ECUADOR, WITH A BRIEF REFERENCE TO IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION IN OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES. *Pan Amer. Union Bull.* 60: 1202-1220. 1926.

Describes a prospective colonization project by The Ecuadorean Immigration Co. in 1907, which did not materialize because of the inaccessibility of the region to be colonized and the limited funds at the disposal of the company. Regions suitable for colonization are described and laws relating to immigration in other South American republics are included.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

(1610)

ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION IN ECUADOR. DECREE CONCERNING LAND SETTLEMENT. *Internatl. Labor Off. Monthly Rec. Migration* 2: 252-253. 1927.

A decree of December 30, 1926, provides for the designation of a large tract of uncultivated land as "colonial territory", to be subject to special regulations in connection with the granting of agricultural allotments.

ERITREA

ANONYMOUS.

(1611)

LA PRIMA COLONIA AGRÍCOLA ITALIANA IN ERITREA. *Oltremare* 5: 153-155. 1931.

Not examined.

"Giovanni Stella went to Abyssinia in 1846 as a Lazzarist missionary. After a long residence there he decided to establish an agricultural colony at Sciotel near Cheren in what is now Eritrea. In Egypt, with the help of Pompes Zucchi of Cairo and F. Bonichi of Siena, he rounded up 50,000 lire and about 30 colonists. They left Egypt in 1867. Zucchi died before reaching the colony. Some of the colonists, poorly adapted to agricultural labor, returned to Egypt. The government eventually sent Captain Bertelli of the royal navy to investigate. However, Bertelli was recalled as soon as he reached Massowah. The coup de grâce was administered to the struggling colony by Werner Münzinger, Egyptian governor of Massowah, who not only hated Stella personally, but could not bear to have any other European exercise influence among the natives. Stella lost a friend when Theodore died and Johannes ascended the Abyssinian throne. The end came in October, 1869, with the death of Stella and the forced return of Bonichi to Egypt."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 4, item 14808 1932.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(1612)

LAND TENURE AND COLONIZATION. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 8(2): 67-88. 1917.

Colonizing experiments in Eritrea are discussed.

ESTONIA

ESTONIA LAWS, STATUTES, ETC.

(1613)

SEADUSED JA MÄÄRUSED MAAREFORMI, MAAKORRALDUSE JA POLLUMAJANDUSE ALAL, ÜHES RIIGIKOHTU OTSUSTEST VOETUD SELETUSTEGA, KOOSTANUD JOH. KAIV. 567 pp. [Tallinn] Pollutööministeeriumi kirjastus. 1930.

Laws of Estonia relating to land reform.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(1614)

THE AGRARIAN REFORM IN ESTONIA FROM 1919 TO 1930. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol.* 23: 119-135, 155-168, 249-262. 1932.

I, Introduction; II, Causes of the Agrarian Reform; III, The Legal Basis of the Agrarian Reform; IV, The Results of the New Land System.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

(1615)

AGRARIAN REFORM IN ESTONIA. *Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. and Labor Inform.* 29 (2): 59. January 14, 1929.

A brief paragraph gives statistics with regard to the present state of agrarian reform in Estonia.

- MARTNA, MICHAEL. (1616)
SOCIAL ASPECTS OF LAND REFORM IN ESTHONIA. Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labor Rev. 13: 21-47. 1926.

In this article, Mr. Martna gives a "detailed account of the land reform, especially as regards its effects on the peasant population, conditions of small ownership, the supply of labor and the provision of employment on the land, housing and general cultural conditions, etc. Though the author considers some results of the reform as somewhat disappointing up to the present, he is convinced that the change was necessary in the general interests of agricultural progress in Esthonia, and he bases his hopes for an improvement of conditions on the desire and the will for progress of both people and Government."

- PRANSPIILL, ANDREW (1617)
LAND LAW OF ESTHONIA. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 18: 751-757. 1924.

Discusses the reasons for the passage of the land law, the provisions of the land law of October 10, 1919, and the effects of the land law.

- RICHARZ, HUGO. (1618)
DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT IN ESTLAND NACH DER AGRARREFORM. [GERMANY] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n. F.) 10 (2): 267-298. 1929.

The agrarian law of October 1919 decreed the expropriation of all landed estates belonging to the nobility and their cession to educational or cooperative institutions or to individual farmers, the average farm being limited to the land that could be cultivated by 1 family and 2 horses.

- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (1619)
SETTLEMENT OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS UPON LAND IN ESTONIA. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 35: 817. 1932.

This short item is as follows: "According to the August, 1932, issue of *Meie Tee*, a monthly published by the Estonian Educational Society (New York), the Estonian Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, is making the first experiment in that country in settling families of urban unemployed workers upon the land as small farmers. The first group to be settled consists of 80 selected families; these will occupy a tract of good farming land of over 1,000 acres. The clearing of land and the necessary improvements, such as roads, ditches, fences, buildings, etc., are to be made by the unemployed workers themselves under the direction of the Government experts. The necessary expenses for the improvements and the wages to the unemployed workers engaged on improvements are advanced out of the public unemployment relief funds."

- WELLER, ARTHUR. (1620)
THE AGRARIAN REFORM IN ESTHONIA FROM THE LEGAL POINT OF VIEW. 8 pp. Berlin, Edition Baltischer Verlag u. Ostbuchhdlg. 1922.
Emphasizes the defectiveness of the agrarian law of 1919.

EUROPE¹⁰

- ANONYMOUS. (1621)
THE EASTERN BALTIC STATES.—III. AGRARIAN REFORM. Statist 114: 87-89. 1929.

Discusses agrarian reform in various Baltic States and the resulting effect on agricultural production in those States.

- ABBOTT, W. J. (1622)
WATCHING THE WORLD GO BY. THE GARDEN COLONIES OF SCANDINAVIA. (Editorial.) Christian Sci. Monitor, October 2, 1933.

Attention is called to the numerous flower and truck gardens in the neighborhood of the larger Scandinavian cities, especially Gothenburg, Stockholm, and Copenhagen. "In each of these little tracts, which are about one-eighth of an acre each is a small house sometimes a mere shack, but usually a trim little cottage, well painted, often covered with vines and containing at the utmost two rooms with a small entrance hall. These are the allotment gardens, sometimes called garden colonies, and are merely pleasure

¹⁰ See also names of European countries.

places provided, with the aid of the municipalities, for the outings of the people during the summer. . . . The cities of Sweden and Denmark own or control very considerable tracts of land in outlying neighborhoods. In the case of Stockholm at least the practice was begun nearly fifty years ago of leasing these waste lots to the people for merely a nominal sum. . . . The relation of the municipality to these colonies differs with different cities." In some places the so-called "colonists" have formed cooperatives which have become politically powerful.

ACERBO, GIACOMO. (1623)

LE RIFORME AGRARIE DEL DOPOGUERRA IN EUROPA. 140 pp. Firenze, R. Bemporad & Figlio [1931].

Bibliography, pp. 133-140. Europe's post-war agrarian reforms.

AHLMANN, H. W. (1624)

GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF SETTLEMENTS. EXAMPLES FROM ITALY, GERMANY, DENMARK, AND NORWAY. Geogr. Rev. 18: 93-128. 1928.

The history of settlement in these various countries and types of settlements are discussed.

BARTHÉLEMY, J. (1625)

LES DERNIÈRES RÉFORMES AGRAIRES DANS LES PAYS À L'EST DE L'EUROPE. Jour. Econ. (6) 94: 355-370. 1929.

Land distribution in the countries of eastern Europe according to the post-war agrarian reforms.

BERT, SOTHIER DE. (1626)

MÉMOIRE SUR LES MOYENS DE COMBATTRE LA DÉPOPULATION DES CAMPAGNES. Soc. Cent. Agr. Belg. Jour. 57(5): 131-140. 1910.

"This paper enumerates and discusses the various measures that have been put into operation by individuals interested in economic and social progress, by large landowners, and by the governments of Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Spain, France, Denmark, Great Britain, United States, Italy, etc., for making country life more attractive and landowning easier in order to prevent further rural depopulation and to encourage rural repopulation.

"Among the many measures practiced in the various countries, the following are deemed advisable to improve rural conditions in Belgium: Legislation to make small proprietary holdings inalienable and not subject to seizure; the adoption of the métayer system of tenancy; the granting to farm laborers of a certain share of the products; the rehabilitation of the so-called domestic industries such as lace-making; the establishment of larger numbers of rural mutual credit banks, cooperative societies, and mutual insurance societies; the encouragement and spread of agricultural education; the reorganization of public rural policies; assistance to the poor; road improvement; and civic improvement and sanitation."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 23: 193. 1910.

BLACK, J. D. (1627)

SMALL HOLDINGS PROBLEM IN EUROPE. Jour. Farm Econ. 11: 645-648. 1929.

The writer discusses briefly the problem of small holdings in England, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania whose governments are aiding in creating such holdings.

BLISS, W. D. P. (1628)

WHAT IS DONE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. U.S. Dept. Commerce and Labor, Bur. Labor Bull. 16: 741-934. 1908.

A report of the working colonies committee of the central (unemployed) body for London is found on pp. 863-878.

A general discussion is given of the colony system and these particular colonies are described—Hollisley Bay, which affords training in agricultural pursuits for those who may later settle on the land; Osea Island, Farnbridge, and the garden city at Letchworth; pp. 897-915 contain an account of labor colonies in various countries. In Germany, the Wilhelmsdorf, the Lühlerheim, the Berlin, and the Friedrichwilhelmsdorf are described in detail.

- CARLILE, WILSON, AND CARLILE, V. W. (1629)
 THE CONTINENTAL OUTCAST: LAND COLONIES AND POOR LAW RELIEF . . . 143
 pp. London, T. Fisher Unwin. 1906.
 An account of a visit to the labor colonies of Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, and Denmark. "The recent appointment of a Royal commission to enquire into and report upon the Poor law, with a view to its improvement and more efficient administration, makes the present time perhaps not altogether unsuitable for the publication of a few suggestions based upon the practice of continental notions . . . If the best features of the continental systems could be imported, and the element of personal influence retained, as in the church army homes, most valuable results might well be anticipated."
- CONACHER, H. M. (1630)
 AGRARIAN REFORM IN EASTERN EUROPE. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome.]
 Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 1: 3-18. 1933.
- FENNER, GERHARD. (1631)
 DIE NEUEN AGRARGESETZE DER OST-UND SÜD-OSTEUROPÄISCHEN STAATEN.
 258 pp. Berlin, H. R. Engelmann. 1923. (Handbücher des Ausschusses
 für Minderheitenrecht. Hrsg. von Johannes Tiedje. 2. Folge.)
 Contains agrarian reform laws of Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania,
 Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania.
- GORNI, O. (1632)
 LES RÉFORMES FONCIÈRES EN EUROPE ORIENTALE ET CENTRALE. LEURS
 CAUSES ÉCONOMIQUES ET SOCIALES. Ann. Hist. Econ. et Soc. 3: 207-225.
 1931.
 "Small peasant holdings are usually found wherever the factor of labor
 in agriculture predominates over the factor of capital. Such is the case
 in eastern and central Europe. Further, the incessant growth of population
 constantly diminishes the size of the peasant holdings. Until recently the
 peasants of eastern Europe cultivated their land without owning it. During
 the 18th and 19th centuries a prolonged struggle set in between nobles and
 peasants for the legal ownership of the land. Commerce and industry had
 failed to develop in any important degree, so that no rich middle class
 appeared. Recent reforms have given the legal ownership of much of the
 land in eastern and central Europe to the peasants, but the rapid growth of
 population still renders the situation a serious one."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 3,
 item 15456. 1931.
- HAUSHOFER, HEINZ. (1633)
 DIE AGRARREFORMEN DER ÖSTERREICH-UNGARISCHEN NACHFOLGESTAATEN.
 73 pp. München, Südöst-Verlag. A Dresler. 1929.
 An account of agrarian reform in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania,
 and Yugoslavia.
- HOLTSMANN. (1634)
 DIE ARBEITERANSIEDELUNG IN DEN NORDISCHEN LÄNDERN. Landw. Jahrb.
 35 (Ergänzungsbd. 3, Anhang 2): 74-104. 1906.
 Land settlement legislation and its results in Denmark, Sweden, and
 Norway are discussed.
- HOLZKAMM, MAX. (1635)
 DIE AGRARREFORM IN DEN DONAUSTAATEN. Wirtschaftsdienst 14: 1586-1590.
 1929.
 The effect of agrarian reform in Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and
 Hungary, with its accompanying land distribution among small farmers, is
 briefly reviewed.
- HUERNE DE POMMEUSE, M. L. F. (1636)
 DES COLONIES AGRICOLES ET DE LEURS AVANTAGES. 940 pp. Paris, Impr.
 de Madame Huzard. 1832.
 Extrait des Mémoires de la Société Royale et Centrale d'Agriculture,
 année 1830.
 A discussion of a number of agricultural colonies in Europe, especially
 in the Netherlands and Belgium, and of the advantages that would accrue
 to France from the adoption of such a system.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(1637)

THE AGRARIAN REFORM. I. AUSTRIA—FINLAND—LATVIA—LITHUANIA—POLAND. 106 pp. Rome. 1930.

Originally published in the *International Review of Agriculture*.

The causes which brought about the agrarian reform in the various countries, the legal bases of the reform, land settlement, the distribution of rural property, and other topics are discussed.

(1638)

SUBDIVISION OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 3(3): 215-224. 1912.

Subdivision of these properties in Germany, Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, France, Russia, etc., is discussed.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

(1639)

NEW AGRARIAN LEGISLATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE. A COMPARATIVE STUDY.

Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labor Rev. 6: 345-365. 1922.

"In Germany, Austria, and Hungary the position taken by legislators is that, for social reasons, peasant proprietorship is to be encouraged. Land belonging to the State is used for creating small farms, and the breaking up of estates bought from voluntary sellers is facilitated. In Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, and Lithuania, however, maximum areas are being established by law for individual properties, anything beyond which is expropriated by the State. In the first group private activity is explicitly allowed. In the other countries considered it would seem that private activity is forbidden, and State institutions enjoy a monopoly.

"Comparisons are made between the policies of the different countries in providing for joint cultivation by societies, national land settlement, the creation of homestead dwellings, and provisions for ex-service men, workers employed on the expropriated estates, other landless inhabitants of rural districts, and former employees in the service of the State.

"Enactments bearing on the maintenance of the new agrarian systems established are noted."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 48: 493. 1923.

IRVINE, H. D.

(1640)

THE MAKING OF RURAL EUROPE. 224 pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 1923.

Chapter VII, The Small Owner, consists of a brief history of small peasant ownership in the various countries. It divides the small owners into two classes—those whose land suffices to maintain them and their families, and those who must find for themselves an additional means of support.

Chapter XII is entitled "Agrarian Revolutions of To-day."

JELLINEK, JOSEPH.

(1641)

AGRARIAN REFORM IN THE SUCCESSION STATES. Econ. Rev. 15: 489-490. 1927; 16: 10-11. 1928.

What has been done in the way of land reform in Poland, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania following the war and the Russian Revolution. Figures are given for change in ownership in 1921 and 1925 in Hungary as a result of the law "For the Just Division of the Land." The results of expropriation measures in Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, including figures for effect on yields per hectare, are discussed.

KALLBRUNNER, HERMANN.

(1642)

DIE LANDWIRTSCHAFT DER MITTEL-EUROPÄISCHEN STAATEN . . . MIT EINEM ANHANG: DIE AGRARREFORM VON. KGL. JUGOSL. MINISTER PROF. DR. OTTO VON FRANCES SOWIE DR.-ING. HERMANN KALLBRUNNER UND DIE LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN BÖRSEN VON HOF RAT DR. ALEXANDER HOROWITZ. 74 pp. Wien-Berlin, Spaeth & Linde. 1929. (Mitteleuropa-Institut des mitteleuropäischen Wirtschaftstages [nr. 3 der Schriftenfolge].)

Contains a sketch of agrarian reform and land settlement in Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, and Hungary.

KASINSKI, CHARLES.

(1643)

LE REMEMBREMENT DES PROPRIÉTÉS RURALES. Agr. Polon. et Pays de l'Est Europe 1(4): 7-28. 1931.

Not examined.

"(The author is departmental director at the Ministry of Agrarian Reform, Warsaw.) The most pressing problems are: (1) increased finances needed to grant credits for the purchasing of additional lands, for reconstruction and improvement, and for reorganization of the small unified farm holdings; (2) to intensify and develop measures the purpose of which is to enlarge the diminutive holdings and improve the reconstituted lands; (3) to proffer aid to the reconstituted farms, thus enabling the small holdings, reformed structurally to be organized rapidly and rationally; (4) to provide for mortgages of the reconstituted farms; (5) to guarantee legal and financial means making it possible to maintain the new agrarian structure as reestablished by the reconstitution or unification."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 18380. 1932.

KENÉZ, BÉLA.

(1644)

LA POLITIQUE AGRAIRE EN EUROPE AVANT ET APRÈS LA GUERRE. Soc. Hongroise Statist. Jour. 8: 318-344. 1930.

Not examined.

"(A discussion of post-war land policies in eastern Europe including the Balkan states, eastern Germany and the states fringing thereon.) It shows how most, though not all, post-war land disposal was motivated by other than purely economic factors. First of these motives was the reward believed owed the former soldiers or their families. Another large factor was race persecution, such as that against Germans by the Poles, or against Hungarians by the Rumanians. The result, not taking into account the hates, jealousies and passions aroused, was a general impoverishment of these states, agriculturally; the reason is that lands were given to people of small agricultural ability, to those of small capital and even to persons who were not interested in farming."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 18381. 1932.

KIRSH, IU.

(1645)

AGRARNAYA REVOLIUTSIYA V PRIBALTIKE. 181 pp. Moskva, Mezhdunarodnyi Agrarnyi Inst. 1931.

Partial contents: Agrarian relations in the Baltic countries in the nineteenth century; Agrarian reform in the Baltic countries; agriculture of Latvia and Estonia and the results of the agrarian reform; class relations and the class struggle in the modern Baltic village; the agricultural proletariat and its revolutionary struggle.

KIRSCH, J.

(1646)

VERFLOGENE ILLUSIONEN. Internatl. Agrar. Inst. Moscow. Agrar-Probleme 3: 234-240. 1930.

In the agrarian reform in the Baltic countries of Latvia and Estonia, the best land was given to those who needed it least, while the poor peasant either got no land at all or was given a small holding in a wood or a swamp in an outlying district. Cattle raising and dairying are carried on by the well-to-do farmer, while the poorer classes must stick to grain raising which is expensive and unprofitable. Agricultural labor conditions are bad.

KUHN, WALTER.

(1647)

DIE FORMEN DER DEUTSCHEN STAATLICHEN UND PRIVATEN KOLONISATION IN OSTEUROPA. Auslandsdeutsche 14: 319-324. 1931.

Not examined.

"In the historical development of German colonization in Eastern Europe, the author sees the period of preparation (1550-1718); the colonization under absolutism (1718-1763); that of enlightened despotism (1763-1810) and then the modern period since 1810. Purposes of this colonization were: model settlements, settlements which introduced new crafts, settlements on virgin soil, military settlements. The German settlers in Eastern Europe are then analyzed as to their origin, and the technical aspects of colonization are discussed, especially the care of the settlers, the character of settlements, the legal right of possession, the size and names of the colonies, etc."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 14760. 1932.

LOEWENFELD, ERWIN.

(1648)

DIE AGRARREFORM DER KLEINEN ENTENTE IN DER INTERNATIONALEN SCHIEDSGERICHTSBARKEIT. Ztschr. Ostrecht. 3: 963-973. 1929.

"An analysis of the provisions of the treaties of Trianon and Saint Germain regarding expropriation and liquidation measures, and of the decisions of the mixed arbitral tribunals against Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 2, item 12126. 1930.

MOODY, V. A.

(1649)

AGRARIAN REFORM BEFORE POST-WAR EUROPEAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLIES. Agr. Hist. 7: 81-95. 1933.

Paper presented at the session of the Agricultural History Society with the American Historical Association and other historical societies at Toronto, Ontario.

"When the recent war clouds were clearing there appeared in Europe an insistent and widespread demand for a readjustment in land holding. A rural class consciousness came to be greatly emphasized. It was especially noticeable in agricultural countries of central and eastern Europe which willingly sent their laborers and tenants to fight and die but succumbed to post-war demands of demobilized men for the abolition of great estates and the creation of freeholds—the old story of distributing property, especially land, to surviving participants in war. Official readjustments resulting from such demands came to be known by the general term agrarian reform—usually in the sense of getting land into the hands of occupying laborers, small farmers, or others whose economic and social position might be improved thereby. The term is applied also to government aid to credit, banking and cooperative activities designed to aid new landowners, and occasionally includes aid for more independent renting. A concurrent activity, not infrequently included under the heading, agrarian reform, is restripping or pooling of scattered strips and redividing the total into more compact areas."

MORGAN, O. S.

(1650)

AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS OF MIDDLE EUROPE. 405 pp., illus. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1933.

Bibliographies at end of each chapter.

"This book attempts to contribute authentic agricultural economic summaries of national agricultural programs and policies of Central Europe."—Preface.

See particularly ch. 3, Czechoslovak Agriculture, by Vladislav Brdlík, pp. 87-136 (land reform, pp. 100-102); ch. 4, The Agricultural Policy of Greece, by Georges Servakis, and C. Pertountzi, pp. 137-200 (expropriation and land reform, pp. 148-152); ch. 5, Agriculture and the Agricultural Economic Policy of Hungary, by I. E. Nagy, pp. 201-250 (land reform, pp. 219-221); ch. 6, Polish Agriculture, by Victor Lésniewski and Wacław Ponikowski, pp. 251-305 (land reform, p. 265); ch. 7, Aspects of Rumanian Agriculture, by A. Frundianescu and G. Ionescu-Sisestî, pp. 307-352 (land reform, pp. 316-323); ch. 8, The Economic Position and Future of the Agriculture of Yugoslavia, by V. N. Stokkovitch, pp. 353-405 (agrarian reform and structure, pp. 364-366).

PRATT, E. E.

(1651)

GARDEN CITIES IN EUROPE. Amer. City 7: 503-510. 1912.

The garden cities described are Port Sunlight and Bournville in England, Hellerau in Germany, and Letchworth, England, the first garden city. "These garden cities of Europe are full of suggestion for America."

ROCKWELL, A. F.

(1652)

WORKMEN'S GARDENS IN BELGIUM AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES: PLAN NOW OPERATING IN 13 COUNTRIES—RAPID DEVELOPMENT SINCE THE WAR; RESULTS PROVING ENCOURAGING. U.S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Rept. 1931, no. 48, pp. 475-476.

During the war, the movement, "organized under the name of Ligue Nationale du Coin de Terre, attracted so much attention that in 1926 an international organization was set up by 13 European nations. This organization, the Office International du Coin de Terre et des Jardins Ouvriers, has its headquarters in Luxembourg, and its members include Belgium, Germany, England, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Luxembourg, Austria, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia."

ROSE, ADAM.

(1653)

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND AGRARIAN REFORM IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labor Rev. 13: 307-338. 1928.

"The schemes of agrarian reform undertaken by the States of Central Europe after the war have naturally changed the situation of the paid workers who were formerly employed on the large estates that have been divided up. In the present article, a brief survey of the opposing views on the relative values of large-scale and small-scale farming that have been put forward since the middle of the nineteenth century is followed by an analysis of the provisions included in the various laws on agrarian reform to safeguard the interests of the workers. Having shown that in the new legislation there has been an almost unanimous desire to protect the workers who are directly and adversely affected by the reform, the author next examines the practical value and the actual results of the various measures adopted for this purpose, including the formation of workers' agricultural cooperative societies, the establishment of workers as settlers, the payment of compensation, and transfer to other occupations. The argument is strictly limited to the effects on the agricultural workers of the redistribution of land, and no attempt is made to draw general conclusions on agrarian reform as a whole."

RUMER, WILLY.

(1654)

DIE AGRARREFORMEN DER DONAU-STAATEN; EINE AGRARPOLITISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG DER BODENREFORMEN ÖSTERREICHS, UNGARNS, DER TSCHESCHOSLOWAKEI, BULGARIENS, RUMÄNIENS UND SÜDSLAVIENS IN DEN JAHREN 1917-1926. 170 pp. Innsbruck, Selbstverlag [1927].

This is a study of the land reforms of the Danube States, including Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Jugoslavia from 1917 to 1926. A list of references is given, pp. 169-170.

SERAPHIM, ERNST.

(1655)

DIE DEUTSCHEN KOLONISTEN IM BALTEN-LANDE. Deut. Erneuerung 12: 720-725. 1928.

Not examined.

"This article gives a brief history and the present status of a number of little known colonies in the Baltic countries. The colony in the villages of Hirschenhof and Helfrichshof in Southern Livonia, which was established in the days of the Empress Catherine II, consisted of several thousand inhabitants before the World War. In 1914 all these colonists were transported to the interior of Russia or Siberia. When they were permitted to return to their homes, they found their farms in the hands of Letts. Finally the Lettish government restored their property, and they began the slow work of reconstruction. Today their schools are flourishing, and they have a German pastor. The so-called Russian-German colonists in Latvia suffered a similar fate, as did those of Courland and others."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 1, item 8417, 1929.

SERAPHIM, H. J.

(1656)

DIE EINWIRKUNGEN DER AGRARREFORMEN AUF DIE LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE PRODUKTION ZWISCHENEUROPA. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 15: 623-652. 1931.

In this discussion of the effects of post-war agrarian reforms on agricultural production in central Europe, the author describes, among other things, the legal provisions, the carrying out of the reforms, and changes in the apportionment of the estates and farms resulting therefrom.

SERING, MAX, ed.

(1657)

DIE AGRARISCHEN UMWÄLZUNGEN IM AUSSERRUSSISCHEN OSTEUROPA. EIN SAMMELWERK. 493 pp. Berlin und Leipzig, Walter de Gruyter & Co. 1930.

Quellen und Literatur, pp. 238-239.

This collection of studies by different authors of the agrarian reforms of Europe includes material on Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece. An account of the inheritance laws applying to land is followed by a sketch of the historic backgrounds of the agrarian constitutions of the countries studied. The author points out the mistakes that have been made in colonization policies and agrarian reforms since the war. Latvia and

Poland, working on a moderate scale, have created the greatest number of independent farms and have at the same time rendered them legally secure. Dr. Sering sees in the colonization of eastern Germany an urgent task of self-preservation.

AGRARREVOLUTION UND AGRARREFORM IN OST UND MITTELEUROPA. 15 pp. Berlin. 1929. (Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Sitzber. Sonderausgabe XXV. 1929.) (1658)

The author discusses the attempts at colonization made in Great Britain, Eastern Germany, and Russia, in the two former countries in order to check the exodus from the land, and in Russia in order to make conditions easier for a peasant population that clings to the land. In Germany the land settlement law of 1919 applied to the whole country the principles of the Prussian colonization policy. Its enforcement met with many difficulties, and many of the hopes on which its passage was founded, such as that of finding compensation for the severe territorial war losses by increasing the market supply of agricultural products through colonization have been to a large extent unfulfilled. Still the author points out that a certain amount of progress has been made in the last 10 years. Throughout Germany 441,000 hectares (seven-tenths of these on the east) have been settled and 50,000 peasant enterprises of more than 5 hectares have been established. Of these 38,000, or 76 percent, were already existing farms which have been made independent by the addition of land. Only 12,000 are entirely new settlements. In addition to these, 14,000 workers' holdings were established and 153,000 small holdings improved their position by the purchase of additional land without becoming self-supporting.

SKALWEIT, B., AND OTHERS. (1659)
ARBEITERANSIEDLUNG IN ENGLAND, SCHWEDEN, DÄNEMARK, HOLLAND UND BELGIEN. Arch. Deut. Landwirtschaftsrats 34: 592-616. 1910.

"This is a series of addresses delivered at the thirty-eighth general meeting of the German Agricultural Council held at Berlin, February 15-18, 1910. "The papers deal generally with agrarian conditions in the countries mentioned, with particular reference to recent government interest in the solution of the problems relating to rural depopulation. Recent legislation having for its object the settlement of laborers on the land through government is reviewed, and the economic and social results of the movement are pointed out. The general conclusion of the speakers was that the most practical solution of the agricultural labor problem from the economic point of view is for the State to assist the farm laborer to become the owner of a small holding, since the sense of ownership is one of the strongest ties for retaining the rural population on the land.

"The papers are followed by a discussion."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 23: 794-795. 1910.

STRAKOSCH, SIEGFRIED VON. (1660)
DAS AGRARPROBLEM IM NEUEN EUROPA. 404 pp. Berlin. P. Parey. 1930.
Post-war European land settlement plans and agrarian reforms are outlined and discussed.

STRICKLAND, C. F. (1661)
STUDIES IN EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION. 182 pp. Lahore, printed by the Superintendent, Govt. Print., Punjab. 1925.

The writer made a trip to Europe in order to "examine the manner in which European countries have handled certain problems confronting the small farmer, and in particular the need for a system of land mortgages." Ch. V, pp. 160-174, is entitled "Colonisation and Smallholders." In it he discusses three principal schemes for the establishment of small farmers: "the creation of landholding groups, usually co-operative, in which farmers own or hire land in common [used in England and Ireland]; the encouragement of colonisation societies for selling or letting land to farmers [used in Denmark and Norway]; and the direct settlement of individuals by the help of loans and subsidies from the State [used in the Scandinavian countries and the British Isles.]"

TOBENKIN, ELIAS.

(1662)

JEWIS IN EASTERN EUROPE BECOMING FARMERS. *Current Hist.* 22: 386-391, illus. 1925.

"Begun inconspicuously in the Ukraine in 1921 by a few scores of families that had been dispossessed as the result of pogroms, the movement by Eastern European Jews to the soil today constitutes one of the most spectacular phases of post-war reconstruction in that part of the world. Starting as a modest attempt to solve the immediate economic problems of a few hundred individuals, the movement has become the goal and the slogan of nearly 7,000,000 people. Colonization, the settlement on land, has become the watchword not only of the 3,500,000 Jews in Soviet Russia, but also of twice as many members of the race living in the adjoining States of Poland and Rumania and in the newly created countries of the Baltic."

With regard to the movement in Russia the author says, "Scores of thousands of former Jewish merchants, business men, contractors, men of 40 and past, are today organized in farm units. Their agents are on their way to the various localities where the Government is giving free soil to the Jews. When the agents report back with the proper papers entitling the particular unit to land, these men and their families start for what is to be their future home . . .

"On the other hand the Soviet authorities are endeavoring to make the lot of these new settlers on the land as tolerable as conditions will permit . . . The emigrants to the land are given free transportation from their old homes to their future domiciles. There are a number of other concessions they are granted including tax remissions and release from military service". The "first official manifesto on the subject of Jewish colonization" adopted July 29, 1924 is quoted.

"In consideration of the urban past of these new agriculturists, their colonies rest upon what may be termed a city or industrialized basis. In response to the Communist demands of the reigning powers, Jewish farming is primarily group farming . . . Though the profits at the end of the season are distributed individually, the work itself is carried on cooperatively. One beholds the amusing spectacle of former middlemen now making war on middlemen. The peasant cooperatives organized by these newcomers to the land buy and sell first hand, decreasing thereby their expenses and increasing their profits."

WAUTERS, ARTHUR.

(1663)

LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE EN EUROPE. 292 pp. Bruxelles, Maison Natl. d'Édition l'Églantiné S. C. 1928. (Études Politiques et Sociales X.)

A critical account is given of agrarian reform in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. While the laws passed by these countries are aimed in general at the breaking up of large estates and the establishment of the small or family holding, they differ in basic principle, and in method of application and of indemnification. Marshy and uncultivated lands and those badly administered are taken first, in most cases preference is given to soldiers, their widows or orphans, peasants who suffered during the war, and those with a knowledge of farming. The author emphasizes the fact that many of the agrarian laws have been modified since their promulgation in the direction of moderation.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(1664)

LAND GRANTS TO EX-SERVICE MEN. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 11: 141-142. 1920.

Based on Straits' Budget, no. 3212. Singapore. 1919.

A committee appointed to make recommendations for the granting of State land to ex-service men reports that Government aid should be limited to approved individual cases. "It is proposed, however, that grants of 100 acres of land, accompanied by a loan to assist in its development, should be offered to men who left Malaya to serve in the war and have spent six months in the country since their return and to men who, having served in the war, have subsequently obtained employment in Malaya and have spent 12 months in the country".

FINLAND

- ELFVING, ÖSTEN. (1665)
VERMÖGENSBILDUNG KLEINBÄUERLICHER ANSIEDLER IN FINLAND. 325 pp.
Helsingfors [Lilius & Hertzberg] 1915.

The author traces the economic development of the small settler in Finland.

Abstract of this book in Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 7 (11): 106-122, 1916; 8 (1): 90-113, 1917.

- FINLAND GOVERNMENT. (1666)
LAND REFORM IN FINLAND, 1922; AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT. 13 p. Helsinki
(Helsingfors) Govt. Print. Off. 1923.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture has also a Finnish edition of this pamphlet.

This is an official statement reviewing the position of the rural population in Finland and setting forth the main features of the law of November 25, 1922, providing land for the purposes of colonization.

- HAATAJA, KYÖSTI. (1667)
LAND REFORM IN FINLAND. Bank of Finland Monthly Bull. 12: 22-26. 1928.

"In 1901, 34% of the rural population in Finland consisted of tenants, and 43% were landless. Since then, a thoroughgoing reform has been effected. Beginning in 1909, land reform laws were enacted, the most important being those of 1918 and 1919. The result has been to increase greatly the area under cultivation (37%) and the number of independent homesteads from 138,072 in 1901 to 394,301 in 1927. Large numbers of the landless have thus been converted into landowners and agricultural production has grown correspondingly. Another result has been to stimulate the cooperative movement. The new farmers have joined cooperative enterprises in great numbers, especially rural cooperative banks, dairies and stores."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 1, item 3046. 1929.

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1668)
HOME COLONISATION IN FINLAND. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly
Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 4 (2): 142-160. 1913.

Home colonization under the immediate direction of the State and home colonization encouraged and supervised by the State; aid and instruction to settlers, and statistics showing loans made to colonists are discussed.

- LAND SETTLEMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1915. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome]
Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 10: 424-426. 1919.

Shows distribution of loans made settlers in Finland from 1905 to 1915; also object of loans for the same period. Figures are taken from the Statistical Yearbook of Finland, 1917.

- INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. (1670)
LAND SETTLEMENT FOR THE UNEMPLOYED IN FINLAND. Internatl. Labor Off.
Indus. and Labor Inform. 48 (5): 154-155. October 30, 1933.

"The Finnish Government recently submitted to Parliament a Bill to encourage the settlement of unemployed persons on the land . . . The new Bill seeks to establish on the land not only unemployed persons in rural districts but also those who, after settling in towns, now wish to return to the countryside. The Bill provides for the reclamation of land and other improvement works in the settlement schemes already existing, the purchase of more plots of land and the establishment of new schemes intended for unemployed persons."

- METZGER, C. (1671)
ZUR LANDFRAGE IN FINNLAND. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw.
Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 1 (1): 56-85. 1923.

In view of the passage of the Lex Kallio providing for land settlement in Finland the author discusses the need for such a law and the effect of its provisions on Finnish agriculture.

FRANCE

ANONYMOUS.

(1672)

ACQUISITION OF SMALL HOLDINGS BY MILITARY PENSIONERS IN FRANCE. Agr. Gaz. Canada 5: 1195. 1918.

Gives some of the provisions of the law, which has been in force since April 9, 1918, allowing the acquisition of rural small holdings by discharged and pensioned soldiers.

(1673)

FACILITÉS ACCORDÉES PAR LA LÉGISLATION POUR L'ACCESSION À LA PETITE PROPRIÉTÉ RURALE. Vie Agr. et Rurale 11 (27): 33. 1922.

"Provisions by law for long-term loans for the purchase of homes and gardens, the operations of special agricultural credit societies, and other sources of public aid in acquiring small holdings in France, all of which are included under the administration of the French Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Hygiene, Aid, and Insurance, are briefly reviewed."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 49: 891. 1923.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

(1674)

MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURAL COLONY AT LA CHALMELLE, FRANCE. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 16: 165-167. July 1900.

Short description of the La Chalmelle municipal agricultural colony from the report of the Committee on Poor Relief of the Paris Municipal Council for the year ended September 30, 1898. Colonists are trained in agricultural work and when they become proficient are given work in the country.

ANTOINE, P.

(1675)

LE BIEN DE FAMILLE ACCORDÉ À L'OUVRIER AGRICOLE. Jour. Agr. Prat. (n.s.) 15: 528-529. 1908.

A discussion of the provisions of the law of April 10, 1908, which improves the facilities already granted to peasants to acquire land and a dwelling by the law of April 12, 1906.

ARNAL, A.

(1676)

INCONVÉNIENTS DU MORCELLEMENT DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ. Acad. Agr. France Compt. Rend. 9: 398-403, 1923; also in Jour. Agr. Prat. 39: 503-504. 1923.

A number of disadvantages are listed in connection with the dividing up of landed property into small lots.

ASSOCIATION VALENTIN HAÛY POUR LE BIEN DES AVEUGLES, PARIS.

(1677)

LE RETOUR À LA TERRE DU SOLDAT AVEUGLE. Avec une préface de Henri de Régner . . . Lettres de soldats aveugles offrant des exemples pratiques de réadaptation aux travaux agricoles, dédiés par l'Association Valentin Haüy aux agriculteurs blessés aux yeux qui veulent reprendre leur vie d'autrefois. 55 pp. Paris, Assoc. Valentin Haüy pour le Bien des Aveugles. 1919.

Letters from blind soldiers who have been placed on the land telling of some of their experiences.

BEAUFRETON, MAURICE.

(1678)

ALLOTMENT GARDENS SINCE THE WAR. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 1: 146-149. 1923.

A brief account of the results of an inquiry made by the Ministry of Labor into the efforts made by manufacturing and commercial firms to ensure the best possible utilization of the leisure accruing to their employees from the 8-hour day. "Allotments for workmen fall into 3 classes: gardens placed at the disposal of their men by colliery companies; gardens made by industrial undertakings other than collieries; and gardens made by allotment garden societies or organizations."

BECKERICH, A.

(1680)

LE CRÉDIT À LONG TERME EN FAVEUR DE LA PETITE PROPRIÉTÉ RURALE. Jour. Agr. Prat. (n.s.) 20: 595-599. 1910.

"This is a discussion from the economic and legal points of view of the main provisions of the law of March 19, 1910, which provides credit for long periods on reasonable terms to small-farm holders in France. The conclusion is reached that this law is a valuable supplement to existing homestead laws

and will have a tendency to improve the economic condition of small holders and to encourage their remaining on the land."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 24: 690. 1911.

- BECKERICH, A. (1681)
UN ESSAI DE COLONISATION AGRICOLE. Jour. Agr. Prat. (n.s.) 33 (31): 109–111. 1922.

"It is noted that progress has been achieved in colonizing vacant farms in France with peasant cultivators. Out of 635 small farms designated as vacant in 1921, 400 have been taken up for this purpose."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 48: 92. 1923.

- BERNARD, ANDRÉ. (1682)
SOLDIER SETTLEMENT LAWS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THEIR OPERATION. PT. IV. FRANCE. [12 pp.] Washington, D.C., Libr. Cong. Legis. Ref. Serv. 1919. [Typewritten.]

Soldier settlement in France is discussed under three heads: (1) The national attitude toward the problem; (2) previous experiments of a similar nature; and (3) what has been done since the outbreak of the war.

- BLOCH, M. L. B. (1683)
LES CARACTÈRES ORIGINAUX DE L'HISTOIRE RURALE FRANÇAISE. 261 pp. Oslo, H. Aschehoug & Co.; Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Press; [etc., etc.] 1931. (Instituttet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskning. [Publikasjoner] Ser. B: Skrifter. XIX.)

Several types of community farming from the sixth to the eighteenth century are discussed.

- BOUTON, A. (1684)
LA COLONISATION RURALE PAR LES FRANÇAIS. Jour. Écon. 81: 270–278. 1925.
An account of a post-war settlement of Bretons in Dordogne sponsored by the French Government.

- BURON, EDMOND. (1685)
DONNEZ DES TERRES AUX SOLDATS. 188 pp. Paris, Éditions Bossard. 1919.
"The author cites examples of the opportunities offered by Great Britain for soldier settlements at home and in her oversea dominions. He reviews old and recent legislation of France intended to bring about the assembling of parcelled holdings, and describes various lands of France which are or might be made available for distribution to soldiers as well as the steps to be followed in offering them settlement."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 41: 889. 1919.

- CAQUET, F., AND VANDERVELDE, É. (1686)
L'AVENIR DE LA GRANDE ET DE LA PETITE CULTURE. Automobile Agr. [Paris] 3 (19): 7–9. 1909.

"These are two articles summarizing and discussing the present status of large and small holdings in France, with particular reference to the economic operation of the small farm and the tendency, by the creation of large estates, to thrust the small holder into the ranks of the proletarians. The papers were elicited by an address delivered by J. Ruau, minister of agriculture."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 21: 491. 1909.

- CAZIOT, P. (1687)
PROGRESSION DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ RURALE DANS UNE COMMUNE DU BERRY. Jour. Agr. Prat. (n.s.) 32: 745–747, 785–786. 1919.

"Some statistics are given to show the increase in number of small peasant holdings at a certain commune in the north of Sancerrois, France, between 1835 and 1919, and to show the breaking up of large estates into medium and small peasant holdings cultivated by the owner. The author considers this development an important one for France both from the social and economic points of view."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 43: 487. 1920.

- CONGRÈS DE L'ORGANISATION COLONIALE, 1922. (1688)
COMPTE RENDU ET RAPPORTS. V. 2, PT. 3, SECTION DE LA COLONISATION. 325 pp. Marseille, Comm. Gen. Exposition Colon. 1923.

Contains studies of the French colonization of Algeria by Brunel; of Tunisia, by Martinier; of Morocco, by L. Obert; of Madagascar, by E. Allain; of Indochina, by G. Ellies. Notes are also given on other French colonies.

- FOVILLE, ALFRED DE. (1689)
 LE MORCELLEMENT. 283 pp. Paris, Librairie Guillaumin & Cie. 1885.
 (Études Économiques et Statistiques sur la Propriété Foncière). A study of the parcellation of the land in France.
- FRANCE DIRECTION DE L'AGRICULTURE. (1690)
 LA PETITE PROPRIÉTÉ RURALE EN FRANCE; ENQUÊTES MONOGRAPHIQUES (1908-1909). 348 pp. Paris, Impr. Natl. 1909.
 Also appeared in Bull. Mens. Off. Renseig. Agr. [France] 8: 347-351, 468-511, 659-699, 768-806, 929-965, 1909, with title "Enquête sur la Petite Propriété Rurale, Monographies."
 A series of monographs on the small holding in the various Departments of France.
- FRANCE LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (1691)
 LOI AUTORISANT LES DÉPARTEMENTS ET LES COMMUNES À ACQUÉRIR DES TERRAINS ET DES DOMAINES RURAUX, À LES LOTIR ET À LES REVENDRE, EN VUE DE FACILITER L'ACCESSION À LA PETITE PROPRIÉTÉ DES TRAVAILLEURS ET DES PERSONNES PEU FORTUNÉES. France Jour. Off. 51: 12214. 1919.
 By a law of October 31, 1919, départements and communes are authorized to acquire rural lands and estates and to resell them after dividing them into lots.
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- (1692)
 LOI DU 10 AVRIL 1908 RELATIVE À LA PETITE PROPRIÉTÉ ET AUX MAISONS À BON MARCHÉ. Jour. Agr. Prat. (n.s.) 15: 530-531. 1908.
 "This is the text of the law which provides for the advancement by the French Government of a sum not to exceed 100,000,000 francs for the purpose of enabling the poorer class of peasants to acquire land, to improve their dwellings or to construct new ones, and to increase the size of their holdings, and for the management of the property in case of the decease of the owner. The funds are advanced at 2 per cent interest to local credit societies, through which the peasants are to transact business."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 191. 1908-09.
- FUSTIER, LOUIS. (1693)
 LA RÉCENTE LÉGISLATION FRANÇAISE RELATIVE À LA RECONSTITUTION DE LA PETITE PROPRIÉTÉ RURALE. 148 pp. Paris, A. Rousseau. 1911.
 Thèse—Univ. de Paris. A discussion of French legislation and particularly the law of 1908, in the interests of the small farmer.
- GIRAULT, ARTHUR. (1694)
 DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS IN DETACHED PLOTS IN FRANCE. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. 11: 296-298. 1920.
- GREAT BRITAIN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. (1695)
 PROVISION OF COTTAGES AND ALLOTMENTS IN FRANCE. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 15: 863-864. 1909.
 "Notes are given on the more important features of the law of April 10, 1908, relating to government assistance to farm laborers for the purchase, improvement, control, and disposition of small holdings."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 1196. 1908-09.
- GROSCLAUDE. (1696)
 CULTIVONS NOTRE JARDIN POUR LE CRÉDIT DE LA FRANCE. Rev. Hebdom. 33: 152-170. 1924.
 Reviewed in Amer. Rev. of Reviews 70: 432, 1924, under the title "The Back-to-the-Land Movement As It Is Developing in France."
- GUÉBRIANT. (1697)
 LA COLONISATION BRETONNE EN PÉRIGORD. Acad. Agr. France Compt. Rend. 13: 646-652. 1927.
 A brief account of the successful establishment of Bretons without land on unoccupied land in the Dordogne.

HUNT, W. H.

(1698)

"BACK TO LAND" MOVEMENT STARTED IN CENTRAL FRANCE. Off. U.S. Bull. 3(515): 32. January 18, 1919.

"At its August session, the Conseil Général of the Loire Department voted a sum of 600,000 francs to be issued for the purpose of encouraging agricultural enterprises and the repopulation of the farming districts."

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(1699)

ALLOTMENTS DURING THE WAR. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 13: 725-734. 1922.

A summary of establishment of allotments in France before, during, and after the war. The work of the Ligue Française du Coin de Terre et du Foyer is outlined.

(1700)

CREDIT FOR THE ACQUISITION OF SMALL RURAL HOLDINGS BY MILITARY PENSIONERS AND BY CIVILIANS [IN FRANCE] WHO HAVE SUFFERED BY THE WAR. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 10: 192-201. 1919.

"The law of 9 April, 1918, which arose out of various proposals in Parliament, aims at an exceptional and privileged diffusion of small holdings for the benefit of persons who have suffered by the war. It therefore authorizes societies affording credit on real estate and agricultural credit to grant to the beneficiaries enumerated in its first articles individual mortgage loans to facilitate the acquisition, organization, transformation and reconstitution of small rural holdings of a value not exceeding 10,000 francs, exclusive of costs and the insurance premium, whatever be their area. These loans are granted by the societies . . . at a reduced rate of interest, with the help of funds which the state advances to these societies without interest."

This article is concerned with the machinery for making the loans and the State advances.

(1701)

GARDENING BY INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN THE FREE TIME AFFORDED BY THE EIGHT HOURS DAY. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 12: 232-235. 1921.

Material taken from Enquête du Ministère du Travail Bulletin, August-December 1920. Some 20 industrial firms and their activities in establishing gardens are cited.

(1702)

THE POSITION OF SMALL AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN FRANCE. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 3(7): 143-159. 1912.

(1703)

REPORT OF THE "COMMISSION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF WASTE LAND", AND THE MEASURES PROPOSED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 5(2): 92-97. 1914.

This is a summary of the Rapport Général, Commission de la Mise en Valeur des Terres Incultes. The work of the Society for the Cultivation of Waste Land is reported.

(1704)

THE RESULTS OF THE LAW ON UNDISTRAINABLE HOMESTEADS. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 5(2): 98-102. 1914.

"The law of July 12, 1909 introduced into France an institution of extreme social importance, authorizing the formation of what have been known as Homesteads, the results of which have been found very satisfactory in all countries in which trial has been made of the system in recent years.

"This law, in fact, allows every small farmer to place beyond the possibility of expropriation and seizure a holding of a value not exceeding 8,000 francs, occupied and worked by his family and possibly consisting of a house or separate portion of a house, or of a house and land adjacent to it or near it."

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1705)

THE RETURN TO THE LAND OF PARTIALLY DISABLED MEN [IN FRANCE.]

Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 9: 697-698. 1918; also in Agr. Gaz. Canada 6: 415-416. 1919.

The program of the Department of Agricultural Labour is "to direct the work of countrybred disabled men towards agricultural occupations, and to facilitate for them by every possible means the realization of a plan which they have been induced to form."

IRELAND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION. (1706)

NON-SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH HOMESTEADS LAW OF 1909. Ireland Dept. Agr. and Tech. Instr. Jour. 22: 403-404. 1923.

The object of this measure, known as the "Inalienable Homesteads Law", was to prevent the uprooting of the small-holder class, by securing their holdings from distraint for debts contracted by the owner.

The law has not been a success for reasons which are discussed. It is felt that the need for such legislation is past.

(1707)

THE SMALL AGRICULTURAL HOLDING IN FRANCE, ITS PRESENT POSITION, AND PROSPECTS. Ireland Dept. Agr. and Tech. Instr. Jour. 10: 662-669, 1910.

The data contained in this article are based on an address by J. Ruau, Minister of Agriculture in France, and a monograph on agricultural small holdings in France.

Land-tenure systems, size of holdings, and small holdings (the methods and results of an inquiry into the subject made by L'Office de Renseignements Agricoles) are discussed as well as the present condition of the agricultural laborer in France.

(1708)

SOME ASPECTS OF THE ALLOTMENTS MOVEMENT IN FRANCE. Ireland Dept. Agr. and Tech. Instr. Jour. 17: 611-618. 1917.

This is a discussion of the growth in number of allotment gardens in France since the outbreak of the war.

The success of these gardens—military, civil, and school—is described.

MOTTE, H. H. (1709)

LA COLONIE DE HUSMAEND EN FRANCE. Jour. Agr. Prat. 57: 504-505. 1932.

Suggestions for the establishment of a Franco-Danish group settlement on French soil.

NAPOLEON III, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH. (1710)

THE EXTINCTION OF PAUPERISM. BY PRINCE NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.

Translated from the third Paris edition, by James H. Causten, Jr. 35 pp. Washington, W. M. Morrison & Co. 1853.

Contains a proposal for the establishment of agricultural colonies in France on uncultivated land, which "would form the basis of a single and vast organization of which all poor laborers would be members, without being personally proprietors.

The appropriation of funds for these colonies and their organization are discussed. They "would have two objects to accomplish: 1. To support a great number of poor families, by making them cultivate the earth, tend cattle, etc. 2. To offer a momentary refuge to that floating mass of laborers to whom the prosperity of industry gives a febrile activity; and stagnation of business, or the establishment of new machinery, plunges into the deepest misery."

NITOT, HENRI. (1711)

LES CITÉS-JARDINS; ÉTUDE SUR LE MOUVEMENT DES CITÉS JARDINS SUIVIE D'UNE MONOGRAPHIE DE LA CITÉ JARDIN DE TRAIT (SEINE-INFÉRIEURE). 180 pp. Paris, Les Presses Universitaires de France. 1924.

Thèse-Faculté de Droit de Paris.

A brief account of the English garden cities of Port Sunlight and Bournville and of Ebenezer Howard's theories as represented in Garden-City serves as a background for a detailed description of the origin, development, and functioning of the garden city of Le Trait on the right bank of the Seine, 28 kilometers from Rome by road.

- PIÉDALLU, A. (1712)
LA MISE EN CULTURE DES ESPACES PERDUS QUI BORDENT LES VOIES DE CHEMIN DE FER. Acad. Agr. France. Compt. Rend. 6: 613-616. 1920.

It is suggested that unused land along the railways be used by the railway workers to grow mulberry trees or textile plants.

- RIVIÈRE, LOUIS. (1713)
LA TERRE ET L'ATELIER. JARDINS OUVRIERS. 219 pp. Paris, Librairie Victor Lecoffre. 1904.

Workers' gardens in France and other European countries are discussed.

- RUDLOFF, H. L. (1714)
THE HOMESTEAD LAW IN FRANCE. [Transl. title] Fühling's Landw. Ztg. 58: 414-418. 1909.

Not examined.

"This article presents and discusses the text of the law of February 4, 1909, relating to the encumbrance, inheritance, and disposition of small holdings in France. By the terms of the law the owner is limited in his power of encumbering his property by indebtedness, cannot dispose of it without the consent of his wife and heirs, and can not divide the property. The law is regarded as beneficial by keeping the small holdings intact for the protection and support of the peasant and his family and by its encouraging the rural population to remain on the land."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 21: 491. 1909.

- SUKIENICKI, H. (1715)
KONJUNKTURY OSADNICTWA POLSKIEGO WE FRACJI. Kwartalnik Naukowego Inst. Emigracyjnego 3: 750-770. 1928.

Not examined.

"The object of this article is to show that the plan drafted by Ludkiewicz (cf. 3: 277-303) according to which there is a possibility of establishing under certain conditions 100,000 Polish agricultural families in France is not to be realized. To this end the author gives an outline of the immigration problem in France in its historical development with special reference to the agricultural situation."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 2, item 1987. 1930.

- TOWNROE, B. S. (1716)
FRANCE RE-BUILDS; GARDEN CITIES IN THE WAR ZONE FOR ELEVEN THOUSAND RAILROAD EMPLOYEES. Rev. of Reviews 74: 293-297. 1926.

Concerning the author the editor says "The author is an Englishman who has seen villages in northern France when the ruin of war was complete, and his observations now, eight years after the armistice, have that additional authority."

- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (1717)
STATE LOANS FOR CHEAP DWELLINGS IN FRANCE. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 10: 557-559. 1920.

This article is based on two articles in the Journal Officiel de la République Française, October 26, and November 1, 1919. The latter part of the article tells how laborers and families of small means are to be aided in acquiring small land holdings by the Government.

- V., P. (1718)
LA PETITE PROPRIÉTÉ RURALE ET LA LOI DU 10 AVRIL 1908. Jour. Agr. Prat. (n.s.) 17: 202. 1909.

"A brief discussion of the law which provides for the use of government funds not exceeding 100,000,000 francs (about \$20,000,000) at 2 per cent interest, in its bearing on the economic and social welfare of the owners of small farms in France."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 1196. 1908-9.

GERMANY

- ANONYMOUS. (1719)
ALLOTMENTS IN LEIPZIG. Gard. Chron. 82: 398. 1927.

"In order to encourage the allotment movement in Leipzig, a large piece of ground is being set aside in the course of the town-planning now proceeding, and will be apportioned among those who are desirous of taking small holdings. The planning of certain suburbs has already been completed and permanent allotments have been given a place in the design . . . the allotments are to be so arranged as to form part of the general scheme of open spaces for the town."

ANONYMOUS.

(1720)

FARM ARISTOCRACY DECREED BY HITLER. ESTATES OF ARYAN PEASANTS TO BE INALIENABLE AND EXEMPT FROM SEIZURE FOR DEBT. HEIRS DESIGNATED BY LAW. OTHER CHILDREN OF FARM OWNERS ENTITLED TO PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND "REFUGE". N.Y. Times, October 3, 1933.

A so-called "hereditary homestead" law, effective October 1, 1933, "creates in Germany, a new 'peasant aristocracy' based on inalienable and indivisible protection of the ancestral estate and its inheritance by one principal heir, elected according to definite rules among the owners next of kin . . . The 'peasant new aristocracy' is to consist of peasants who are 'German, Aryan and honorable' . . . They must possess estates able to support a family, but not above 300 acres . . . Under the new law the owners of peasant holdings registered as hereditary homesteads cannot be dispossessed for debt, and their entire possessions, including their crops, are to be exempt from seizure by private creditors . . . The principal heir is to be determined for purposes of this law by local custom . . . The other children of peasant owners will be entitled to professional education and equipment commensurate with the size of the father's estate . . . Special inheritance courts will be created to supervise the administration of this law."

(1721)

FARM COLONIZATION POLICY TO BE LAUNCHED IN GERMANY. Jour. Com. [N.Y.] 159 (12, 311): 7. January 10, 1934.

"Faced with finding employment for thousands of farmers, Government officials have launched a program calling for the migration of farm families from their own districts to eastern Germany, where the State has already staked off acreage where they may settle and make a living. The plan, which calls for colonization during the next ten years, has 20,000 pioneers enrolled to date and they will move to the new land early in the spring."

(1722)

GERMAN FARM PLAN. U.S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest 51 (68): 1. December 20, 1933.

A Nation-wide plan for depopulating Germany's big cities in an unprecedented "back-to-the-farm movement" was announced by officials in the Department of Labor yesterday, according to a Berlin dispatch to the United Press. The department has evolved an elaborate scheme, envisaging a radical replanning of Germany's population. The residents of the cities would be resettled on the countryside and instructed in farming methods to make them almost completely self-sufficient as far as foodstuffs are concerned. Officials estimated that it would take 20 years of hard work for a "labor army" of 500,000 persons. The movement at first would be voluntary, but this "army" later would be conscripted, if the program failed to move smoothly.

(1723)

GERMAN GARDEN VILLAGES. Amer. City 4 (2): 90-91. 1911.

Based on an article in "the last number of the Town Planning Review." Briefly describes these model villages for workmen. The village of Gmindersdorf was founded in 1903 by a firm of cotton spinners to furnish model homes for their workmen. The plan for the project allows 43 percent of the space for private gardens.

(1724)

HOMESTEADING PLANS IN GERMANY ARE FAR FROM REACHING GOAL DESIRED. Washington [D.C.] Star, May 28, 1933.

Area of land homesteaded was less in 1932 than in 1931; this is especially true in East Prussia. "Reasons are not far to seek. The hope for really effective settling of homesteaders in the extreme east of Germany has been the utilization of land now monopolized in unprofitable and overindebted junker estates (latifundia) . . . But the so-called 'East Help' action has thrown about the insolvent estates of the region the impenetrable blanket of debt moratoria which is, incidentally, being extended to save for their owners farms all over Germany. Hence the estates remain and the promised homesteading languishes . . ."

ANONYMOUS.

(1725)

KAUFFPREISE FÜR SIEDLUNGSLAND IN DEN JAHREN 1925 BIS 1930. Wirtschaft u. Statist. 12:654-655. 1932.

Contains tables showing purchase prices of land for settlement purposes in the various Provinces of Germany from 1925 to 1930.

(1726)

LAND SETTLEMENTS BLOCKED IN GERMANY. OWNERS OF BIG ESTATES DEAF TO APPEAL. NAZI INTERFERENCE IN INDUSTRY PERSISTS. N.Y. Times, August 21, 1933.

An appeal has been made to large landholders in Pomerania and Brandenburg to give up some of their land for settlement purposes. "It is most unlikely, however, that the landowners will voluntarily surrender any considerable part of their holdings unless they were relieved of debt thereon . . . Plans for the settlement of 12,000 to 15,000 men on the land had been prepared for 1934."

(1727)

DIE LÄNDLICHE SIEDLUNG BIS ZUM JAHRE 1931. Wirtschaft u. Statist. 12: 230-232. 1932.

Contains tables showing the progress of land settlement in the various German Provinces from 1929 to 1931, with comparative figures for the inclusive period 1919-31.

(1728)

DAS LÄNDLICHE SIEDLUNGSWESEN NACH DEM KRIEGE. Wirtschaftsdienst 15: 573-575. 1930.

The essential differences between pre-war and post-war land settlement in Germany are indicated. The importance of the post-war movement, as financed by the State, is pointed out. It affords the best antidote to unemployment by providing greater opportunities for new and more intensive agricultural labor.

(1729)

DIE MOORBESIEDLUNG IN VERGANGENHEIT UND ZUKUNFT. 151 pp. Berlin, P. Parey. 1920.

"This manual of information and suggestions for colonization of swampy lowland regions is made up of a number of articles, including Introduction, by M. Fleischer; Moor Colonization under State Aid in Hannover and Schleswig-Holstein, by B. Jacke; Moor and Heath Colonization in Oldenburg, by Glass; Moor Colonization in East Prussia, by Dau; Moor and Heath Colonization, by Rothberg; The Activities of the Provincial Colonization Societies for Moor Lands, by Röhr; Lowland Colonies in the District of Bersenbruck, by Rother; Moor Colonization in Bavaria, by Mayer; Large Scale Colonization by State Governments and Industrial Societies, by Tschackert; Colonization of the Randow Region, by G. Steinbrück; The Haveland Swamp, Its Improvement and Settlement, by H. Bolckmann; The Colonization of Lowlands, by W. Freckmann; Experience and Preparation of the Settler, by Behncke; The Value of Demonstration Plots for the Colonies, by F. Brüne; The Importance of the Cultivation of Native Pasture on Moor Settlements, by A. J. Werth; Buildings for Moor Colonies by E. Krüger; and The New Regulations for Colonization, by Krahmer."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 44: 890. 1921.

(1730)

DAS SIEDLUNGSPROGRAMM DER REICHSREGIERUNG. Wirtschaftsdienst 17: 1029-1030. 1932.

An outline of the German Government's program for the extension of land settlement in the country and the main obstacles in its path.

(1731)

DIE SIEDLUNGSTÄTIGKEIT IN PREUSSEN IN DEN JAHREN 1919-21. Deut. Reichsanzeiger, February 27, 1923.

A sketch of the development of land settlement in Prussia from 1919 to 1921.

- AUSSCHUSS ZUR UNTERSUCHUNG DER ERZEUGUNGS-UND ABSATZBEDINGUNGEN DER DEUTSCHEN WIRTSCHAFT, UNTERAUSSCHUSS FÜR LANDWIRTSCHAFT. (1732)
DAS LÄNDLICHE SIEDLUNGSWESEN NACH DEM KRIEGE. 221 pp. Berlin, E. S. Mittler & Sohn, 1930. (Verhandl. u. Berichte des Unterausschusses für Landwirtschaft . . . Bd. 10).

A historical and critical account of land settlement in Germany.

- BECHTEL, H. (1733)
MITTELALTERLICHE SIEDELUNG UND AGRARVERHÄLTNISSE IM POSENER LANDE;
EIN BEITRAG ZUR ENTSTEHUNGSGESCHICHTE DER GUTSHERRSCHAFT.
Schmollers Jahrb. 49:115-145. 1925.

The colonization of Posen which began in the middle of the thirteenth century is described as well as the interrelation of city and land settlement and the growth of large landed property.

- BÖHMER, RUDOLF. (1734)
WEGE NEUER DEUTSCHER WIRTSCHAFTSPOLITIK. II. DAS DEUTSCHE ARBEITSLÖSENPROBLEM UND DIE BÄUERLICHE SIEDLUNG; III. RAUM FÜR AUSSENSIEDLUNG UND KOLONISATION. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 18: 1014-1016 : 1052-1054. 1933.

Shows the danger of Germany's decreasing birthrate from the point of view of unemployment and urges the development of land settlement both at home and in the colonies.

- BÖKER, HUGO. (1735)
RURAL SETTLEMENT IN POST-WAR GERMANY. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome]
Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 23:E274-E285. 1932.

A distinction is made between rural settlement and suburban settlement. The latter is "the outcome of the present day mass of unemployment. The object is to establish unemployed persons on small areas in the immediate neighbourhood of towns and give them the opportunity of improving their situation by putting up a dwelling and growing some part of the food they require . . . The present article will deal with rural settlement only and a short summary will be given of its organization, the method of obtaining the necessary land, the financing and the results obtained up to the present."

- BORNEMANN, F. (1736)
DIE GESTALTUNG DER DEUTSCHEN LANDWIRTSCHAFT UNTER DEM EINFLUSSE DES ARBEITERMANGELS. Fühling's Landw. Ztg. 58:92-108, 121-146. 1909.

"The author reviews the history of German agriculture during the past 50 years, and discusses the cause and extent of rural depopulation, the substitution of foreign for native laborers, the efforts made to retain the people on the land, the combination of agriculture with some industry in order to give constant employment to farm laborers, the changes in farm management to save labor, the changes in number and size of farm holdings, the use of implements and machinery, and the technical operation of farms to save hand labor. He presents a comparison of agricultural conditions in England and the United States with German conditions, and a general forecast of what the future development of agriculture is likely to be in Germany."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 21:89. 1909.

- BOSCH, WERNER. (1737)
DIE GRUNDLAGEN DES GROSSEN PROGRAMMS. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 18:828-830. 1933.

The author calls attention to the fact that, although the law of June 1, 1933, for the relief of unemployment makes little direct reference to land settlement, still land settlement is one of the basic elements of Hitler's recovery program, and the law is an attempt to release forces that were dammed up by the depression. An appropriation is made for land settlement-building operations.

- BOYENS, W. (1738)
ZIELE UND FORMEN DER LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN SIEDLUNG UNTER DEM EINFLUSS DER DEUTSCHEN AGRARKRISE. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 15:413-446. 1931.

The aims of land settlement in Germany, the various types of settlements, and the effect on them of the agricultural crisis are discussed.

- BRANDT, K. (1739)
DIE BAUERNSIEDLUNG UND DER NEUBAU DES STAATES. Neue Rundschau 44
(7):82-95. 1933.

The author sees Germany's future success as a nation bound up with the development of the family farm. The various requisites for successful land settlement are outlined.

- BÄUUNING, RUDOLF. (1740)
BEVÖLKERUNGS-UND LANDBILANZ IN OSTPREUSSEN IM HINBLICK AUF DIE
LÄNDLICHE SIEDLUNG. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber.
Landw. (n.F.) 17:191-222. 1933.

A historical and critical study of land settlement in East Prussia. The land and the settlers, their origin, their interrelations, and their probable future are discussed.

- BRINKMANN, CARL. (1741)
SIEDLUNGS-AUFGABEN IN BADEN. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw.
Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 91. Sonderheft, 27 pp. 1933.

Baden's land-settlement problem is discussed, the possibilities of encouraging inner colonization, and the recent development of suburban settlement by the unemployed dependent on welfare help and by the part-time worker in the nearby city.

- BRUCK, W. F. (1742)
DIE DEUTSCHE SIEDLUNG 1932. Beiträge von Bollert, Brecht., Bruck [u.a.]
260 pp. Münster i. Westf., Forschungsstelle für Siedlungs-und Woh-
nungswesen. 1932.

The land settlement problem in Germany reported on and discussed at Münster on February 26 and 27, 1932.

- COTES, EVERARD. (1743)
GERMANY'S LABOR CAMPS. I. GERMAN BOY VOLUNTEERS JOIN IN WORK AND
COMRADESHIP. II. GERMANY'S PROGRAM OF SELF-HELP LEVELS BARRIERS
OF SOCIAL RANK. III. GERMANY DENIES MILITARY INTENT IN LABOR
CAMPS. Christian Sci. Monitor, August 17, 24, 31, 1933.

An account of the work and routine of Germany's labor camps for training volunteer workers in various occupations and trades. "A worker . . . who wants to take up agriculture as a profession can obtain from the Government an advance based upon the length of the time he has spent in labor camp. This advance amounts to 1.50 marks for every day so passed. The total for one who has gone through a complete course amounts only to 420 marks. But arrangements are being made to provide small-holdings of land to support one family, each large enough under conditions which render this advance adequate to give a start as a competent cultivator."

- DARRÉ, R. W. (1744)
AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN GERMANY. Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. and
Labor Inform. 47: 228-229. 1933.

A summary of German agricultural policy as outlined by the Federal Minister of Food, R. W. Darré. "The new Minister recently declared that one of the most urgent tasks before the country is the furtherance of land settlement, which he interprets as the reconstruction of peasant agriculture, and as quite distinct from any attempt to form zones of dwarf holdings in the vicinity of towns for the absorption of urban unemployed population. Land settlement will include efforts to provide agricultural workers with plots to be held in their own ownership."

- DAVERHUTH, AND R., A. (1745)
ZUR LANDARBEITER-ANSIEDLUNG. Illus. Landw. Ztg. 29: 123-124. 1909.

"These two articles discuss the ineffectiveness of land settlements to solve the farm labor problem in Germany. The authors contend from observations and experience that the regular farm hand on the average farm is better off than the small holder in agricultural colonies working for himself."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 1195. 1908-9.

DELIUS.

(1746)

ARBEITER-RENTENGÜTER. Landw. Wchnbl. Schleswig-Holstein 58: 890-891. 1908.

"As a means of preventing rural depopulation, the author believes that the farm laborer must be established on the land, and that this can be done by the erection of suitable houses on land not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hectare (about 0.31 acre) in extent, which property the laborer should have the privilege of purchasing. The cost of such holdings, the furnishing of funds by government and cooperative associations, and the moral and economic effects of ownership upon the laborer are briefly discussed."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 991. 1908-9.

DESSMAN, GÜNTHER.

(1747)

GESCHICHTE DER SCHLESISCHEN AGRARVERFASSUNG. 261 pp. Strassburg. Verlag von K. J. Trübner, 1904.

Contains a chapter on the settlement of Germans in Silesia in the thirteenth century.

DEUTSCHER VEREIN FÜR LÄNDLICHE WOHLFAHRTS-UND HEIMATPFLEGE. (1748)

ARCHIV FÜR INNERE KOLONISATION. Berlin, Deutsche Landbuchhdlg.

The Library of Congress has v. 7, 8, 10, 1915.

This publication, containing a number of articles on land settlement, especially in Germany, is published in collaboration with the Gesellschaft zur Förderung der inneren Kolonisation,

DEUTSCHES FORSCHUNGS-INSTITUT FÜR AGRAR-UND SIEDLUNGSWESEN, BERLIN. ABTEILUNG ROSTOCK. (1749)

AUSWIRKUNGEN DER SIEDLUNG; BAUSTEINE ZUM SIEDLUNGSPROBLEM. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) Sonderhefte 44, 48, 64, 65. 1931-32.

This study of land settlement in Germany is divided into four parts. Part I is Ländliche Siedlung und Bevölkerung, by Hellmut Wollenweber. It contains an analysis of land settlement in Pomerania and Mecklenburg and its effect on the density of the agricultural population. Part II is Siedlung und Siedlungsverfahren; Beiträge zur Methode des Siedlungsvorganges, by N. Ley, F. Eilmann, and W. Magura. This is a historical and critical study of land settlement in Mecklenburg-Strelitz which shows that, in spite of the increasing success of the enterprise from a technical point of view, the final solution of the economic problem belongs to the future. The cooperative settlement of Chludowo is described. In spite of the inherent economy of such an organization, it has many other characteristics which militate against its success. Parts III and IV are by H. Wollenweber. The former, Siedlung und Viehbestand, contains a statistical description of the tendency to expansion in cattle raising in land-settlement sections. Land-settlement work is said to have become one of the most pressing problems of Germany's agrarian and economic policy. Part IV, Siedlungsträger und Optimaler Siedlungseffekt, is an analysis and discussion of the possibilities of utilizing the prerequisite conditions for cattle raising in land-settlement districts.

DIETZE, CONSTANTIN VON.

(1750)

GEGENWARTSFRAGEN DER INNEREN KOLONISATION. Arch.Sozialpolitik. 67: 447-465. 1932.

The library of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics has an English translation of this article which may be borrowed for copying. It is a discussion of the problem of internal colonization particularly in Germany. With regard to suburban settlement the author declares that it has come to be recognized more and more that lasting results can only be secured when cash receipts from nonagricultural activity are in prospect. Besides experience has shown that a high percentage of city unemployed are not adapted for agricultural labor and assuredly not for colonizing activity. "The problem of large-scale unemployment can never be directly solved under our existing conditions, with present-day habits of living on and by the land itself, i.e., through internal colonization. However, restricted results can probably be achieved by providing quarters for the rising rural generation and thereby curtailing migration into the cities and if in their interest alone the promotion of increased internal colonization is probably justified at the present time. Moreover, successful settlement effort on the

land must indirectly exert a favorable influence upon employment possibilities of other centers of population . . . The colonist families, once they are able to hold their own and get ahead from an economic standpoint, will increase the demand for articles of consumption and stock-in-trade, afford thereby employment opportunities for different branches of industry, and in their turn make available to the city population larger quantities of foods and raw materials. Nevertheless, in our country such fruitful results in internal colonization will never be able to attain the volume necessary to again furnish regular employment to an army of a million unemployed."

DIX, A. (1751)
 WEGE ZUR ARBEITSBESCHAFFUNG. Preuss. Jahrb. 232:63-68. 1933.

The author sees the only hope of salvation for Germany and the world in planned colonization.

DOEBERITZ, H. VON KNEBEL. (1752)
 LANDFLUCHT UND LEUTENOT. Ztschr. Agrarpolitik 7: 244-250. 1909.

"This article summarizes the views of various authors who have considered the agrarian problem in Germany from different points of view, criticizes the positions taken as offering no satisfactory solution of the problem, and suggests as a means of preventing rural depopulation and a lack of farm laborers a change in the emigration laws and the establishment of farms for laborers."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 21: 395. 1909.

DRONKE, E. (1753)
 DAS REICHSHEIMSTÄTTENGESETZ. Schmollers Jahrb. 44: 681-708. 1920.

A discussion of the historical background of the German homestead law of May 10, 1920, its conception of a homestead, its provisions for the establishment of homesteads, its ramifications and probable outcome in the future.

ENGELBRECHT, ERWIN. (1754)
 DIE AGRARVERFASSUNG DES ERMLANDES UND IHRE HISTORISCHE ENTWICKLUNG. 256 pp. München und Leipzig. Duncker & Humblot. 1913.
 (Staats. und Sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungen. Heft 169.)

A history of the settlement of Ermland and its incorporation in the State of Prussia.

FESCA, M. (1755)
 ÜBER DIE AUSBILDUNG DES KOLONIALEN LANDWIRTES. Landw. Jahrb. 38 (Ergänzungs. 5): 117-135. 1909.

A discussion of the preparation necessary for the life of a colonial farmer and the facilities for obtaining it that are provided by the State.

FLÜGGE, LUDWIG. (1756)
 BÄUERLICHE ÜBERSEEISCHE SIEDLUNG ZUR GEGENWIRKUNG GEGEN ARBEITSLOSIGKEIT UND UMSTURZ. 15 pp. [Berlin 1931.] [Typewritten.]

The author recommends land colonization as a remedy for industrial unemployment.

FROST, JULIUS. (1757)
 DIE AKTUELLEN FRAGEN DER AGRARPOLITIK. 108 pp. München und Leipzig. Duncker & Humblot. 1932.

The author discusses some of the important agricultural economic problems with which Germany is confronted today, among them being problems of eastern relief and land settlement.

(1758)
 DIE LÄNDLICHE SIEDLUNG IN BAYERN 1919-1931. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 76. Sonderheft, 42 pp. 1933.

The origin and development of land settlement in Bavaria are discussed, and attention is called to the large proportion of part-time farming operations. Since 1919 from 10,000 to 12,000 families have eked out a precarious living by establishing themselves on small holdings where they have been able to provide themselves with the means of subsistence.

GAYL, WILHELM VON.

(1759)

DIE LAGE DER SIEDLER SEIT DEM JAHRE 1931. In Deutsche Agrarpolitik, t. 2, pp. 406-412. Berlin, R. Hobbing. 1932. (Veröffentlichungen der Friedrich List-Gesellschaft e.V. 6 Bd.)

Land settlement is discussed from 1931 on, and its successful future is shown to depend in large part on the continued profitableness of agricultural production.

(1760)

DIE SIEDLUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND. In Deutsche Agrarpolitik, t. 2, pp. 392-405. Berlin. R. Hobbing. 1932. (Veröffentlichungen der Friedrich List-Gesellschaft e.V. 6 Bd.)

An account of land settlement in Germany up to 1931. The aim, according to the author, is to make it possible for as many people as possible to find work and food on their own land.

GERLACH, OTTO.

(1761)

ANSIEDLUNGEN VON LANDARBEITERN IN NORDDEUTSCHLAND. ERHEBUNGEN DER DEUTSCHEN LANDWIRTSCHAFTS-GESELLSCHAFT UNTER MITWIRKUNG VON DR. FRANZ MENDELSON UND REGIERUNGSBAUMEISTER ALFRED BLUME, GELEITET UND BEARB. VON DR. OTTO GERLACH. Deut. Landw. Gesell. Arb. Hft. 149, 847 pp. 1908.

A study of the settlement of agricultural workers on the land and the necessary means to be adopted to protect their economic and social life. Numerous examples of settlement experiments are given.

GERMANY, LAWS, STATUTES, ETC.

(1762)

ALLEMAGNE. DITTE VERORDNUNG DES REICHSPRÄSIDENTEN ZUR SICHERUNG VON WIRTSCHAFT UND FINANZEN UND ZUR BEKÄMPFUNG POLITISCHER AUSSCHREITUNGEN. October 6 1931. Germany Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 1, no. 67, October 7, 1931. French translation in Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome.] Ann. Internatl. Legis. Agr. 1931, pp. 978-984.

Ch. 2 of part 4 of this law provides for the encouragement of agricultural colonization, land settlement in the neighborhood of cities and large industrial communities and the establishment of small gardens for the unemployed with a view to maintaining the population in the country, decreasing unemployment, and providing a living for the jobless.

(1763)

GESETZ, BETR. DIE BEFÖRDERUNG DER ERRICHTUNG VON RENTENGÜTERN. July 7, 1891. Prussia Gesetz-Sammlung no. 24, pp. 279-284. July 29, 1891. Provides for loans for the settlement of small and medium-sized farms.

(1764)

GESETZ ÜBER ZUSCHÜSSE AUS REICHSMITTELN FÜR DIE ANSIEDLUNG VON LANDARBEITERN. March 25, 1930. Germany Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 1, no. 9, March 28, 1930. French translation in Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Ann. Internatl. Legis. Agr. 1930, pp. 1011-1012.

Provides for the granting of loans during a period of not more than 10 years to agricultural workers to defray the expenses of establishing small homesteads.

(1765)

GESETZ V. 26. APRIL 1886, BETR. DIE BEFÖRDERUNG DEUTSCHER ANSIEDLUNGEN IN DEN PROVINZEN WESTPREUSSEN UND POSEN. Prussia Gesetz-Sammlung, 1806-86, Bd. 9, p. 197. 1887.

Provides for the appropriation of 100 million marks for the settlement of German farmers and farm workers in West Prussia and Posen to counteract Polish influences.

(1766)

GESETZ ZUR FÖRDERUNG DER LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN SIEDLUNG. March 31, 1931. Germany Reichsgesetzblatt, t. 1, no. 14, April 8, 1931.

French translation in Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Ann. Internatl. Legis. Agr. 1931, pp. 976-978.

Provides for a government appropriation of 150 million reichmarks to encourage land colonization.

- GERMANY, LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (1767)
 REICHSHEIMSTÄTTENGESETZ. May 10, 1920. Germany Reichsgesetzblatt no. 108, May 18, 1920.

The homestead law of May 10, 1920, provides for the establishment of homesteads more particularly in the interests of returned soldiers, wounded soldiers, and widows of soldiers.

- (1768)
 VERORDNUNG ZUR BESCHAFFUNG VON LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEM SIEDLUNGS-
 LANDE. Jan. 29, 1919. Germany Reichsgesetzblatt no. 22, pp. 115-122,
 January 30, 1919.

Provides for land colonization on land owned by the state or acquired by expropriation.

- GERMANY REICHSMINISTERIUM FÜR ERNÄHRUNG U. LANDWIRTSCHAFT. (1769)
 BÄUERLICHE WIRTSCHAFTSBERATUNG, VORTRÄGE DES REICHSLEHRGANGS IN
 DRESDEN VOM 15.-18. Juni 1932. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u.
 Landw. Ber. Landw. (n. F.) 71. Sonderheft, 113 pp. 1933.

A course of lectures involving economic advice to farmers on such subjects as bookkeeping, land colonization, domestic economy, family labor return, farm management, and marketing.

- GUTENÄCKER, EDUARD. (1770)
 DIE LANDARBEITERSIEDLUNG IN BAYERN. Landw. Jahrb. Bayern 22: 179-275.
 1932.

Land settlement is discussed from the point of view of the method of obtaining the land, types of settlements, the buildings, and the profitability of the undertakings.

- HEGEMANN, WERNER. (1771)
 RETTET DIE GROSSGRUNDBESITZER! Tagebuch 12: 843-853. 1931.
 Not examined.

"The so-called agrarian reforms of Frederick the Great did nothing but create a powerful landed aristocracy on huge estates. Bismarck aided this group with agricultural tariffs which in the last years have risen as a Chinese wall. The rest of Germany pays tribute to these large estate owners. It is not true that the German East is fitted only for large estates. What is needed is a radical program of land reform which would settle 300,000 small farmers on these huge estates."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 14757. 1932.

- HEIDENHAIN, W. (1772)
 ORGANISATIONSFRAGEN DER KLEINSIEDLUNG. Arch. Exakte Wirtschaftsforsch. 8: 86-143. 1916.

A study of the organization, management, and financing of land settlement in Germany.

- HIENTZSCH, ERICH. (1773)
 DAS POMMERSCHE SIEDLUNGSWERK IN VERGANGENHEIT UND ZUKUNFT. 70 pp.
 Berlin, 1927.

Diss-Landw. Hochschule, Berlin. Past and future colonization in Pomerania, its importance and prospects are discussed.

- HELBOK, A. (1774)
 DEUTSCHE SIEDLUNGSBEWEGUNG; DIE LEHREN DER GESCHICHTE. Deut. Rundschau 229: 185-191. 1931.

The author urges the need of a return to immediate production for one's own needs in Germany and sees in land settlement a means to that end.

- HEPP, CARL. (1775)
 DAS SIEDLUNGSPROBLEM. In Harms, Bernhard, ed., Strukturwandlungen der Deutschen Volkswirtschaft, v. 1, pp. 169-184. Berlin, R. Hobbing. 1928.

The author emphasizes the necessity for a determined campaign to establish new farm settlements, especially in the eastern part of Germany. A period of such settlement was inaugurated after the passing of the Reichssiedlungsgesetz of August 11, 1919. High hopes of favorable results were entertained which were to a certain extent doomed to disappointment due, in large measure, to the results of inflation, the rapid increase in building costs, the loss of capital by the societies responsible for putting the scheme into

operation, and lack of credit. In the author's view the increased migration from the land to the cities together with a serious decrease in the birthrate are among the most serious problems of the day. He outlines a scheme for financing and carrying out a plan of internal settlement by means of which thrifty, industrious agricultural workers or sons dependent on their fathers might be established on land of their own and encouraged to cultivate and develop it. To him this is the best way to strengthen agriculture. Its economic importance consists in an increase of agricultural production, the creation of new opportunities for work and hence an increase of industrial production, a diminution of unemployment and a supply of new life to the domestic market.

HOLSTEIN, FRITZ. (1776)

DAS SIEDLUNGSWESEN IN MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN VOR DEM WELTKRIEGE UNTER BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG DER BÜDNEREIEEN. 107 pp. Jena [Verlagsdruckerei H. Plasnick] 1927.

Inaug.-Diss.-Univ. Jena. A study of colonization in Mecklenburg.

HOTTES, A. C. (1777)

A LESSON FROM THE GERMAN SCHREBER GARDENS. *Better Homes and Gardens* 11 (1): 20, 53, 54, 55. 1932.

The story of the Schrebergarten movement begun by Dr. Schreber about the middle of the last century for children whose mothers worked in factories. The children were taught to make gardens in the vacant spaces at the outskirts of their communities. So successful were these small gardens and so popular were they with both children and adults that in 1921 industrial employees formed themselves into what has been called the Reichsverband der Kleingartenvereine Deutschlands—the National Union of German Small Garden Societies. The movement now numbers 400,000 members.

HUGENBERG, ALFRED. (1778)

INNERE COLONISATION IM NORDWESTEN DEUTSCHLANDS. 531 pp. Strassburg, K. J. Trübner. 1891. (Abhandlungen aus dem Staatswissenschaftlichen Seminar zu Strassburg, Heft 8.)

A study of land settlement in northwest Germany.

HUSS, RICHARD. (1779)

DIE FLANDERER UND HOLLÄNDER IN DER OSTDEUTSCHEN KOLONISATION DES 12. JAHRHUNDERTS. *Arch. Wanderungswesen* 1: 34–38, 79–87. 1928.

"A record of the colonization of Eastern Germany during the 12th century by Flemings and Hollanders, the emigration being caused by economic crises due to overpopulation, a series of disastrous floods, and transition from agricultural to urban civilization."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 1, item 6047. 1929.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1780)

THE ACTIVITY OF GERMAN LAND SETTLEMENT COMPANIES IN 1914–1915. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 7 (5): 89–98. 1916.

Activities of the Pomeranian Land Co. (Pommersche Landgesellschaft) at Stettin; The Silesian Land Co. (Schlesische Landgesellschaft) at Breslau; The Rural Bank of Schleswig-Holstein (Schleswig-Holsteinische Höfebank) at Kiel; The Hesse Land Settlement Co. (Hessische Siedlungs-Gesellschaft) at Cassel; The Landbank Aktiengesellschaft, at Berlin; and the Land Co. "Holdings for all" (Landgesellschaft "Eigene Scholle") at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, are discussed.

(1781)

HOME COLONISATION IN NORTHERN GERMANY. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 3 (12): 133–173, 1912; 4 (5): 99–112, (9): 95–119; (10): 93–103; 1913.

In two parts: Pt. I, The Work of the Home Colonisation Commission for the Provinces of West Prussia and Posen; pt. II, Formation of "Rentengüter" through the Intervention of the Prussian General Commissions.

(1782)

LEGAL PROVISIONS FOUNDING SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS IN GERMANY. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 11: 54–59. 1920.

Discusses provisions for the establishment and development of soldiers' homesteads.

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (1783)
 THE "OSTPREUSSISCHE LANDGESELLSCHAFT" OF KÖNIGSBERG IN 1916-1917.
 Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 9:
 479-486. 1918.
 This discussion of the Landgesellschaft of East Prussia and its work is
 based on the Archiv für Innere Kolonisation, year 1916-1917, v. 9, pt. 12.
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- RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTES OF LAND CREDIT FOR
 RURAL HOLDINGS. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and
 Social Intel. 5 (2): 51-64. 1914. (1784)
 The work of the Prussian Landschaften is discussed in detail, and brief
 sections are devoted to the Landschaftlicher Kreditverband für Schleswig-
 Holstein, the Schleswig-Holstein Landschaft, the Ostpreussische Landschaft,
 the Neue Westpreussische Landschaft, the Neues Brandenburgisches
 Kreditinstitut, the Neue Pommersche Landschaft, and the Westfälische
 Landschaft.
- INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. (1785)
 EMPLOYMENT SUBSIDY IN GERMANY. Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. and Labor
 Inform. 46 (5): 132-134. 1933.
 Provision is made for paying a monthly subsidy not exceeding 25 marks
 for male workers and 20 marks for female workers to farmers engaging extra
 labor for a period of at least 6 months. The worker must be adequately
 housed and fed and paid. Young men taking such work may be given
 transportation expenses, and in certain cases a further sum for necessary
 equipment not exceeding 25 marks.
- JACOBS, FERDINAND. (1786)
 BAUER UND BODENREFORM. Deutsches Bauerntum, Heft. 1, 77 pp. 1929.
 Proposals for a homestead law are discussed, and a plea is made for the
 maintenance of a strong, farmer class, firmly rooted in the soil.
- JÄCKEL, HERBERT. (1787)
 DIE LANDGESELLSCHAFTEN IN DEN DEUTSCHEN SCHUTZGEBIETEN; DENK-
 SCHRIFT ZUR KOLONIALEN LANDFRAGE. 315 pp. Jena, G. Fischer. 1909.
 The German land companies as a predominant factor in Germany's
 colonization policy.
- JORDAN, MAX. (1788)
 BACK TO THE LAND IN GERMANY. Commonweal 16: 404-406. 1932.
 Overpopulation in German cities and unemployment have caused a back-
 to-the-land movement.
 The government activities in promoting rural settlement in the eastern
 provinces are apparently at a standstill. "Edge settlements" for the un-
 employed on the outskirts of the big cities and so-called "structural rural
 settlements" have been attempted but present many difficulties.
- KEUP, ERICH, AND MÜHRER, RICHARD. (1789)
 DIE VOLKSWIRTSCHAFTLICHE BEDEUTUNG VON GROSS- UND KLEINBETRIEB IN
 DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT. UNTERSUCHUNGEN ÜBER DEN WERT DER INNEREN
 KOLONISATION IM OSTEN DER PREUSSISCHEN MONARCHIE. Mit Einer
 Einleitung von Dr. O. Auhagen. 414 pp. Berlin, P. Parey. 1913.
 Contains descriptive and statistical accounts of land settlements in East
 Prussia.
- KOBBERT, ELISABETH. (1790)
 DAS GROSSE MOOSBRUCH, SEINE URBARMACHUNG UND BESIEDLUNG. 157 pp.
 Königsberg, Druck von R. Lankeit. 1925.
 An account of the reclamation and settlement of Grosses Moosbruch in
 East Prussia.
- KÖTZSCHKE, RUDOLF. (1791)
 QUELLEN ZUR GESCHICHTE DER OSTDEUTSCHEN KOLONISATION IM 12. BIS 14.
 JAHRHUNDERT. 142 pp. Leipzig und Berlin, Verlag von B. G. Teubner.
 1912.
 A compilation of documents serving as a basis for the history of land
 settlement in East Prussia from the twelfth to the fourteenth century.

KROLZIG, GÜNTER.

(1792)

DIE WIRTSCHAFTLICHE UND GEISTIGE STRUKTUR EINES SIEDLUNGSDORFES. EINE UNTERSUCHUNG DES VOLKSHOCHSCHULHEIMS TEMPELHOF UNTER LEITUNG VON GÜNTER KROLZIG. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 55. Sonderheft, 70 pp. 1932.

This account of the small settlement of Polnitz in Mecklenburg is the result of an investigation made by a group of teachers and pupils of the Volkshochschulheim Tempelhof in Berlin who shared the work and the life of the farmers in order to have first-hand information about them. We are given a picture of a small settlement of about 25 morgen about 2 kilometers from an isolated village of the same name with 200 inhabitants. About 40 families of various origins and from 10 different classes of workers purchased holdings, partly for cash and partly on time payments. The buildings belonging to the former landowner were used for housing men and livestock. There were 28 horses, 74 cows and calves, about 300 hogs, and 409 chickens variously distributed among the families. The methods of work, the distribution of labor among the members of the family and their hours of work, the household arrangements, the clothing of the workers, samples of meals, family relations, the use of leisure, the social and cultural life, the mental attitude towards the work and towards sharing it with one another are discussed. The report emphasizes the need for a school for the training of prospective settlers, especially in bookkeeping and marketing methods, cooperation, community organization, and the organization of family and social life.

KRÜGER.

(1793)

DER DEUTSCHE OSTEN UND DIE OSTHILFE. Landw. Jahrb. 75(4): 467-497. 1932.

A study of the agricultural problem of eastern Germany, of the relief measures adopted and, in particular, the land settlement program. In conclusion, the author emphasizes the fact that the welfare of eastern Germany is closely connected with that of the whole country.

LANG, E.

(1794)

BEDEUTUNG UND ORGANISATION DER LÄNDLICHEN SIEDLUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND. In Sering, Max, Die Deutsche Landwirtschaft unter Volks- und Weltwirtschaftlichen Gesichtspunkten. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 50. Sonderheft, pp. 692-719. 1932.

A study of land settlement in Germany.

PRODUKTIVITÄT UND RENTABILITÄT DER LÄNDLICHEN SIEDLUNG. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 17: 579-594. 1933.

The author declares that since stabilization of the currency in Germany the settlements in East Prussia have become established on a firmer economic basis than the large estates. In almost all branches of agriculture they have brought about more sales of products and have supported more people on the same area. They employ more labor and thus strengthen the local markets of the agricultural districts.

LANGE, HERMANN.

(1796)

EIN STAATLICHES BESIEDELUNGSWERK IM KEHDINGER MOOR. Landw. Jahrb. 36: 933-957. 1907.

An illustrated and statistical account of the reclamation and settlement of the moor of Kehdingen in Hanover.

LANGENBECK, ERNST.

(1797)

ANSIEDLUNGSMÖGLICHKEITEN FÜR BAUERN UND LANDARBEITER IN DEUTSCHLAND. Bearb. im Auftrage des Sonderausschusses für Landarbeit. Deut. Landw. Gesell. Flugschr. Heft 15, 73 pp. 1912.

An account of land settlement under the influence of the Prussian law of April 26, 1886, and the activities of the Land Settlement Commission for Posen and West Prussia.

DIE VERTEILUNG DES GRUNDBESITZES UND DIE ABWANDERUNG VOM LANDE. Deut. Landw. Gesell. Mitt. 26: 116-121. 1911.

"This article discusses at length the tendency toward the division of estates in certain sections of Germany and the migration of the agricultural classes to the large industrial centers."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 24: 795. 1911.

LASKER, BRUNO.

(1799)

GERMAN WAR MONUMENTS OF TOMORROW; GARDEN CITIES PLANNED FOR THE CRIPPLED MEN FROM THE EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS. Survey 36: 27-30, illus., 1916.

A discussion of a plan for housing crippled discharged soldiers, which comes from the German Garden City Association. The plan provides for a compact settlement containing family apartment houses, one-family cottages, and dormitories for single men. Each family would have its own garden, and small home industries would grow up adjacent to these settlements.

(1800)

PLANNING FOR PRODUCTION. Survey 56: 632-633. 1926.

"The German Garden City Society, originally indebted to the British movement for most of its practical proposals, has now gone far ahead of similar movements elsewhere in working out the best ways of combining the maximum of domestic amenity for small wage earners with the most economical use of the surrounding land . . ."

The author reviews briefly a book by the well-known planner and director of cooperative garden communities, Leberecht Migge. His "Deutsche Binnen-Kolonisation" admirably illustrates the new trend.

LEMMER.

(1801)

GEWERKSCHAFTSBEWEGUNG UND BODENREFORM. Jahrb. Bodenreform 25(1): 28-33. 1929.

Not examined.

"This is a report by the general secretary of the Federation of Hirsch-Dunker unions to the 32nd convention of the Association for Land Reform. There are several points at which trade union interests coincide with those of the land reform movement. Abolition of monopoly in land will reduce the severity of the struggle for higher wages by making rent a more flexible component of production costs. Reduction in land rent and increase in land taxation are bound to raise real wages. Land reform is merely 'rationalization' applied to land, one of the two fundamental factors of production."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 1, item 6255. 1929.

LENT, WALTER.

(1802)

DIE LÄNDLICHEN SIEDLUNGSGENOSSENSCHAFTEN; IHRE ENTWICKLUNG UND IHRE PROBLEME. 88 pp. Oranienburg-Edem. 1930.

Diss-Landw. Hochschule, Berlin. Literatur-Verzeichnis, pp. 85-87. A study of the origin, development, and problems of land-settlement cooperative associations.

LERCH, RUDOLF.

(1803)

INTERNAL COLONIZATION IN GERMANY. Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann. 150: 273-287. July 1930.

The author distinguishes between internal colonization and land settlement. "In the broadest sense of the word, land settlement means every type of relation of man to the soil, and embraces urban and suburban housing, allotment gardens about cities, part-time and full-time garden settlements, and all types of settlement in rural areas. The concept 'internal colonization', on the other hand, is limited to rural areas and other territories for agricultural settlement. In this sense, it embraces all types and uses of property, from agricultural giant farms (estates) to the most prevalent independent small and medium agricultural areas and down to handicrafts and workshops. The following presentation is limited to this narrower concept of rural or agricultural settlement."

(1804)

LA REFORMA AGRARIA EN ALEMANIA. Rev. Bimestre Cubana 29(1): 67-79. 1932.

Not examined.

"In 1919 Germany passed a law providing for the enlargement of small farms and for the establishment of federal colonies. The principal source of land for these purposes came from large estates either through voluntary sale or expropriation (41 percent in 1922) with low recompense. The individual states administered the financial end of the enlargement program. The influx of Polish Germans whose land had been confiscated by the Polish

government created an emergency situation which tended to emphasize the establishment of new colonies rather than simply enlarging small farms. Both types of project were severely handicapped by the fluctuating currency, rising and falling in numbers with the rise and fall of the currency. In 1926 the Federal government undertook the financing of new colonies. The Reichstag created annual credits of 50,000,000 marks over a period of five years for this purpose. Prussia acted likewise and the number of new colonies increased accordingly. The price of a farm of 15 hectares is 30,000 to 36,000 marks. The economic condition of the colonies is satisfactory. The relatively small number of farmers who have the requisite 800 marks to begin with, and the difficulties of government credit are among the serious obstacles to the program. The system of intensive farming on a small scale by human labor will have to be used."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 4, item 14936. 1932.

LEWECK, R. (1805)

MEASURES TAKEN OR PROPOSED BY THE PRUSSIAN LANDSCHAFTEN FOR THE EXTENSION OF THEIR MORTGAGE CREDIT TO PEASANT HOLDINGS. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 6(8): 83-102; (11): 57-78. 1915.

LINSCHMANN, HUGO. (1806)

DIE WIRKUNGEN DER PREUSSISCHEN RENTENGUTSGESETZGEBUNG. *Landw. Jahrb.* 34: 93-129. 1905.

The work of the land-settlement commission of West Prussia and Posen and the legislation on which it was based are outlined. The results are shown by a number of concrete examples.

LOHAUS, H. W. (1807)

DIE KOLONIE NIKOLAUSDORF (EINE IN DER HEIDE ENTSTANDENE SIEDELUNG). BEITRÄGE ZUR GESCHICHTE DER INNEREN KOLONISATION IM HERZOGTUM OLDENBURG. *Landw. Jahrb.* 40: 83-171. 1911.

An account of cultural and economic conditions in the agricultural colony of Nikolausdorf in the county of Oldenburg.

MANN, ADOLF. (1808)

SIEDLERSCHULUNG ALS VORBEREITUNG PLANMÄSSIGER ARBEITSBESCHAFFUNG. *Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.)* 18: 1016-1018. 1933.

Four types of land settlement are distinguished as well as the types of men best suited for the work involved, and a scheme of training is outlined with a view to permanent establishment on the land of many of the unemployed.

MANN, WILLI. (1809)

ENTLASTUNG DES STÄDTISCHEN ARBEITSMARKTES DURCH DIE LANDWIRTSCHAFT. 65 pp. *Düren-Rhld., Max Danielewski.* 1932.

Inaug.-Diss., Köln. *Literaturverzeichnis*, pp. 4-6.

The author discusses the possibilities of the relief of urban unemployment by agriculture, and especially by various types of land settlement.

MAXION, KURT. (1810)

DIE BISHERIGEN WIRKUNGEN DES REICHSSIEDLUNGSGESETZES. 123 pp. Berlin, P. Parey. 1930. (*Staat und Landwirtschaft. Agrar-politische Beiträge*, hrsg. von Bruno Moll, Heft 1)

This is a study of land settlement in Germany as influenced by the provisions of the land settlement law of 1919.

MAZZOLA, UGO. (1811)

LA COLONIZZAZIONE INTERNA IN PRUSSIA. *Italy. Agr. Indus. e Com. Dir. Gen. Agr. Ann. Agr.* 224, 306 pp. 1900.

A study in Italian of land settlement in Prussia.

MEINEN, W. F. (1812)

DIE WIRTSCHAFTLICHE NUTZBARMACHUNG DER OSTFRIESISCHEN MOORE. 74 pp. Gummertsbach. 1932.

Inaug.-Diss., Köln. *Bibliography*, pp. [5-6]

An account of the reclamation, utilization, and settlement of the moorland country of East Friesland. It is found that while jobless industrial workers may be employed to advantage in the general work of reclamation their adaptability as settlers is extremely limited.

- METZ, H. (1813)
 INNERE KOLONISATION IN DEN PROVINZEN BRANDENBURG UND POMMERN 1891
 BIS 1901. Landw. Jahrb. Bd. 31, Ergänzungsbd. 3, 160 pp. 1902.

A statement of the aim of land settlement in eastern Germany is followed by a discussion of the movement from the point of view of the land and of the settler and by an account of five small settlements.

- MEYER, LOTHAR, AND ISSMER, BODO. (1814)
 INDUSTRIERANDSIEDLUNG ENTWICKELT AM BEISPIEL DES LAUSITZER KOHLEN-
 UND TEXTILREVIERES. [Germany.] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber.
 Landw. (n.F.) 16: 24-44. 1932.

The author sees in the establishment of small holdings in the neighborhood of industrial centers a possible solution to the unemployment or part-time employment problem.

- MOELLER, A. U. (1815)
 STÄDTER ALS LANDARBEITER. Jour. Landw. 79(1): 15-54. 1931.

This is a preliminary investigation of some of the problems connected with the movement for combating unemployment by transferring a number of city workers to the country and providing them with work on the farm. It was carried out by the Institut für Landwirtschaftliche Betriebs- und Landarbeitslehre of Göttingen in the districts of Duderstadt, Göttingen-Land, and Uslar. It is shown that during the period from October 1929 to October 1930 the majority of changes made from the city to the country were made by unmarried men, mostly between the ages of 15 and 25. They were employed for the most part on enterprises employing from 1 to 3 male workers. On the whole, they settled down well and made relatively few changes from one farm to another. The success of the experiment in the districts covered by the report seems to augur well for its general adoption. It is suggested that the possibility of finding permanent work and of being able to bring up a family be made an inducement by the provision of houses for rent, and also by the establishment of city workers in districts where large enterprises predominate. Systematic training in agricultural pursuits is also recommended, with the idea not merely of providing a supply of labor for agriculture, or of lightening the burden of unemployment insurance, but of providing a large number of young men with a new aim in life.

- NADOLNY, E. (1816)
 DIE RECHTSFORM DES TRÄGERS DER KLEINSIEDLUNG. Arch. Exakte Wirt-
 schaftsforsch. 8: 79-85. 1916.

Various forms of land settlement and their characteristics are discussed.

- NOACK, L. (1817)
 EINIGE BETRACHTUNGEN ÜBER DIE BEDEUTUNG DES KLEINWOHNUNGSWESENS
 AUF DEM PLATTEN LANDE. Landw. Jahrb. Bd. 38, Ergänzungsbd. 5, pp.
 217-228. 1909.

"This article discusses the need of erecting better dwellings on farms for the accommodation of farm laborers. A model of a house to accommodate two farm laborers' families is described and illustrated, including data on the cost of construction. The erection of sanitary and commodious dwelling houses for farm help is advocated on the ground of making the laborers more contented. This would tend to retain them on the land and incidentally be instrumental in helping to solve the agricultural labor problem."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 22: 394. 1910.

- OBERASCHER, LEONHARD. (1818)
 SIEDLUNG IN DER WIRTSCHAFTSKRISE. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 17: 954-
 957. 1932.

The author discusses the present condition of land settlement in Germany and suggests reasons for its stagnation.

- _____. (1819)
 SIEDLUNG UND ARBEITSBESCHAFFUNG. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 18: 832-
 833. 1933.

The author distinguishes between land settlement as a means of settling families on the land as a permanent method of making them self-supporting and the provision of land and a dwelling as a dole for the temporarily unemployed.

- OBERASCHER, LEONHARD. (1820)
UMSTRITTENES SIEDLUNGSWERK. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 18: 214-218.
1933.

The colonization movement was initiated in 1919. The upswing in colonizing activity began in 1928, its highest point being reached in 1931, when some 9,000 new holdings were created. Since then a decline has set in. The various types of land settlement are discussed, including what has come to be termed "crisis colonization" (settlements created to relieve unemployment), defined by the author as being "practically a migration from industrial divisions of labor into the domain of self-dependence." Nowadays, it is pointed out, there is a lack of fundamental studies on the future value of settlements.

- OERTZEN, K. B. VON (1821)
LANDFLUCHT, KLEINSIEDLUNG UND LANDARBEIT. 395 pp. Jena, G. Fischer.
1914.

A study of land settlement in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

- OVIE, H. D. (1822)
DIE BESIEDLUNG DER OLDENBURGISCHEN MOORE. 139 pp. Oldenburg i. O.
1932.

Inaug.-Diss.—Landw. Hochschule, Berlin. Bibliography, pp. 137-138. A historical account of land settlement on the Oldenburg moors from 1800 and a discussion of the economic and social conditions which exist there.

- PELTZER (1823)
ÜBER DIE BILDUNG VON RENTENGÜTERN UND DIE DAMIT IN SCHLESIEEN ERZIELTEN ERFOLGE. Landw. Jahrb. 31: 529-559. 1902.

An account of the aim of the establishment of land holdings in Silesia, the means obtained by legislation to put it into effect, and its results.

- PREUSSISCHES STATISTISCHES LANDESAMT. (1824)
DIE SIEDLUNGSTÄTIGKEIT IN PREUSSEN IM JAHRE 1926. Preuss. Statist.
Landesamt. Ztschr. 68: 246-249. 1929.
Land settlement in Prussia in 1926.
Not examined.

- PRINGSHEIM, OTTO. (1825)
GRUNDBESITZVERTEILUNG UND INNERE KOLONISATION. Ann. Soziale Politik
u. Gesetzgebung 4: 384-406. 1915. Reviewed in Internatl. Inst. Agr.
[Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. & Soc. Intel. 7(3): 124-125. 1916.

The author inclines to the belief that in spite of the campaign for internal colonization in Germany, the number of large holdings has increased rather than diminished. He points out a number of objections to the subdivision of large holdings.

- PRUSSIA LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (1826)
BÄUERLICHES ERBHOFRECHT. May 15, 1933. Preuss. Gesetzsammlung,
no. 34, pp. 165-183. 1933.

A law of May 15, 1933, governs the right of inheritance in peasant families and provides that only one child of a peasant is entitled to inherit his land. The heir is obliged to maintain the other children until they become independent. An inheritance court will decide all disputes.

- PRUSSIA MINISTERIUM FÜR LANDWIRTSCHAFT, DOMÄNEN UND FORSTEN. (1827)

DIE DEUTSCHE LÄNDLICHE SIEDLUNG; FORMEN, AUFGABEN, ZIELE. Hrsg. Im
Preussischen Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Domänen und Forsten.
Zweite, neubearb. u. vermehrte Aufl., 222 pp. Berlin, P. Parey. 1931.

Bibliography at end of some articles. A series of articles on land settlement in Germany, its manifestations, tasks, and aims.

- R., F. J. (1828)
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR RURAL SETTLERS' HOMESTEADS. Internatl. Inst.
Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 4: 149-150. 1926.

"A part of the proceeds of the special tax on house-rent, the so-called house-rent tax, is to be applied to the purpose of building settlers' homesteads, in particular for granting mortgage loans on new rural dwellings

erected in 1925 by provincial settlement associations or with assistance from the provincial agricultural authorities (Landeskulturbehörden)."

- REDLHAMMER, HANS. (1829)
NATIONALE SELBSTHILFE II. DURCH SIEDLUNG ZUM AUFSTIEG. Deut. Rundschau 231: 13-21. 1932.

A plea for land settlement for the unemployed or the part-time worker as a means of conquering the depression.

- REIBNITZ, K. VON. (1830)
DIE WIRTSCHAFTLICHEN UND SOZIALEN NEUAUFGABEN DER LÄNDLICHEN KREISE PREUSSENS. Deut. Rundschau 180: 31-45. 1919.

The possibilities, scope, and results of land settlement in Prussia as a remedy for unemployment.

- REICHSKURATORIUM FÜR WIRTSCHAFTLICHKEIT. (1831)
SELBSTHILFESIEDLUNGEN VON ARBEITSLOSEN. SELBSTHILFE-MASSNAHMEN DER ARBEITSLOSEN ZUR LINDERUNG DER FOLGEN DER ARBEITSLOSIGKEIT. NOTWENDIGKEIT DER FÖRDERUNG DIESER MASSNAHMEN DURCH GEMEINSCHAFTSARBEIT UND STAATLICHE UNTERSTÜTZUNG. 8 pp., illus. Berlin. 1931. "Sonderbeilage zu den RKW-Nachrichten Nr. 10/1931."

The following is an abstract, by H. E. Brockway, of this publication on file in the library of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"As indicated in the sub-title, this reprint explains the various 'self-help' measures taken by the jobless in certain parts of Germany to mitigate the results of unemployment, as well as the great need of encouraging such measures through community work and State aid. The Reich Board of Curators on Economics (Reichskuratorium für Wirtschaftlichkeit-RKW) has devoted considerable attention to the question of 'Rationalization and Unemployment' . . .

"Efforts have been made in various parts of Germany to encourage the construction of small settlements for housing the unemployed. In Düsseldorf they are called 'Wilde Siedlungen' (uncultivated settlements); in Frankfurt-a-M. as well as Berlin they are in the nature of urban settlements for the unemployed. In the case of Berlin the earlier experiments partook of the character of allotment gardens (in German: Schrebergärten, after the late Daniel G. M. Schreber, who originated the idea). In many cases the jobless have themselves taken in hand the establishment of such colonies, and the RKW made it its business to memorialize the Ministries concerned, also some of the more important lace-industry unions. The RKW proposes 'systematically to mobilize the forces of the unemployed; to discover, in collaboration with the circles interested, suitable methods of self-help colonization; to set aside from the standpoint of the highest economical administration, formal juridical hindrances; and to promote self-help colonization with resources of the public authority without the adding of a prohibitive burden.'"

- REINHOLD, JOHANNES. (1832)
DIE GÄRTNERISCHE SIEDLUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 72. Sonderheft, 210 pp. 1933.

A study of the garden-settlement movement throughout Germany, and the prerequisites for its successful development.

- RIECHERT. (1833)
FRAGEN DER INNEREN KOLONISATION. Arch. Exakte Wirtschaftsforsch. 8: 43-78. 1916.

A discussion of the future of land settlement in Germany, of the part that must be played in its development by the State, and of the financial problems involved in the settlement of returned soldiers on the land either as full-time or as part-time farmers.

- RITTER, KURT. (1834)
DEUTSCHLAND. ALLGEMEINE AGRARPOLITISCHE ÜBERSICHT. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 15: 283-320. 1931.

The need for reliable, hard-working men as settlers in eastern Germany is stressed, men who will be content with meager equipment at first in order to make a home. The importance of workers' holdings on large estates is also pointed out.

- RITTER, KURT. (1835)
 DEUTSCHLAND. ALLGEMEINE AGRARPOLITISCHE ÜBERSICHT. [Germany]
 Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 17: 238-278. 1933.
 Attention is called to Federal assistance given to settlers in east Prussia including a decrease in rate of interest during a 2-year period, renewed help in debt conversion and assistance in placing cooperation on a sound basis.
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- (1836)
 DEUTSCHLAND. ALLGEMEINER AGRARPOLITISCHER BERICHT. [Germany]
 Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 15: 700-748. 1931.
 A report of Germany's agro-political situation as of October 10, 1931. Among the major topics discussed are eastern relief and land settlement.
- ROHR, F. J. (1837)
 HOME COLONIZATION IN GERMANY. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl.
 Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 3: 28-72. 1925.
 "Home colonization is chiefly undertaken in Germany with the object of farming or maintaining a due proportion of small, medium sized and large holdings." The development of the scheme is sketched under the headings: Land settlement in Germany in the eighteenth century and the change in the agrarian conditions in the nineteenth century; land settlement from 1886 to the war period; home colonization during the war; land settlement after the war, including a discussion of the Land Settlement Law of August 11, 1919, the organization of land settlement in Prussia and in other states and an account of the small farm enlargement scheme (Anliegersiedlung).
- ROSIKAT, E. (1838)
 DIE GESCHICHTLICHE AUFGABE DER NEUEN OSTSIEDLUNGSBEWEGUNG. Deut.
 Rundschau 213: 199-202. 1927.
 The author sees the land colonization scheme of eastern Germany as the beginning of a new epoch in the economic development of the country.
- SALFELD UND RICHTER. (1839)
 DIE ANSIEDELUNGSFRAGE IM NORDWESTLICHEN DEUTSCHLAND. I. ÜBER
 DIE ANSIEDELUNGSFRAGE IN DEN HEIDE-UND MOORGEGENDEN, VON DR.
 SALFELD; II. ÜBER DIE BILDUNG VON RENTENGÜTERN AUF NEUKULTUREN,
 VON RICHTER. Landw. Jahrb. 33: 443-476. 1904.
 The merits of moor and heath for land settlement purposes are discussed. Tables are given showing cost of settlement in various localities.
- SANFORD, G. O. (1840)
 AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT WORK IN GERMANY. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur.
 Reclam. Reclam. Era 23: 176-177. 1932.
 This description of land settlement work in Germany was taken from a report prepared by E. Veithardt of the consul general's office in Berlin. The movement has developed "in three directions, the first of which was the purchase by the State, by other public or semipublic organizations, of large bankrupt or semibankrupt estates. The latter were cut up into small tracts which were turned over to settlers. The second took the form of providing farm laborers with a house and a small lot, and the third, the enlargement of such lots into self-supporting farms by the addition of more land."
- SCHMID-BURCK, O. (1841)
 DIE SAISONIERUNG DES ERWERBSLEBENS UND INNERE KOLONISATION. [Ger-
 many.] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 17: 1-18. 1932.
 A discussion of the necessity for the development of land settlement in Germany as an antidote to temporary or permanent industrial unemployment.
- SCHMUDE, DETLEF. (1842)
 DURCH ARBEIT ZUR SIEDLUNG. 101 pp. Berlin, August Scherl. 1922.
 A detailed account of the establishment of a settlement at Völpke, including the building of houses for the settlers.
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- (1843)
 WEGE ZUR INNEREN KOLONISATION UND ZUM WIEDERAUFBAU UNSERES WIRT-
 SCHAFTSLEBENS. Deut. Rundschau, 184: 145-153. 1920.
 Examples are given of small settlements, and the importance of the move-
 ment in the economic life of Germany is emphasized.

- SCHREINER. (1844)
 ÜBER DIE FLURBEREINIGUNG IN BAYERN. Landw. Jahrb. Bayern 4: 50-84. 1914.
 Land distribution in Bavaria and its reform and the resulting effect on the agriculture and social life of the country are discussed. These problems are closely connected with the country's system of land colonization.
- SCHULZ, OTTO. (1845)
 ANSIEDLUNGS-WEGWEISER, IM AUFTRAGE DER GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FÖRDERUNG DER INNEREN KOLONISATION UND DER AUSKUNFTSSTELLE FÜR ANSIEDLUNGSWESEN (ABTEILUNG DES DEUTSCHEN VEREINS FÜR LÄNDLICHE WOHLFAHRTS- UND HEIMATPFLEGE). 64 pp. Berlin, Deut. Landbuchhdlg. . . . 1918.
 Gives pointers for the acquisitions of workers' holdings in different parts of Germany and particularly in Prussia.
- SELLSCHOPP, H. (1846)
 DIE MÖGLICHKEITEN DER AUSSENSCHLAGSIEDLUNG. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 17: 595-606. 1933.
 A discussion of the possibilities of settlement on outlying parts of an estate with special reference to Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
- SERAPHIM, H. J. (1847)
 AGRARKRISIS UND SIEDLUNG IN MECKLENBURG UND POMMERN. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 77. Sonderheft, 58 pp. 1933.
 A study of land settlement in Mecklenburg and Pomerania and of its peculiar local problems, as intensified by the general agricultural depression.
- (1848)
 DIE EINWIRKUNGEN DER OST- UND SÜDOSTEUROPÄISCHEN AGRARREFORMEN AUF DIE DEUTSCHE LANDWIRTSCHAFT. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 16: 418-434. 1932.
 This treatise on agrarian reforms in eastern and southeastern Europe and their influence upon German agriculture takes up in turn the economic problem of competition; the population problem and eastern Germany; and agrarian reforms and the "property concept" as related to land.
- SERING, M. (1849)
 NOTWENDIGKEIT UND VORAUSSETZUNGEN VERSTÄRKTER LÄNDLICHER SIEDLUNG. Bauernstand 1 (1): 4-9. 1933.
 In this discussion of the need of and prerequisites for increased land settlement in Germany, the author reviews the various means adopted to bring about unemployment relief. By means of cheap credits the Reich has promoted land settlement and suburban settlement, the latter to provide a certain security against temporary unemployment. The part-time worker can also secure an adequate living by raising what he requires on a small piece of suburban land.
- (1850)
 DIE VERORDNUNG DER REICHSGEBUNG VOM 29. JANUAR 1919 ZUR BESCHAFFUNG VON LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN SIEDLUNGSLAND. Schmollers Jahrb. 43: 587-629. 1919.
 A discussion of the economic and social reasons for an increase in small farming enterprises in Germany and its relation to the Government plan for the extension of land settlement.
- SIEDLUNGSWISSENSCHAFTLICHE ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT. (1851)
 SCHICKSALSFRAGEN DES WOHNUNGS- UND SIEDLUNGSWESEN. EINE VORTRAGSREIHE. 156 pp. Berlin, Guido Hackebeil. 1925.
 A series of lectures on various aspects of land settlement.
- SIEMON, HANS. (1852)
 DIE KULTIVIERUNG UND BESIEDLUNG DES HAVELLÄNDISCHEN UND RHINLUCHES. Landw. Jahrb. 62:685-784. 1925.
 An account of the reclamation and settlement of waste lands in order to place Germany on her feet again as a self-supporting nation.

SOMBART, A. L. (1853)

ZUR INNEREN KOLONISATION. STEESOW, EIN NEUES BAUERNDORF IN DER PRIGNITZ, PROVINZ BRANDENBURG. Landw. Jahrb. 18:157-202. 1889.

The author describes the outcome of this farm settlement which he set up on his estate in Prignitz.

(1854)

ZUR INNEREN KOLONISATION. STEESOW, EIN PROJEKTIRTES BAUERNDORF IN DER PRIGNITZ, PROVINZ BRANDENBURG. Landw. Jahrb. 15:655-699. 1886.

The author's plan for the establishment of a small farm settlement on his own estate.

STAEBLY, C. (1855)

DIE WIRTSCHAFTLICHE ENTWICKELUNG DER IM OSTPREUSSISCHEN KREISE LABIAU BELEGENEN MOORKOLONIEN ALT-HEIDLAKEN, JULIENBRUCH, SCHENKENDORF, GRÜNHEIDE, FRIEDRICHSDORF, SCHÖNDORF, ALT-HEIDENDORF UND ALT-SUSSEMILKEN MIT BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG DER FINANZIELLEN-UND VERSCHULDUNGSVERHÄLTNISSE DER KOLONISTEN. Landw. Jahrb. 26:431-472, 803-824. 1897.

A study of eight moorland colonies with special reference to the financial condition of the colonists.

STEINBERGER, N. (1856)

DIE BODEN UND SIEDLUNGSFRAGE IM NACHKRIEGSDEUTSCHLAND. Internatl. Agrar. Inst. Moscow. Agrar-Probleme 4(2):81-109. [1933]

Following are the chapter headings [translated] of this study of the land and colonization question in post-war Germany: Motives for Land Settlement; The Land Question in the 1918 Revolution; Land-Settlement Legislation; Results of Land Settlement up to the Agrarian Crisis; Land Settlement During the Agrarian Crisis; Schleicher and the Land-Settlement Question; A Crisis-Resisting Form of Land Settlement?; Attitude of National Fascism to the Land and Colonization Question; Attitude of German Social Democracy to Land Settlement; Attitude of Communists to the Land and Colonization Question.

STIEGEMANN, B. (1857)

DIE TÄTIGKEIT DER HEIMSTÄTTENGESSELLSCHAFT NEU-DEUTSCHLAND M.B.H. ZU VÖLPKE, KREIS NEUHOLDENSLEBEN. Deut. Rundschau. 184:154-159. 1920.

An account of a land-settlement experiment in Germany.

STIEGER, HARRY. (1858)

UNTERSUCHUNGEN ÜBER DIE BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN SIEDLUNGSWESEN UND LANDARBEITERFRAGE UNTER BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG DER NACH DEM KRIEGE DURCH DAS REICHSSIEDLUNGSGESETZ GESCHAFFENEN LAGE. 177 pp. Berlin [1932] [Mimeographed.]

Inaug.-Diss.—Landwirtsch. Hochschule, Berlin. Literaturverzeichnis, pp. 172-177. A discussion of the connection between land settlement and the problem of agricultural labor in Germany with special reference to the provisions of the land-settlement law of 1919.

STÖCKHARDT, E. (1859)

VORTRAG IM LANDES-CULTUR-RATH ÜBER DEN AN DENSELBEIN GEBRACHTEN VORSCHLAG; DIE DISMEMBRATIONSFÄHIGKEIT EINES GRUNDSTÜCKES AN EINEN FÜNFJÄHRIGEN BESITZ ZU KNÜPFEN, SOWIE ÜBER WEITERE DIE ERHALTUNG GESCHLOSSENER GÜTER BEFORDERNDE MASSREGELN. 24 pp. Chemnitz, Druck von J. W. Geidel, 1859.

This is a discussion of an old law of Saxony which allowed a landowner to split up his land after 5 years' possession except under certain conditions which are enumerated.

STOCKMANN, GÜNTHER. (1860)

DIE LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE SIEDLUNGSFRAGE IN WÜRTTEMBERG. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 16:593-608. 1932.

A discussion of the agricultural land-settlement question in Württemberg. In order to aid 100,000 or so smaller holders who were unable to support themselves from their agricultural holdings alone, it became necessary to initiate recolonization, as well as land settlement on a large scale by means

of redistribution of the large estates. In Württemberg, however, land for settlement purposes can be furnished only in moderate amount, due to the predominance of small and medium-sized holdings.

- STRAUCH, AXEL. (1861)
DER EINFLUSS DER ABSATZ-UND VERKEHRS-LAGE AUF DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER
NEUSIEDLUNGEN IN MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN. [Germany] Reichsmin.
Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 18:237-266. 1933.

A study of the influence of market and transportation conditions on land settlement development in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The author recommends that henceforth settlers be established in the neighborhood of large markets.

- STUMPF, E. (1862)
DIE SESSHAFTMACHUNG DER LANDARBEITER. BEISPIELE UND ERFAHRUNGEN
NEBST VORSCHLÄGEN ZUR ARBEITERANSIEDELUNG AUF DEN PREUSSISCHEN
DOMÄNEN. Landw. Jahrb. Bd. 35, Ergänzungsbd. 3, pp. 1-65. 1906.

The author asserts that the best way to keep labor on the land is to provide the laborer with a holding and a home. He describes land settlement experiments in Germany, especially in Mecklenburg-Schwerin and in Prussia, and refers briefly to what has been done along those lines in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

- TACKE, BRUNO. (1863)
ÜBER DIE ZWECKMÄSSIGSTE GESTALT VON HOCHMOORSIEDLUNGEN. Landw.
Jahrb. 44:1-15. 1913.

The author points out the necessity for a change in the form of land settlements on moors in accordance with the development of agricultural technic. He suggests some changes in the general set up of the settlement, in the means of communication in the houses and other buildings, and in the system of drainage, etc.

- THIESING, T. H., AND MEYER, C. (1864)
SOLDIER SETTLEMENT LAWS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THEIR OPERATION.
PT. V. GERMANY. [33 pp.] Washington, D.C., Libr. Cong. Legis. Ref.
Serv. 1919. [Typewritten.]

The German national attitude toward soldier settlement, its origin, and the Government activities during and after the war.

- UHTHOFF, GÜNTHER. (1865)
DER EINFLUSS DER SIEDLUNGEN AUF DIE ARBEITSMARKTLAGE IM LANDE
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw.
Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 18:267-299. 1933.

The development of land settlement in Mecklenburg-Schwerin is discussed as a factor in the relief of the labor market, the decrease of unemployment, and the maintenance of the agricultural population on the land.

- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (1866)
ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF COLONIES FOR THE UNEMPLOYED IN GERMANY. U.S.
Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 13:384-387. 1921.

Quotes an article in the Reichsarbeitsblatt (Berlin, April 15, 1921), on German colonies for the unemployed, written by Pastor F. Omnasch, director of the colony Hoffnungstal, near Berlin.

The article deals entirely with the labor colonies that have been established and with their work.

- LAND SETTLEMENT IN GERMANY IN 1932. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor
Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 37:834-836. 1933.

This article summarizes the results of the movement in Germany for the building of suburban settlements and of the general land-settlement program as given in two reports, dated December 6, 1932, and February 11, 1933, from the American Consular Office in Berlin, C. W. Gray, vice consul. A table gives the number of land settlements created in Germany, classified by size of farm, for 1919 to 1932.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (1868)
PUBLIC PROVISION OF HOUSES FOR UNEMPLOYED WORKERS IN GERMANY,
U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 37:913-914.
1933.

This short article is based on a report of Sydney B. Redecker, United States consul at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, August 5, 1933.

The article, in part, is as follows:

"The German Government has recently appropriated 50,000,000 marks (\$11,900,000) for the construction of at least 20,000 additional unemployed workmen's homes in suburbs, thus increasing the total amount made available for this purpose to date to 173,000,000 marks (\$41,174,000).

"The idea of constructing unemployed workers' homes was first put into practice in the fall of 1931 . . .

"The scheme has been found to be practical from the point of view of providing unemployed workers with constructive work during their otherwise idle time and in providing them with their own homes when the construction work is completed. Under the plan, areas of land in the suburbs of cities are set aside for the construction of settlements of workers' homes, each of the one-family type and provided with a plot of land for truck-gardening purposes with the view of growing vegetables for the family table. The buildings are all of uniform plan and very simple and, in fact, rather primitive in construction, lacking most modern improvements. The prospective unemployed owners themselves perform the work of construction, under the direction of skilled foremen, and when construction is completed each one is awarded one of the structures as his home. Distribution is made by the drawing of lots.

"During the course of construction, the unemployed worker receives his usual relief payment, which constitutes his wages, and this payment is continued after his occupancy of the house, with suitable deductions, equivalent to the amount of rent. The houses are limited, as to cost, to 2,500 marks (\$595), which is to be repaid over a long period by the tenant. Ownership is acquired upon completion of payment . . ."

(1869)

SETTLEMENT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS ON THE LAND. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Rev. 6:851-856. 1918.

This consists of the "guiding principles" for dealing with the problem of settling disabled soldiers on the land after the war, issued by the German National Committee for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers (Reichsausschuss der Kriegsbeschädigtenfürsorge).

(1870)

SMALL FARMS FOR UNEMPLOYED IN GERMANY. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 34:1049-1050. 1932.

"Report from C. W. Gray, American vice consul at Berlin, March 5, 1932."

Gives details (description of house and lot, tenants, and financing) of a scheme, recently announced by the Federal Commissioner for suburban small settlements, which provides for the construction of 16,000 houses for the unemployed in the suburbs of German industrial cities. This project differs from the so-called "agricultural projects" of a similar nature, in that this is a suburban project and that the aim is not to make the tenant completely self-supporting from his plot of ground, "but to give him the means of providing for his own and his family's support during a temporary period of unemployment or for an indefinite period of short-time work."

W., G.

(1871)

ZUR LANDARBEITERANSIEDLUNG IN OSTPREUSSEN. Illus. Landw. Ztg. 29: 82-83. 1909.

"This article discusses the purposes of agricultural labor settlements and the conditions which lead to success. Among the latter are mentioned the profitableness of agriculture, the fertility of the land, and the capability of the farm laborer. The development of the laborer into an independent farmer, it is believed, rests upon the last factor more than on any other, and it is thought that this has not been sufficiently considered by those who have advocated the establishment of small holdings as a solution of the agricultural labor problem in Prussia."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 1195. 1908-09.

- WACHSMANN, KURT. (1872)
 DAS OSTHILFEGESETZ UND SEINE LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE PROBLEMATIK. In
 Deutsche Agrarpolitik, t. 2, pp. 136-170. (Veröffentlichungen der Friedrich
 List-Gesellschaft e. V., 6 Bd.)
 The effect on agricultural conditions including land settlement in eastern
 Germany of the Osthilfegesetz is discussed.
- WIEMERS, FRANZ. (1873)
 DIE BEDEUTUNG DER OEDLANDSKULTUR UND BESIEDLUNG FÜR DIE DEUTSCHE
 LANDWIRTSCHAFT. Landw. Jahrb. 61: 171-234. 1925.
 The post-war necessity for the reclamation and settlement of so-called
 waste lands in Germany and their importance to German agriculture are
 stressed.
- WILDERMUTH, ALBRECHT. (1874)
 DIE AUSLÄNDERFRAGE IN DER DEUTSCHEN VOLKS- UND LANDWIRTSCHAFT.
 79 pp. Hohenheim. 1929.
 Inaug.-Diss.—Landw. Hochschule, Hohenheim. Literaturangabe, p. 5.
 Pages 67 to 70 contain a discussion of land settlement in Germany as a
 means of combating the danger of the employment of foreign labor in German
 agriculture.
- WILLEKE, EDUARD. (1875)
 DIE ARBEITSMARKTGESTALTUNG UNTER DEM EINFLUSS DER WIRTSCHAFTS-
 RÄUMLICHEN DEZENTRALISATION. Jahrb. Nationalökon. u. Statis. 132:
 543-571, 702-725. 1930.
 Not examined.
 "Three degrees of centralization or decentralization in a labor market
 may be noted: (1) pure decentralization, characteristic of areas where
 agriculture is the only industry, (2) complete centralization, where industrial
 production is concentrated in great urban centers, and (3) mixed decentrali-
 zation, where both manufactures and agriculture exist within a given area.
 This third form appears to be particularly fitted to bear the shocks of business
 fluctuations, since the variations characteristic of industrial production are
 tempered by the relative steadiness of agricultural activity. Whether this
 is actually the case, however, depends on the extent to which and the form
 in which agricultural and industrial labor may be undertaken by the same
 individuals. The reserve of unemployed is relatively small in the district of
 Württemberg, in comparison with the industrial concentration characteristic
 of Berlin. But in the Württemberg district such factors as the high degree
 of skill required in the production of a large volume of quality products, with
 a small percentage of casual labor as a consequence, and the very low rate of
 increase in the population are important. Where these additional factors
 are considered, the mixed decentralization characteristic of the labor market
 in the Württemberg area assumes a position of relative unimportance."—
 Social Sci. Abs., v. 2, item 16361. 1930.
- WIRSING, GISELHER. (1876)
 HEIDELBERGER OSTPREUSSENREISE. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u.
 Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 12: 1-30. 1930.
 Labor problems, land settlement, and agricultural indebtedness are
 briefly discussed. The failure of state credit to relieve agricultural distress
 was followed by the law of May 18, 1929, which consolidated farm relief
 measures, laying special emphasis on credit reorganization and land settle-
 ment.
- WIRTH, HERMANN. (1877)
 BEDEUTUNG, EINRICHTUNGSKOSTEN, RENTABILITÄT UND ORGANISATION DER
 ERWERBSGARTENSIEDLUNG. 86 pp. Berlin. 1931.
 Inaug.—Diss.—Landw. Hochschule, Berlin. Pt. I appeared in v. 15 of
 [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw.
 An account of the importance, initial cost, profitability, and organization
 of the garden settlement for profit and its relation to agricultural settlement
 as a whole.

- WOHLTMANN. (1878)
DIE BEDEUTUNG DER DEUTSCHEN KOLONIEN FÜR DIE HEIMISCHE LANDWIRTSCHAFT. Deut. Landw. Gesell. Jahrb. 24 (1): 51-64. 1909.
The advantages accruing to Germany from her colonies are enumerated, the principal one being the opportunity for an exchange of products.
- WOLFF, M. J. (1879)
SIEDLUNG UND AUSSIEDLUNG. Westerm. Monatsh. 153: 558-560. 1933.
The author points out the risks of over emphasizing land settlement as a panacea for the relief of unemployment. He also indicates the advantages of part-time farming in the neighborhood of large cities where industrial work may also be had.
- WOLLBRANDT, LUDWIG. (1880)
WEGE ZUR BEHEBUNG DER DEUTSCHEN WIRTSCHAFTSKRISE UND ARBEITSLOSIGKEIT. Schweiz. Landw. Monatsh. 9: 267-271. 1931.
In this treatise on methods for coping with the German economic crisis and unemployment, a new form of colonization, known as "Aufstiegs"—or "Primitiv Siedlung", which is being tried out in Mecklenburg, is discussed. The importance of a fundamental reorganization and cheapening of colonization work in Germany is pointed out. In July [1931] the colonization committee of the Reichstag, with experts from the Reich Government, carried out an inspection trip through the Mecklenburg colony center, and the author, who is from that Province, presents his impressions in this article. The experts, almost without exception, came back with the conviction that the experiment carried out along these lines for the first time in Germany, on the Suckwitz estate, near Krakow, is indicative of the direction to be followed in any further colonization activity.
The Mecklenburgische Landgesellschaft (Mecklenburg Land Association), in which the State participates, pioneered in this form of colonization and was, at the time the article was written, expecting to have in operation a further six of these settlement villages, with 270 colonists. New buildings as well as renovated farm buildings are used. School buildings have also been provided for.
- WYNN, ARTHUR. (1881)
A NOTE ON GERMAN AGRICULTURE. Econ. Jour. 43: 518-524. 1933.
Included in the policies of the German Government is a program of land settlement. This writer has the following to say about this scheme:
"It is clear that a policy of large-scale land-settlement, at a time when thousands of peasants have only been rescued from their creditors by a debts moratorium, is doomed to failure. Under the projected scheme for the conversion of agricultural debts, many debtors may be compelled to give up part of their holdings. In this way the Government will obtain land for settlement purposes. The actual amount of land which is likely to be obtained in this way is not known and will depend on the extent to which the big landowners can exert pressure on the Government. Each family settled is likely to cost the State initially about 20,000 Rm., though this may be considerably reduced if land is cheaply available, as it would be if many large and hopelessly indebted estates were brought under the hammer. It is evident that in such extremely unfavourable economic conditions only persons with agricultural experience, energy and considerable ability can be settled with any chance of success. The settlement of industrial unemployed on the land is quite impracticable."
- ZENTRALSTELLE FÜR VOLKSWOHLFAHRT. 6. KONFERENZ, DANZIG, 1912. (1882)
FAMILIENGÄRTEN UND ANDERE KLEINGARTENBESTREBUNGEN IN IHRER BEDEUTUNG FÜR STADT UND LAND. 364 pp. Berlin, C. Heymann. 1913.
A study of the small-garden movement in Germany.
- ZÖRNER, HANS. (1883)
BETRIEBSPROBLEME DER OSTDEUTSCHEN SIEDLUNG. Landw. Jahrb. 73: 923-935. 1931.
Administrative problems in connection with land settlement in the eastern part of Germany are discussed. The necessity for economy is stressed and for impressing upon the settlers the importance of economical methods of cultivation.
The library of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics has an English abstract of this article by H. E. Brockway.

GREAT BRITAIN

GENERAL

ANONYMOUS.

(1885)

ALLOTMENT GARDENS. POSITION IN SCOTLAND. OBSTACLES TO PROGRESS. Scotsman, December 31, 1925.

A summary of the various allotment acts of Scotland is given. The movement got its real impetus in the war years when the plots increased very much in number. The writer calls attention to the failure of the post-war community at large to appreciate the value of the allotment movement as a national asset. Difficulties in the way of the extension of the allotment movement are indicated.

(1886)

BACK TO THE LAND. Outlook 113: 637-638. 1916.

Editorial on Lloyd George's scheme for the acquisition of land by state compulsory purchase for cutting up into small farms.

(1887)

BACK TO THE LAND IN ENGLAND. Living Age 326: 388-390. 1925.

On England's "little-lander" movement which is still in its early stages. It is being called by the name of "homecrofting" which, according to J. W. Scott, is "the art of making your own food with your own hands so that you don't need to buy it. The suggestion is, take advantage of the short industrial hours. Aim at two shifts a day for a man—one shift at this industrial work, earning wages, and another shorter shift with his wife and children in his garden, producing food." Advantages and disadvantages are pointed out.

(1888)

CABINET AND UNEMPLOYED. PLANS FOR RELIEF. MINER'S MIGRATION SCHEME. FIVE MILLIONS FOR AFFORESTATION. London Daily Telegraph, September 15, 1928.

"The Daily Telegraph learns that as the result of readjustments in regard to the provisions of the Empire Settlement Act, proposals which are likely to be authorised include: The Canadian pioneer settlement scheme, which provides for the settlement of 20,000 British families in the Dominion. Plans for relieving unemployment in the mining districts by means of migration, involving expenditure of £600,000 a year. Relief on a smaller but nevertheless appreciable scale will be provided by the Forestry Commission's project for the establishment of 1,750,000 acres of state forests in Great Britain. The Government are arranging to pay into the Forestry Fund £5,500,000 during the coming ten years . . . At present the Commission are developing a scheme for forest workers' holdings. It has only been in operation for four years, but over 470 holdings have been completed, and a further 300 are in progress, at an average cost of about £600. The addition to the number of forest holdings is proceeding at the rate, roughly, of 150 a year. As far as possible a preference is given to miner applicants."

(1889)

THE CHARTER AND THE LAND. Labourer 1:44-48. 1847.

The story of William Wright, Betsy, his wife, and his son and daughter, who went from a factory town to live on a small allotment. "Will renounced the public house" and became a self-respecting man. The story closes with these words "I mun see how Dick Pilling will go—as he's the father of the movement and we mun all go with him for Charter and the Land."

(1890)

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE AND THE NEW ACT. Economist [London] 65:1667, 1668. 1907.

"A discussion of the main provisions of the new Small Holdings and Allotments Act, the purpose of which is 'to reestablish the small cultivator by providing him with a few acres at a reasonable rent and with security of tenure.' For the first quarter (January, 1908) of the operation of the act Parliament has appropriated £100,000."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 19:691. 1908.

ANONYMOUS.

(1891)

A PLAN SUGGESTED FOR MATURE CONSIDERATION, FOR SUPERSEDING THE NECESSITY OF THE POOR RATES, BY MEANS OF COTTAGE ACRES, AND FARMS, TERMED LEAVEN FARMS; THUS DENOMINATED FROM THE INTENDED BENEFITS LIKELY TO RESULT FROM ITS PERVADING THE WHOLE MASS. Pamphleteer 9:217-233. 1817.

As this plan was designed for the very poor in preference to the old method of parochial relief it is interesting to note that the author of the plan provides that, "should the possessor of any one of them [freeholds] and the family he represents acquire such addition of property, as to be no longer a poor man, he would not be allowed to retain it and probably would willingly quit it, for the good of others; rather than continue to be considered a pauper."

ADAMS, W. G. S.

(1892)

SOME CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO THE POSITION OF THE SMALL HOLDINGS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. Roy. Statist. Soc. Jour. 70: 411-488. 1907.

"This paper discussed: (1) The statistical evidence as to the number and size of small holdings in the United Kingdom; (2) certain changes in agricultural economic conditions affecting the small-holding problem, such as the shrinkage of the area of tillage, the increase in agricultural imports, and the changes of agricultural prices; and (3) conditions essential to the economic development of a small farm holding.

"An appendix contains a statement regarding the acreage under crops, live stock, implements, receipts and expenditures, and net returns of a 20-acre farm of good average land well cultivated. While under present conditions the holder of 20 acres of average land appears to receive an annual net return of from £30 to £70, under a proper system of management which the appendix illustrates the 20-acre farm is believed to be capable of yielding a net income of about £85. This income, with house and garden free, makes the lot of the small holder vastly superior to that of the ordinary industrial worker.

"The paper is followed by a discussion."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 19: 691. 1908.

AMERY, L. S.

(1893)

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT AND EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT. Empire Rev. 37: 185-191, 326-336, 478-484. 1923.

Advocates a systematic policy of Empire resettlement for Great Britain as a hope of recovery from the after effects of the war, summarizes steps taken towards such a policy, and draws attention to some of the leading features of the actual settlement policy underlying the Empire Settlement Act, primarily an act for the development of agricultural settlement. The author says, "There is no doubt that the greatest measure of success in settlement is likely to be achieved by settlement in groups or communities."

ARONSON, HUGH.

(1894)

THE LAND AND THE LABOURER. 290 pp. London, A. Melrose Ltd. [1914].

See particularly chapter VI, The Ladder of Progression, and chapter VII, Our Village Land Society. In the latter the writer shows what has been done in his own village to enable the laborer to obtain land of his own to cultivate, and in chapter VI he considers "the position as it exists to-day, the recent legislation upon this problem, and the general results and changes of the last few years." The index should also be consulted under the subjects Allotments, Small holdings, etc.

ASHBY, A. W.

(1895)

ALLOTMENTS AND SMALL HOLDINGS IN OXFORDSHIRE. A SURVEY MADE ON BEHALF OF THE INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. 198 pp. Oxford, Clarendon press. 1917.

Contains a history of allotments and small holdings in England and a discussion of their place in rural economy.

(1896)

SMALL HOLDINGS AND CORN PRICES. Econ. Jour. 27: 38-54. 1917.

"In the discussion of agricultural policy arising out of current events two points—the desirability of more small holdings and the necessity for some form of protection or financial subsidy to encourage agricultural production by inducing occupiers of land to put a larger area under the plough—have become prominent."

In conclusion Mr. Ashby says, "In general, the farmer's interest in the price of grain varies with the proportion of arable and the size of the holding; also . . . this interest increases with the total amount of the business. Some small holders who depend on another occupation for the major part of their incomes may be more interested as consumers than as direct controllers of production who will reap the benefit of protective measures. To a few small holders depending upon cultivation for the family income, higher grain prices offer some advantages, but to the bulk of them they offer none, and to others will be detrimental unless accompanied by higher prices of other products."

B., S. L. (1897)
LAND SETTLEMENT AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE; AN OFFICIAL APOLOGIA. *New Statesman* 26: 264-265. 1925.

An account of a report on land settlement in England and Wales, from the passing of the act to March 31, 1925.

"So much then for an experiment undertaken in haste and associated with indiscriminate or at least indiscriminating land purchase. It was little better at its inception than a fine political gesture, but there was something more that appealed to the imagination, and there is real matter for regret lying behind immense expense and partial failure."

(1898)
PASSING OF THE SMALL-HOLDER. *New Statesman* 25: 362-363. 1925.

In conclusion it is stated: "The hard fact remains that innumerable small-holders who thought the successive Governments were in earnest when they asked for greater production, and that they would protect them from those highwaymen who prey upon consumer and producer, have lost their all. They must either find some other occupation or help swell the ranks of the unemployed."

(1899)
SMALL-HOLDINGS: THE PRESENT SITUATION. *New Statesman* 35: 301-302. 1930.

Concerning the types of small-holders the writer states: "There are two classes of small-holder. The first is the specialist who wants good land, the best for choice, and is prepared to wait until he can get it . . . The second type of small-holder is the one who desires a country life for himself, his wife and his children, and is prepared to work endlessly in order to live and be his own master. He will take what he can get."

BEAUMONT, HUBERT. (1900)
A SMALL HOLDERS' UTOPIA. *Farm and Garden* 10: 134, 151. 1909.

"This is a brief history of the South Lincolnshire Small Holdings Association since 1886. Some of the features of the work which have proved successful are common pasturage, the erection of cottages, and copartnership farms. The beneficial results on the economic and social welfare of the tenants and their families are particularly emphasized."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 20: 1196. 1908-09.

BLACK, C. C., and WATSON, ERNEST. (1901)
THE AGRICULTURE ACT, 1920; WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES TOGETHER WITH THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT 1908; CORN PRODUCTION ACT 1917; AGRICULTURAL LAND SALES (RESTRICTION OF NOTICES TO QUIT) ACT 1919; SHOWING THE AMENDMENTS MADE THEREIN; HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT 1909, SECTIONS 14 AND 15; AND THE STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS ISSUED UNDER THE AGRICULTURE ACT, 1920. 165 pp. London, The Land Union. 1921.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture has also a 14-page supplement to this book, issued in 1921, and entitled "Supplement to the Handbook on the Agriculture Act, 1920. Issued by the Land Union. Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921. Agriculture (Amendment) Act, 1921."

The act applies to Scotland, but not to Ireland.

BRETT, WALTER. (1902)
THE ALLOTMENT BOOK; HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR LAND. 92 pp. London, C. A. Pearson, Ltd. 1917.

BRODERICK, G. C.

(1903)

ENGLISH LAND AND ENGLISH LANDLORDS; AN ENQUIRY INTO THE ORIGIN AND CHARACTER OF THE ENGLISH LAND SYSTEM, WITH PROPOSALS FOR ITS REFORM. 515 pp. London, Paris, and New York, Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. 1881.

As stated in the author's preface this book "treats of the historical growth, the distinctive features, and the prospective development, of the English land systems."

See particularly pp. 232-236, 426-445, etc., for the allotment system and cottage farming for agricultural laborers. The following is quoted from p. 232:

"In many parishes, an useful but very inadequate substitute for it [occupation of a farm by the laborer] has been provided by the allotment system, the extension of which has been constantly recommended by Parliamentary Committees, and even encouraged by the Legislature within the last hundred years. As early as 1795, A Select Committee of the House of Commons took evidence on the subject and reported very favourably of the system. It was shown that, in 1770, the lord of a manor near Tewkesbury, remarking the exceptionally good character of families holding plots of reclaimed land, set apart some twenty-five acres for cottagers' allotments, and had the satisfaction of seeing the poor-rates reduced in two years to four pence in the pound, while they stood at 2s. 6d. in the surrounding parishes."

BUTCHER, G. W.

(1904)

ALLOTMENTS FOR ALL; THE STORY OF A GREAT MOVEMENT. 96 pp., illus. London, G. Allen & Unwin, Ltd. [1918]

On the allotment movement in England, particularly during the World War period. Chapter I gives a short history of pre-war allotments which indirectly dates back to an old statute of Elizabeth which "laid down that every cottage built should have at least four acres of land attached to it."

CADBURY, GEORGE, JR., and BRYAN, TOM.

(1905)

THE LAND AND THE LANDLESS. 182 pp. London, Headley Bros. [1908].

"This is a history of the agrarian problem in England with particular reference to the economic and social status of farmers and farm laborers, in which it is suggested 'that the rural problem will not be solved by settling a large number of men on small farms, but that it is also necessary to set up in rural England such conditions of life and industry as shall make small farms permanently possible.' The conditions which will make for success are, the authors believe, to increase the size of small holdings to from 20 to 60 acres, a sound system of furnishing capital, cooperation among farmers, subsidiary industries to small holdings, afforestation, and a graded and better system of agricultural education.

"An extensive bibliography is appended."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 1195-1196. 1908-09.

CAMPBELL, COLIN, and TURNOR, CHRISTOPHER.

(1906)

THE ECONOMY OF SMALL HOLDINGS. Mark Lane Express 109: 643, 644. 1913.

"As members of a special committee dealing with questions involving the administration of the small holdings act in Great Britain the authors call attention in this article to certain difficulties and economic principles underlying the development of small holdings, and make some suggestions as to how better results may be obtained. Among their findings the following may be noted: (1) Right men must be found to become small holders, it being stated that a laborer or a foreman on a well-cultivated large farm usually does not make a successful small holder because he undertakes economically unsuited systems of cropping and management; (2) there must be a system of education suited to the needs of rural life and small holders; (3) a sound and economical way must be provided to meet the demands for capital; (4) development in colonies and not in isolated units will insure the greatest chance of success, as it gives greater opportunity for organization and cooperation; and (5) equipment for the holding must be simplified by providing only essentials at first, adding to them later on as the tenant prospers, thus relieving him of interest charges on unnecessary equipment when he can least afford to pay it."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 29: 188-189. 1913.

CENTRAL LAND OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. (1907)
A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE EFFECT OF RECENT LEGISLATION, SESSIONS 1919-1923. 4 nos. [London, 1920?]-1924.

Partial contents: 1919, pp. 14-18, The Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919; 1922, pp. 5-15, Allotments Act, 1922.

CHENEY, E. J. (1908)
COOPERATION FOR SMALL HOLDERS. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 15: 579-585. 1908.

"The economic advantages of cooperation to small holders in England are discussed in this article, with suggestions as to the different lines along which the cooperative movement should be developed."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 794. 1908-09.

CLAYTON, C. H. J. (1909)
WATER SUPPLY IN RELATION TO SMALL HOLDINGS. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 17: 289-297. 1910.

"The sources of supply considered in this article are permanent ponds, artificial ponds, pools, streams, wells, and rain waters. Estimates are given of the cost of supplying water for small holdings under different conditions."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 23: 618. 1910.

COLLINGS, JESSE. (1910)
THE COLONIZATION OF RURAL BRITAIN; A COMPLETE SCHEME FOR THE REGENERATION OF BRITISH RURAL LIFE. 2 v. London, The Rural World Pub. Co. Ltd. [1914?]

In his introduction the author says: "The policy advocated in the following pages with regard to the land contains little that, in principle, is new; but the policy—which may in a word be described as that of occupying ownership—is warranted and justified by the practice and experience of all the other civilized countries in the world. I particularly desire that it should be borne in mind that such policy is based on the honest principle of purchase so that no material injury can be suffered by any one. The ramifications with regard to the land in the form of settlements, legacies, investments by bankers, insurance companies, and others, are so wide that any scheme of confiscation would, if carried out seriously and detrimentally, affect all classes of society. The working classes, whose savings are so largely invested in land, would be especially hurt."

Legislation of Great Britain relating to land is covered in detail.

Ch. 13, Colonization and Village Communities (pp. 215-235), ch. 14, Large Estates (pp. 237-244), ch. 15, Breaking Up of Estates (pp. 247-267).

(1911)
LAND REFORM: OCCUPYING OWNERSHIP, PEASANT PROPRIETARY, AND RURAL EDUCATION. 452 pp. London, Longmans, Green & Co. 1906.

"This book is a history of the land-tenure system of England. It proposes as a remedy for rural depopulation, scarcity of trained farm labor, the pauper system, the unemployed in cities, and other rural, economic, and social problems, 'a measure of land reform based on the principle of occupying ownership,' the creation of a peasant proprietary, and a system of agricultural education that will initiate the children in rural subjects during the most impressionable period of their lives. If this policy is carried out the author believes 'it gives some hope of a remedy for the present deplorable condition of rural life in England.'"—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 289. 1908-09.

(1912)
SMALL OCCUPYING OWNERSHIPS. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci. Rept. (1907) 77: 597-599. London. 1908.

"This is a plea for the establishment of the British land system on the basis of occupying ownership. To facilitate the scheme proposed the author advocates (1) a better system of rural education and (2) the establishment of cooperation among cultivators for both buying and selling. The creation of a class of small owners it is believed would solve the grave social problems of the unemployed, housing, and widespread destitution, and 'to pledge the national credit for the purpose of carrying it out would be in accordance with the principles of a sound national and political economy.'"—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 190. 1908-09.

COMAN, KATHARINE.

(1913)

THE UNEMPLOYED CAMP AT LEVENSHULME, Manchester. Chautauquan 45: 219-224. 1907.

An account of the establishment and eviction of the settlement for the unemployed on "unused glebe land belonging to Holy Trinity, Levenshulme [England]. The object was not so much to provide work for needy men as to demonstrate the natural connection between idle soil and idle labor."

In conclusion: "There is no single solution of the problem. Comparatively few of the unemployed could work land to advantage even if put in full possession. The Salvation Army on its farm colonies is endeavoring to fit men for agriculture. The Bureau of Emigration is assisting unemployed artisans to remove to Canada, South Africa, and other British colonies where there is dearth of laborers. The liberal ministry may adopt John Burns' suggestion and undertake extensive government works for the sake of furnishing employment to superfluous wage-earners."

CONACHER, H. M.

(1914)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN SCOTLAND. Scot. Jour. Agr. 4: 175-186. 1921.

"Conditions in the crofting counties and islands off the coast of Scotland and the efforts to satisfy demands for more holdings in relief of congestion in various districts are described. A sort of social equilibrium is said to exist in other parts of Scotland where large arable farms have been developed, but certain efforts toward the establishment of small holdings in those regions also are noted."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 45: 593. 1921.

CUNNINGHAM, W.

(1915)

BACK TO THE LAND. Econ. Rev. 17: 389-395. 1907.

Attributes agricultural depression and consequent rural depopulation in England during the last 25 years of the nineteenth century to American competition and sees hope in the "introduction of very small holdings or allotments which the cultivators could work for subsistence, and not for a market . . . so long as the produce of the land is utilized on the spot, there is a most useful addition to wages, an immense increase of comfort, and the incalculable gain of a new and wholesome interest in life . . . and even in the neighborhood of many towns the facilities of rapid transit which electric cars afford may render it possible to set apart allotment gardens, within comparatively easy access, for large numbers of the artisan population . . .

"The development of subsistence farming is, then, as it seems to me, capable of indefinite extension . . . Undoubtedly the tenancy of a holding, and the improvement of it, tend to decrease the fluidity of movement, and to check the re-adjustment of the supply and demand of labour; but it is not wholly useless if it helps to give stability to the home, and to limit the fluctuations of the labour market in any district."

(1916)

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN (1) SUBSISTENCE FARMING AND (2) PRODUCING FOR A MARKET, IN CONNECTION WITH SMALL HOLDINGS. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci. Rept. (1907) 77: 599-600. 1908.

"As compared with large farming it is believed the small holder who tries to make a living from his land without other source of income is liable to fail. But, if allotments and small holdings can be combined with opportunities of wage-earning, so that the land is used to provide a portion at least of the means of subsistence, it would tend to improve greatly the material welfare of the artisan class."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 190. 1908-09.

DAVIES, A. E.

(1917)

LAND NATIONALIZATION; THE KEY TO SOCIAL REFORM. 159 pp. London, Leonard Parsons. 1921.

"Tentative suggestions are offered for a policy of land nationalization including State ownership of minerals. It is assumed that the community must pay for the land when it is taken, and a national land bond issue is recommended. Land settlement schemes in various countries are briefly described."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 49: 389. 1923.

DAVIES, C. E.

(1918)

A TREATISE ON THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACTS, 1908 TO 1920 (EMBODYING PART II OF THE AGRICULTURE ACT, 1920). With forms and precedents of notices, etc., required under the acts, together with the county court and Ministry of agriculture and fisheries rules and forms and prevailing customs

of the country . . . Ed. 2, by Sydney E. Pocock. 416 pp. London, The Estates Gaz. Ltd. [1921]

According to the preface "this work constitutes a second edition of part II. of the third edition of Leslie S. Wood's 'Farm Valuation,' edited by George C. Phillips and Clement E. Davies . . . and is purely a legal treatise on the present statutes relating to agricultural holdings in England and Wales."

DAWSON, W. H. (1919)
EMPIRE SETTLEMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT. Contemporary Rev. 127: 576-583. 1925.

A plea for assisted emigration and settlement in the various dominions for the British unemployed.

DAY, H. A. (1920)
FARMERS AND SMALL HOLDERS. New Statesman 20: 403. 1923.

An open letter to the editor. "England is not played out yet, but it wants a strong progressive government which will not try to starve the town workers by forcing up the price of corn. They will take land from any farmer who says he cannot pay a living wage until the last small holder and allotment holder is satisfied. Then the town dweller may be fed from English small holdings instead of from Danish."

THE LAND QUESTION SOLVED! 92 pp. London, Methuen & Co. [Ltd.] 1919. (1921)

"Arguments for land nationalization for England are presented here, the discussion covering the impotence of party politics, how the land is to be obtained, land finance, land and market organization, the place of the allotment in the land question, unfit and fit men for the land, the churches and the land, cooperation, rural housing, and rural industries."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 42: 391. 1920.

DIGGLE, J. H. (1922)
EQUIPMENT AND CULTIVATION OF SMALL HOLDINGS. Irish Farming World 22: 346, 347, 376, 377. 1909.

"This article describes the actual cost of equipment of several blocks of land in England formerly cultivated as single holdings, but now divided and operated as single allotments, small holdings, and small farms. The various lines of work carried on by the tenants are also described.

"The holdings are successful, judging by the state of the cultivation of the land, the number of stock kept, the extremely rare changes of tenancy, and the prompt payment of rent. Upon 4,000 acres of land let to 70 resident small holders and to upward of 300 non-resident small holders and allotment holders, the only arrear of rent is 33s., the rent of an acre allotment. During the past 12 years the lost rent has amounted to less than 2s. 6d. for each £100 payable.' The lack of adequate capital is said to be the great drawback to the cultivation of small holdings."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 21: 88. 1909.

DUNCAN, J. F. (1923)
AGRICULTURE AND THE COMMUNITY. 119 pp. Queensgate, Stirling, the Scottish Farm Servants' Union; London [etc.] Internatl. Bookshops, Ltd. 1921.

The purpose of this essay is to trace the causes of the present agricultural situation and "to discuss a policy by which the community will be able to make the industry contribute its proper share to the public welfare." The policy which he proposes is "that the community should definitely make itself responsible for the maintenance of a standard of control and management of agricultural land, and for a standard of cultivation, and should set up the necessary machinery for enforcing these standards, taking over land and arranging for farming on its own responsibility."

On pp. 46-55 the writer criticizes severely the policy of creating a large number of small holdings.

EARNSHAW-COOPER, SIR WILLIAM. (1924)
THE LAND INDUSTRY. 51 pp. London, The Central Com. for Natl. Patriotic Organizations [1916] (British Industries after the War, I.)

"This paper on the land industry of the United Kingdom is not intended to be anything else than an emphatic patriotic protest against that laissez

faire attitude on the part of the government, and all others concerned, towards the great primal industry of the country." Discusses reports of the government concerning land settlement schemes for ex-service men in the first portion of paper. Part II consisting of seven remedial suggestions "purposely presented in the rough abstract form so as to avoid controversy, which is the bane of agricultural development, offers certain suggestions which may serve as a possible basis upon which a great national scheme of dealing comprehensively with our land may be founded."

EDGE, N. C. W. (1925)
ALLOTMENT GARDENS AND COTTAGE HOLDINGS. Gard. Chron. 88: 235-236. 1930.

Description of Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1926.

ELLIOTT, T. H. (1926)
CIRCULAR UNDER THE SMALL HOLDINGS ACT. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 14: 754-757. 1908.

Circular letter addressed to Parish Councils and Chairmen of Parish Meetings in England and Wales by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, T. H. Elliott, secretary, which summarizes their powers and duties under the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1907, and the previous legislation on the subject.

ERNLE, R. E. P. (1927)
THE FARMING OF NATIONAL LAND. Scot. Jour. Agr. 4: 121-129. 1921.

"A number of what the author calls obvious difficulties raised by a proposed bill to abolish private property in land in Great Britain and to make it national property are dealt with. The bill is explained in outline, and benefits claimed for the plan are set forth."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 45: 493. 1921.

EVANS, W. N. (1928)
HULL AND DISTRICT ALLOTMENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 28: 1031-1033. 1922.

This association, which has for its object the buying of land for allotments, was created in 1920. It has purchased one parcel of land on the Cottingham Road, Hull. All purchasers must become shareholders. The association arranged a plan whereby members who wished could pay weekly sums on account.

EVERSLEY, G. J. S.-L. (1929)
AGRARIAN TENURES. A SURVEY OF THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS RELATING TO THE HOLDINGS OF LAND IN ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND AND OF THE REFORMS THEREIN DURING RECENT YEARS. 313 pp. London, Paris, and Melbourne, Cassell & Co., Ltd. 1893.

The writer reviews "the existing conditions of landownership and land tenancy, and of the relations to one another of the various classes of the agricultural communities in the three countries, and . . . describes the efforts made by Parliament during the last twenty-five years to reform or reconstitute them." The book has no index, but chapter titles are as follows: Landownership and Tenancy in England; Recent Land Reforms in England; Legislation for Labourers; Landownership in Ireland; Recent Agrarian Reforms in Ireland; Land Purchase in Ireland; Further Remedial Measures in Ireland; Agrarian Questions in Scotland; The Agrarian Condition of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man; The Future of Agrarian Reforms; Reforms of Land Laws; Nationalisation versus Individualism.

FALCONER, J. I. (1930)
THE ENGLISH LAND SITUATION. Jour. Farm Econ. 6: 85-105. 1924.
Discussion by DeWitt C. King and B. H. Hibbard, pp. 98-105.

The following short abstract of these three papers is from the Expt. Sta. Rec. 50: 199, 1924:

"The present land situation in England was discussed by J. I. Falconer, who reviewed historically the difficulties of the landowners, efforts to establish small holdings, and cooperative farming schemes in England. Some reasons assigned for the unprofitableness of estate ownership, particularly since the war, have been the low return on capital valuation, increased farming costs, higher mortgage rates, death duties, taxes, tithes, and rates, and indirectly the agitation by the labor party against the landowners . . .

DeW. C. King urged a breaking up of large estates in the United States before the same necessity arises which is forcing it in England. He enlarged upon the decrease in land purchases in the United States and voiced a fear of the development of a peasant class. B. H. Hibbard attributed the fall in land values and rentals largely to England's industrial development and labor difficulties."

FAY, C. R. (1931)
SMALL HOLDINGS AND AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION IN ENGLAND. Quart.
Jour. Econ. 24: 499-514. 1910.

In conclusion, Mr. Fay says:

"The small holdings movement in England is a natural and genuinely rural movement, and the recent small holdings legislation is a legitimate answer to an effective demand. It may fail; but given suitable conditions, such as every movement must have, I can see no economic reasons why it should. Cooperation is a device whereby certain business economies can be effected. It is limited in its scope, but within its scope it is a proved success on the Continent, and it has already taken a firm root, twenty years ago in Ireland, and more recently in England. The small holder will not make a fortune, but if he has decent and sufficient land, he may expect the wages of an agricultural laborer and as much again in profits."

(1932)
YOUTH AND POWER; THE DIVERSIONS OF AN ECONOMIST. 292 pp. London,
New York [etc.] Longmans, Green & Co. 1931.

The Peopling of a New Land, Ch. 6, pp. 194-246. This chapter is divided into the following parts: 1, The history of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland; 2, Migration by land and sea; 3, Empire settlement; 4 Colonization of land.

FLEMING, RUFUS. (1933)
BRITISH MARKET FOR FARM SUPPLIES. U.S. Dept. Com. and Labor, Bur.
Manfr., Daily Consular and Trade Repts. 15: 1044-1045. 1912.

In two sections, Government Aid to Small Farmers, and Immediate Results Secured—Implements Needed.

"This report notes that the small landholders act of the Scottish Parliament, which became operative April 1 last, constituted a board of agriculture and a Scottish land court, each with distinct powers to facilitate the establishment of new agricultural holdings, and since April 1, more than 3,000 applications for registration as small landholders have been received. In case the landholders do not meet the demand by leasing small tracts to applicants on satisfactory terms, the board is authorized, upon payment of compensation for surface damage, etc., to provide by compulsory proceedings suitable land in each district sufficient to meet the demand of applicants. The board also has an annual grant not exceeding £200,000 to provide assistance to land holders by way of a loan or gift as circumstances may warrant, for dividing, fencing, draining lands, and erecting dwelling houses or other farm buildings."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 27: 591. 1912.

FLOOD, F. L. C. (1934)
LAND SETTLEMENT. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 26: 676-685. 1919.

The report of an address given before the Agricultural Club on May 28.

Discusses the farm settlements, giving as examples, Patrington in Yorkshire and Holbeach in Lincolnshire which are two different types of settlements; the training and placing of ex-service men as farm laborers, etc.

FOOT, E. H. (1935)
FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF REVOLUTION. I. LAND FOR SMALL HOLDERS. Nine-
teenth Century 93: 1-7. 1923.

An appeal for small holdings in England.

(1936)
THE LAND: OUR NEED OF SMALL HOLDERS. Nineteenth Century 95: 670-675.
1924.

Gives an outline of a land settlement policy for England which would "if the land is properly divided up, . . . absorb one million families, thus relieving to a considerable extent the problem of unemployment in the cities and industrial towns."

- FOOT, E. H. (1937)
 THE LAND PROBLEM: ITS ONLY REAL SOLUTION. Nineteenth Century 94: 577-582. 1923.
 In conclusion, Mr. Foot says:
 "We have seen how the disabled ex-service men have struggled to keep their holdings, in spite of the harsh treatment of an unsympathetic Ministry of Agriculture.
 "Can we not safely expect from what we know to-day of the existing small holders, and from the craving of our urban population for allotments, that the derelict industrialists would gladly take up holdings and make good under a Land Ministry modelled on colonial lines, especially if this Ministry was made responsible for instruction in profitable intensive cultivation and the grading of produce?
 "Is it too much to expect a Government of ours to adopt and carry out such a policy? Is it too much to expect public opinion to endorse such a policy and actively to insist upon its being carried out in the shortest possible time?"
- G., G. W. (1938)
 ALLOTMENTS. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Ed. 14, v. 1, pp. 660-661. New York and London. 1929.
 Bibliography, p. 661.
 Includes a definition of the term allotment, discusses allotments for the war and gives the number of allotments.
- GALT, A. S. (1939)
 THE MAKING AND MANAGEMENT OF AN ALLOTMENT. Univ. Leeds and the Yorkshire Council for Agr. Ed. [Pub.] 103, 39 pp., illus. [Leeds. 1916].
- GARRATT, G. T. (1940)
 THE ORGANISATION OF FARMING. v. 1, Production. 163 pp. Cambridge, W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd. 1930.
 This is a more or less general discussion on farms and farming in England. The author includes discussion of the part-time farm, the social argument for small holdings, land settlement, the small holding and the farm worker, small holdings and village life; and writes of some recent experiences in land settlement.
- GEARY, FRANK. (1941)
 LAND TENURE AND UNEMPLOYMENT. 256 pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin. 1925. List of authorities, pp. 247-252.
 "Certain facts of the history of the land question in England are reviewed. Particular attention is given to the relationship which has existed at various times since before the Norman Conquest between unemployment and the availability of land as dependent upon the system of tenure prevailing. Inclosures of waste and common land resulted in a curtailment of common rights and a restriction of the opportunities of employment. About the middle of the fifteenth century a definite surplus of unemployed labor appeared. In the middle of the eighteenth century the last and greatest period of inclosures began, and this marked the wholesale depopulation and devastation of the countryside. Insecurity of tenure, the difficulty of obtaining small holdings, game preserves, the conversion of arable to pasture, high land prices, and other causes are held to be contributory to the agricultural depression, land monopoly, and unemployment which prevail at the present time."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 54: 882. 1926.
- GOODALL, H. C. (1942)
 PERMANENT ALLOTMENTS; "SECURITY OF TENURE" AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 30: 435-440. 1923.
 This is a description of the work of the Addiscombe and Woodside Allotments Society, Ltd., of Croyden.
- GREAT BRITAIN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. (1943)
 THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SMALL HOLDINGS ACT. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. and Fisheries Leaflet 216, 8 pp. London [1908?].
 Not examined.
 "The regulations issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for the acquisition, assignment, and control of land for small holdings under the acts of 1892 and 1907 are presented in this pamphlet."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 793. 1908-09.

GREAT BRITAIN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. (1944)
ALLOTMENT GARDENS IN STAFFORD. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 23: 489-490.
1916.

Discusses the management of the Stafford freemen-allotments group, which covers 70 acres of ground, situated near Coton Hill. "The use of this land was secured for Stafford freemen by a local act of 1880."

ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE CREATION OF SMALL HOLDINGS. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. and Fisheries Leaflet 218, 3 pp. London [1909?]. (1945)

Not examined.

"This leaflet sets forth and discusses the regulations adopted by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for the guidance of associations which have among their objects the establishing or promoting of small holdings and allotments in England and Wales. The advantages of letting to an association rather than to individuals are that the board is to a great extent relieved of the responsibility of managing the land and securing tenants, while the associations would increase thereby their sphere of usefulness and would be able to offer their tenants and members the advantages of cooperative methods of doing business."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 21: 492-493. 1909.

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 24: 641-646. 1917. (1946)

A discussion of the committee's report.

"Overseas schemes for land-settlement fall into two categories: (1) Settlements on Crown lands, and (2) Settlements on land controlled by private companies."

A summary of government schemes is included in an accompanying table.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE UNDER LAND SETTLEMENT (FACILITIES) BILL. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 26: 191-194. 1919. (1947)

Capital and annual expenditures under the bill are shown in detail.

FARM SETTLEMENTS. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 26: 1157-1159. 1919. (1948)

Gives statistics as to land acquired, ex-service men placed, and discusses the settlements established.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPERIMENTAL SCHEME OF LAND SETTLEMENT UNDER A COLONY SYSTEM. 4 pp. London. 1919. (1949)

"This pamphlet describes the small holding and profit-sharing colony systems proposed by the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and being tried out on three estates in England and one in Wales."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 42: 688. 1920.

INTERIM REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS ACTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1908. 92 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1908. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cd. 4245). (1950)

Contains circular letters, A.152/C, A.156/C, A.158/C, A.159/C, A.161/C, A.162/C, A.165/C, A.168-170/C; model regulations as to allotments, model rules as to small holdings, compulsory hiring and purchase regulations, etc.

MANUAL FOR THE GUIDANCE OF COUNTY COUNCILS AND THEIR ARCHITECTS IN THE EQUIPMENT OF SMALL HOLDINGS. Ed. 2, rev. and enl., 53 pp. London. 1919. (1951)

"This manual, in two parts, is a short and condensed review of the more usual requirements of cottages and farm buildings on small holdings in England, with suggestions as to how they may be reasonably and economically met. Part 1 deals with the planning and construction of cottages, and includes plans and data on details of construction. Part 2 deals with the planning and construction of farm buildings and also includes both general and working drawings."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 45: 83. 1921.

A third edition was published in 1920.

GREAT BRITAIN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. (1952)
PROVISION OF ALLOTMENTS. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 26: 737-738.
1919.

"In a Circular Letter addressed to the London County Council and the Councils of Boroughs, Metropolitan Boroughs and urban districts on 8th September, the Board of Agriculture point out the legal obligation of these authorities to assist in all reasonable ways the allotment movement and urge the authorities to take all possible steps to notify any demand for allotments."

(1953)
THE RELATION OF COOPERATION TO SMALL HOLDINGS. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 17: 395-397. 1910.

"A discussion of the advantages of cooperation for success of small holdings in England, summarized from the report of the small holdings commissioners for 1909."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 24: 89. 1911.

(1954)
REPORT ON THE WORKING OF SMALL HOLDINGS ACQUIRED UNDER THE SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1908. 6 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1918. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cd. 9203)

Information as reported by county councils "with regard to the measure of success which had attended the small holders placed on the land under the provisions of the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908" is given by counties for England and Wales. A table shows numbers of councils' tenants and failures, together with particulars of rents collected, outstanding and irrecoverable.

(1955)
SALVATION ARMY HOLDINGS AT BOXTED. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 23: 136-139. 1916.

The article discusses the causes of the failure of this experiment in Essex.

(1956)
SMALL HOLDINGS ACT, 1892. Return to an order of the House of Lords, dated 4th August 1903. [10] pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. [1903]. ([Parliament, 1903. H. of L. Papers and bills] 192)

This "return" shows the extent of land acquired by local authorities under the act, the sum for which the land was purchased or hired, the amount spent on adaptation of land for small holdings, the number and total acreage of small holdings let, the number and amount of advances made under part II of the act, etc., for the period October 1, 1892-December 31, 1902.

(1957)
SMALL HOLDINGS AND AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 17: 485-488. 1910.

"The number of agricultural credit societies, credit banks, land societies, small holdings and allotments societies, ordinary and agricultural cooperative societies, societies for the promotion of agriculture, arboriculture, and horticulture, and cattle insurance societies registered in England and Wales is reported and their organization and objects are briefly discussed."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 24: 395. 1911.

GREAT BRITAIN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS. (1958)

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES AND THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND TO INVESTIGATE THE PRESENT POSITION AS REGARDS THE PROVISION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF ALLOTMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN. 32 pp. London. H. M. Stationery Off. 1922.

GREAT BRITAIN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, COMMITTEE ON EQUIPMENT OF SMALL HOLDINGS. (1959)

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED . . . TO INQUIRE AND REPORT AS TO BUILDINGS FOR SMALL HOLDINGS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, TOGETHER WITH ABSTRACT OF THE EVIDENCE, APPENDICES, AND A SERIES OF PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS. 122 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1913. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cd. 6708)
Not examined.

GREAT BRITAIN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, SMALL HOLDINGS COMMITTEE. (1960)

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED . . . TO INQUIRE INTO AND REPORT UPON THE SUBJECT OF SMALL HOLDINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN WITH COPY OF MINUTES APPOINTING THE COMMITTEE [AND MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDICES AND INDEX]. 2 v. in 1. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1906. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cd. 3277-3278)

The report covers the following subjects: Size of a small holding, previous inquiries, the distribution of land in Great Britain and other countries, Royal Commission on Agriculture inquiries, powers of local authorities for creation of small holdings, statutory provisions in Scotland, Ireland, and Australasia, instances of successful small holdings, equipment of small holdings, some failures of small holdings, conditions which make for success, cooperation as applied to small holdings, tenants or freeholders, demand for small holdings, suggestions for the increase of small holdings, compulsory powers, advances to landowners for the equipment of small holdings, agricultural education, summary of principal recommendations of the committee, reservation by James Long, supplementary report by Francis Channing, and separate report by Jesse Collings. Abstract in [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 13: 597-604, 1907.

GREAT BRITAIN COLONIAL OFFICE, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS IN BRITISH COLONIES. (1961)

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER MR. RIDER HAGGARD'S REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS IN BRITISH COLONIES [WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE . . . APPENDICES, ANALYSIS AND INDEX] 2 v. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1906. ([Parliament. Papers by Command] Cd. 2978-2979)

"In January, 1905, Mr. H. R. Haggard was appointed special commissioner by the British government to investigate and report on the Salvation Army agricultural colonies established in the United States and at Hadleigh, England, with a view of suggesting some scheme for the settlement on agricultural land in the colonies of poor individuals and families from British cities.

"The report of the committee appointed by the British government to consider the plan suggested by the special commissioner is given in volume 1 of this publication, together with notes and memoranda by individual members of the committee bearing on certain phases of the subject. The report treats of the history of British agricultural colonies during the nineteenth century in Canada, South Africa, and Australia; outlines and discusses the scheme for agricultural settlements proposed by Mr. Haggard; reviews the evidence of witnesses who testified before the committee as to the respective merits of colonization and emigration; and enumerates the reasons why the scheme for national land settlement proposed by the commissioner should not be adopted by the British government. While unable to indorse any plan of colonization at the present time, the committee makes several recommendations relative to the government giving financial aid to emigration societies, selection of colonies for emigrants, supervision of emigration, and the emigration of soldiers whose term of service has expired.

"Volume 2 consists of a complete record of the evidence taken before the committee which forms the basis of the report, together with 23 appendices bearing upon various phases of emigration, agricultural statistics, colonization schemes, etc., a detailed analysis of the evidence, and an index."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 18: 392. 1906.

Memorandum on Barr Colony, or Britannia, in Canada, pp. 283-294. For information on other colonies see Colonies in the index.

GREAT BRITAIN COMMITTEE ON LAND SETTLEMENT IN SCOTLAND. (1962)

REPORT. 83 pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery Off. 1928. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3110)

Contents: Method of inquiry pursued; Section I.—History of legislation affecting land settlement in Scotland; Section II.—Cost incurred by the state in carrying out the settlement of small holders in Scotland; Section III.—The value of results achieved both economic and social; Section IV.—Defects in procedure under the acts with suggestions for amendments; Section V.—Devolution upon local authorities of powers and duties under the acts; Section VI.—Rating of small holdings; Section VII.—Demand for small holdings; Summary of recommendations; Reservations by Mr. Norman Reid; Appendices.

- GREAT BRITAIN LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (1963)
 AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAND SETTLEMENT (FACILITIES) ACT, 1919, BY SUBSTITUTING OTHER PROVISIONS FOR THOSE CONTAINED IN SECTION TWENTY-SEVEN OF THE SAID ACT. [22ND DECEMBER 1923] 5 pp. [London, printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode for W. R. Codling. 1925]
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- AN ACT TO AUTHORISE AN INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF LAND WHICH MAY BE ACQUIRED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE SMALL HOLDING COLONIES ACT, 1916, AND OTHERWISE TO AMEND THAT ACT. [30TH JULY 1918] 2 pp. [London, printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd. 1918] (1964)
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- AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1908. [8 Edw. 7 Ch. 28] [28] pp. [London, 1908]. (1965)
 This is an act to consolidate the enactments relating to agricultural holdings in England and Wales.
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- ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1922. [12 & 13 Geo. 5. Ch. 51] 17 pp. [London, printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., for W. R. Codling, 1922] (1966)
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- ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1925. [15 & 16 Geo. 5. Ch. 61] 6 pp. [London, printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., for W. R. Codling, 1925] (1967)
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- LAND SETTLEMENT (FACILITIES) ACT, 1919. [9 & 10 Geo. 5. Ch. 59] 21 pp. [London, printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., for W. R. Codling. 1919] (1968)
-
- SMALL HOLDING COLONIES ACT, 1916. [6 & 7 Geo. 5. Ch. 38] 5 pp. [London, printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., for F. Atterbury. 1916] (1969)
-
- SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1907. [7 Edw. 7. Ch. 54.] 28 pp. [London, printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode.] 1907. (1970)
 "This is the text of the law which became operative January 1, 1908, conferring authority on the county councils or the commissioners of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to acquire lands, either freely or compulsorily, for the use of small holdings."
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- SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1908. [8 Edw. 7. Ch. 36.] 43 pp. [London, printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., for W. R. Codling.] 1908. (1971)
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- SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1926. [16 and 17 Geo. 5. Ch. 52.] 15 pp. [London, printed by Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., for W. R. Codling.] 1926. (1972)
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- STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS. London, H. M. Stationery Off. (1973)
 The United States Department of Agriculture library has an incomplete set, 1917-33.
 Partial contents:
 1918, no. 1099. Defense of the Realm. Ministry of Food. The small and additional acreage order, 1918, dated September 4, 1918, made by the food controller under the Defense of the realm regulations. 2 pp.
 1922 no. 820: Small Holdings, England and Wales. Loans to tenants. Regulations dated July 28, 1922, made by the Treasury under section 18 of the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. 5, ch. 59), as to loans to tenants of small holdings. 4 pp.
 1922, no. 1057: Small Holdings and Allotments, England and Wales. Compulsory hiring. The small holdings and allotments (compulsory hiring) regulations, 1922, dated September 26, 1922, made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts, 1908 to 1919, and the Allotments Act, 1922 (12 and 13 Geo. 5, ch. 51). 11 pp.
 1923, no. 511: Small Holdings, England and Wales. Loans to tenants. Supplementary regulation, dated April 30, 1923, made by the Treasury under

section 18 of the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. 5, ch. 59), as to loans to tenants of small holdings. 1 p.

1923, no. 557. S. 37: Allotments, Scotland. The allotments (compulsory purchase) regulations, 1923, dated May 9, 1923, made by the Secretary for Scotland under the Allotments (Scotland) Acts, 1892 to 1922. 5 pp.

1926, no. 984: Small Holdings, England and Wales. Loans to tenants. Amending regulations, dated August 4, 1926, made by the Treasury under section 18 of the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. 5, ch. 59) as to loans to tenants of small holdings. 2 pp.

1927, no. 581: Small Holdings, England and Wales. Contributions towards losses. The small holdings and cottage holdings (contributions towards losses) regulations, 1927, dated April 27, 1927, made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries with the approval of the Treasury under section 2 of the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1926 (16 and 17 Geo. 5, ch. 52). 14 pp.

1933, no. 10: Small Holdings and Allotments. Treasury minute, dated January 2, 1933, prescribing securities under section 9 of the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. 5, ch. 59). 1 p.

GREAT BRITAIN LIBERAL LAND COMMITTEE. (1974)

THE LAND AND THE NATION. RURAL REPORT OF THE LIBERAL LAND COMMITTEE, 1923-25. 584 pp. London, Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd. [1925.] Bibliography, pp. 567-570.

"This is the rural report of the Liberal Land Committee in Great Britain for 1923-1925. It is made up of four parts, the first outlining the rural life problem, the second presenting statistics and various data relating to costs of agricultural production, the third dealing with difficulties of land tenure, and the fourth setting forth the policy which this committee supports, involving repossession by the State of all land in the United Kingdom used or capable of use in agricultural production or for timber or other natural products."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 54: 587. 1926.

Appendix II, pp. 153-178, is on small holdings. Division III of this appendix is Small Holdings Economics, by Arthur G. Ruston.

Appendix IX, pp. 480-485, Recent Danish Small Holdings Legislation.

Appendix X, pp. 486-495, Recommendations of the Agricultural Tribunal and the "Linlithgow Committee." Recommends among other things the extension of the establishment of small holders on the land.

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. (1975)

AGRICULTURAL POLICY. 7pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1926. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 2581.)

The following is quoted from p. 3: "10. The Government believe also that production and employment on the land can be increased by a development of small holdings on sound lines. Owing to the claims of the ex-service applicants, it has not been possible since the War to provide any facilities for the acquisition of land by large numbers of men who have the necessary knowledge and capital and who desire opportunities of obtaining an independent position as smallholders. It is proposed, therefore, to introduce legislation empowering County Councils to continue and extend the provision of small holdings and cottage holdings both for owner occupiers and for tenants. Provision will be made whereby the bona fide agricultural worker will be assisted to acquire as his own property a cottage and a small area of land which he can cultivate as an addition to his other earnings."

ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1922. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 29: 545-548. 1922. (1976)

Deals with the provisions of the act which directly affect private individuals.

ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1922. MEMORANDUM ON THE RATING OF ALLOTMENTS. 5 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1922. (1977)

ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1922. MEMORANDUM SETTING OUT PROVISIONS OF THE ACT. 14 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1922. (1978)

"Tenure of allotment gardens and compensation payable to tenants on the determination of their tenancies", pp. 2-6.

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. (1979)
 ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1925. SUPPLEMENT TO THE MEMORANDUM SETTING OUT THE
 PROVISIONS OF THE ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1922, SHOWING THE ALTERATIONS
 MADE BY THE ACT OF 1925. 4 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1925.

(1980)
 FARM AND SMALL HOLDINGS SETTLEMENTS OF THE MINISTRY. [Gt. Brit.]
 Min. Agr. Jour. 33: 882-886. 1927.

A brief discussion of the Report of the proceedings under the Small Holding Colonies Acts, 1916 and 1918, and the Sailors and Soldiers (Gifts for Land Settlement) Act, 1916, for the years 1923-24, 1924-25, and 1925-26.

The report deals very fully with the Patrington profit-sharing farm; the Amesbury profit-sharing farm; the Sutton Bridge small holdings; Holbeach small holdings; and the Bosbury (Buchanan trust) estate.

(1981)
 AN INTERESTING SMALL HOLDINGS EXPERIMENT. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr.
 Jour. 32: 906-910. 1926.

"A privately promoted scheme for the creation of small holdings which has aroused more than local interest, was put into operation at Winterslow, a small village in Wiltshire. . .

"Winterslow is an isolated and scattered district on the edge of Salisbury Plain, not far from the Hampshire border . . .

"The small holdings scheme was initiated in 1892 by Major Poore, a resident landowner and County Councillor. This gentleman consulted with a number of villagers who were anxious to acquire small areas of land, and . . . a farm of 189 acres was purchased for £1,500. After selling off 77 acres of unsuitable land for £700, there were left 112 acres . . . The land was divided into 43 holdings, ranging in size from a quarter of an acre to 16 acres, and was re-sold at prices varying from £8 to £30 per acre . . . Those who could not pay cash down were allowed to spread their payments over a period of fifteen years by means of an annuity, including interest at 5 per cent . . ." A system of self-management was instituted and has continued.

(1982)
 LAND SETTLEMENT (FACILITIES) AMENDMENT. MEMORANDUM ON THE FINANCIAL RESOLUTION. 8 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1925. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 2532.)

(1983)
 LAND SETTLEMENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES. Being a report of proceedings under the small holdings and allotments acts, 1908 to 1919 for the period 1919 to 1924. 150 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1925.

In four parts. Part II is Notes on Some Successful Ex-Service Small Holders; and part III, Provision of Small Holdings for Ex-Service Men by County Councils and Councils of County Boroughs.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture has also Report of Proceedings under the Allotments Acts, 1908 to 1925, for the year 1925, as well as earlier reports.

For later reports, see Great Britain, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Land Division. Report on the work . . . 1926 to 1932.

(1984)
 LOANS TO TENANTS OF SMALL HOLDINGS UNDER THE LAND SETTLEMENT (FACILITIES) ACT, 1919. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 26: 1030-1032. 1920.

Regulations dated December 8, 1919, made by the treasury under section 18 of the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919.

(1985)
 REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE SMALL HOLDING COLONIES ACTS, 1916 AND 1918, AND SAILORS AND SOLDIERS (GIFTS FOR LAND SETTLEMENT) ACT, 1916 . . . 1918/19-1925/26. London, 1919-26.

For later reports see Great Britain, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Land Division, report on the work . . . 1919-26.

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. (1986)
 SMALL HOLDINGS: A SUCCESSFUL OWNER-OCCUPIER. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr.
 Jour. 35: 402-404. 1928.

"The following account shows how an exceptional smallholder became the owner of his statutory holding, and records what is, in many respects, the most remarkable achievement of its kind that has been reported to the ministry within recent years."

(1987)
 SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS BILL. EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM. 8
 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1926. ([Parliament. Papers by
 command] Cmd. 2751.)

The object of this memorandum is to explain in nontechnical language the manner in which the law governing the provision of statutory small holdings will be affected by the passing of this new bill. One of the features of the bill is the provision for the creation of "cottage holdings" for farm workers and persons employed in rural industries. The following is quoted from the memorandum: "These are defined in Clause 11 as holdings comprising a dwelling house, together with not less than 40 perches and not more than 3 acres of agricultural land which can be cultivated by the occupier of the dwelling house and his family. Cottage holdings are to be sold to the occupiers in consideration of the payment of an annuity equal to the 'full-fair rent' for a period of 60 years, as in the case of small holdings. None but bona fide agricultural workers or persons employed in a rural industry will be qualified to become purchasers of cottage holdings. The possibility of becoming the owner of a house and sufficient land to grow vegetables and keep a cow, pigs or poultry will thus be open to the farm worker or village craftsman who does not wish to become an independent small holder. The power to provide cottage holdings is to be given to County Councils but not to Councils of County Boroughs."

(1988)
 SMALL HOLDINGS COMPETITIONS. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 34: 977-979. 1928.

"In order to encourage better cultivation and management by the occupiers, several [County] Councils have organized competitions for the best-managed small holdings in their area."

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, COMMITTEE OF
 ENQUIRY INTO THE PEMBREY FARM SETTLEMENT. (1989)
 REPORT. 6 pp. London. 1920. ([Parliament. Papers by command]
 Cmd. 851.)

This is the report of a committee which was appointed "to consider the present scheme for the equipment, administration and farming of the Pembrey Farm Settlement, and to report whether it should be in any respect modified, having regard to (a) the further total expenditure involved, (b) the cost likely to be incurred in respect of each ex-service man to be settled, and (c) the suitability for a government enterprise of the type of farming suited to the land."

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, DEPARTMENTAL
 COMMITTEE ON ALLOTMENTS. (1990)
 REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF
 AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES AND THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND TO
 INVESTIGATE THE PRESENT POSITION AS REGARDS THE PROVISION BY LOCAL
 AUTHORITIES OF ALLOTMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN. 32 pp. London, H. M.
 Stationery Off. 1922.

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, LAND DIVISION. (1991)
 REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE LAND DIVISION OF THE MINISTRY FOR THE YEAR
 1926 TO 1932. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1927 to 1933.

Each report contains sections dealing with small holdings; allotments; farm settlements which show profit-sharing farms and small-holdings settlements; improvement of land acts, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, SELECT COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES. (1992)

SECOND REPORT . . . TOGETHER WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE, MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDICES, AND INDEX. 161 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1926.

The greater part of the investigations of this committee were devoted to the land-settlement scheme and to the development of education and research since they account for the main increase in expenditure. The committee's opinion is that "no new farming operations should be carried out by the Ministry and that any new Small Holdings scheme that may be undertaken should be on an economic and self-supporting basis."

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF LABOUR, INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE BOARD. (1993) REPORT . . . JULY 1928. 83 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1928. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3156.)

This is the report of a board appointed "for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of workers, and in particular of miners, for whom opportunities of employment in their own district or occupation are no longer available."

The following is quoted from p. 33 of the section on Openings for Employment in this Country:

"79. The obvious and most frequently advocated method of creating openings for families on the land, with agriculture conducted as it is to-day, is by the subdivision of farms into small holdings. We have been advised that, on the assumption that small holdings are to be provided for, say 1,000 families, of a sufficient area to enable the occupier to maintain himself and his family, together with a dwelling house, farm buildings and a small amount of farm capital, the average cost of settling each family is estimated at between £1,500 and £2,000 in England and Wales and rather less in Scotland. From this expenditure an economic return by way of rent would be obtained from about one-third. The remainder would have to be advanced free of interest. The formation of small holdings is, at present, a matter for county councils in England and Wales, and in Scotland for the Board of Agriculture. There are already long waiting lists of unsatisfied applicants, many with previous agricultural experience.

"80. It will be seen that 1 million pounds spent on small holdings would probably settle between 500 and 700 families on the land. The cost of providing for a scheme of agricultural small holdings, on a scale commensurate with the problem (for the resettlement of, say, 5,000 to 7,000 families) would therefore be in the neighbourhood of £10 millions. It must be remembered, too, that the successful conduct of a small holding in this country requires skill, experience and determination in the face of adverse conditions, and the risk of bad seasons.

"81. In such circumstances, we hesitate, attractive as small holdings may appear as a method of dealing with the unemployment of the older men, to suggest at the present time the initiation of extensive schemes of land settlement on ordinary agricultural small holdings."

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF RECONSTRUCTION. (1994) LAND SETTLEMENT. Gt. Brit. Min. Reconstruction. Reconstruction Problems 20, 16 pp. London. 1919.

Topics discussed are: Area and character of cultivated land (1914); agricultural holdings; small holdings; agricultural population; Lord Selborne's committee; government policy; and additional facilities.

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF RECONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE, AGRICULTURAL POLICY SUBCOMMITTEE. (1995)

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE, APPOINTED IN AUGUST 1916, TO CONSIDER AND REPORT UPON THE METHODS OF EFFECTING AN INCREASE IN THE HOME-GROWN FOOD SUPPLIES, HAVING REGARD TO THE NEED OF SUCH INCREASE IN THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY. Together with reports by Sir Matthew G. Wallace. Reprinted 1920. 136 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1920.

For small holdings see pp. 60-64; for the agricultural-holdings acts, see pp. 71-77; and for reclamation and drainage see pp. 77-84.

Recommendations regarding small holdings, as given on p. 95 are as follows:

"44. That an enquiry should be made into the success attending the special form of tenure set up by the Small Landholders (Scotland) Act, 1911. 45.

That greater facilities for purchase should be given to small holders desirous of owning their land; that County Councils should be urged to prepare schemes at once for the provision of small holdings for ex-sailors and soldiers, both as tenants and owners; and that the Treasury should remove the financial restrictions at present placed upon them. 46. That the principle of purchase contained in Mr. Jesse Collings' Purchase of Land Bill should be adopted."

GREAT BRITAIN OVERSEA SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE. (1996)
REPORT . . . FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1923. 32 pp. London,
H. M. Stationery Off. 1925. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd.
2383.)

Discusses the various land-settlement schemes in the oversea dominions. A discussion of this report is given in Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. & Labor Inform. 10: 394-396, 1924.

REPORT . . . FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1924. 36 pp. London. 1925. (1997)
GREAT BRITAIN OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OFFICE. (1998)
REPORTS 1919-20. London [1920-21?]

GREEN, F. E. (1999)
ALLOTMENT MOVEMENT. Contemporary Rev. 114 (631): 90-96. 1918.

Allotments have been both approved and condemned as will be seen from the following statements from F. W. Hirst and John Stuart Mill, respectively. In the provision of garden allotments there is "a cure for our worst economic and social evils"; allotments are "a contrivance to compensate the labourer for the insufficiency of his wages by giving him something else as a supplement to them."

The movement has gained a new impetus from an order in council under the Defense of the Realm Act giving municipal councils power to take control of all vacant urban lots and have them cultivated by allotment holders in order to add to the food supply during the war.

FIRST ADVICE TO WOULD-BE FARMERS. 190 pp. London, "Country Life", Ltd. 1919. (2000)

"This discussion of how to make a start in obtaining, stocking, and working a small holding contains chapters on Learning to Farm; Choosing a Farm . . . The Rural Allotment as a Stepping-stone; How to Get a Small Holding; and Farm Colonies for Discharged Soldiers and Sailors."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 43: 93. 1920.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY. 169 pp. London, L. Parsons. 1921. (2001)

Chapter VIII, Small Holdings or Large Farms? gives the views of the author who is opposed to small peasant proprietors.

THE SMALL HOLDING. 122 pp. London and New York, John Lane. [1908.] (2002)

"This book describes the operation of individual and cooperative small holdings in England with particular reference to cooperation, through which phase alone, according to the author, can the success of the movement be attained.

"A list of societies helpful to small holders and a bibliography are included."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 21: 88. 1909.

GREEN, J. L. (2003)
ALLOTMENTS AND SMALL HOLDINGS. 143 pp. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd. 1896.

The chief object of this book, according to the preface, aside from its advocacy of allotments and small holdings, is "to show how the enactments relating thereto may be put into operation."

HALL, SIR DANIEL. (2004)
ALLOTMENT MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 27: 262-265. 1920.

An abstract of two Chadwick lectures delivered by Sir Daniel Hall at the Royal Sanitary Institute on the Nation's Food Supply, with special reference

to the allotment movement. He discussed the possibilities of allotments both from the economic and the social point of view.

HALL, SIR DANIEL.

(2005)

AMENDMENTS OF THE LAW RELATING TO ALLOTMENTS. *Gard. Chron.* 66: 171. 1919.

Circular letter to the London County Council and the councils of boroughs, metropolitan boroughs and urban districts, signed by secretary A. D. Hall.

(2006)

LAND SETTLEMENT. [*Gt. Brit.*] *Bd. Agr. Jour.* 25: 1516-1519. 1919.

Reprint of a circular letter addressed to the county councils and the councils of county boroughs in England and Wales by the Food Production Department of the Board, on February 26, relative to the probable demand for land for settlement among the troops then in France. Cottage holdings are particularly mentioned.

(2007)

LAND SETTLEMENT; COMPULSORY HIRING. [*Gt. Brit.*] *Bd. Agr. Jour.* 26: 845-846. 1919.

Circular letter (no. 232/L.6) by A. D. Hall, secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, addressed to county councils and councils of county boroughs in England and Wales, Oct. 25, 1919.

(2008)

LAND SETTLEMENT (FACILITIES) ACT. [*Gt. Brit.*] *Bd. Agr. Jour.* 26: 732-736. 1919.

A circular letter addressed to borough authorities, discussing the provisions of the act.

HEATON, HERBERT.

(2009)

LAND GRANTS (BRITISH EMPIRE). *Encyclopaedia Social Sciences*, v. 9, pp. 36-39. New York. 1933.

"Until about 1830 alienation by free grant, subject perhaps to payment of a quitrent, which was rarely paid, and possibly to conditions of settlement and improvement, was almost the only method of disposing of crownlands in the colonies . . ."

Discusses the military and civil grants, grants to ex-convicts, ex-soldiers, and free settlers, especially in Australia, until about 1830 when land sales and theories of colonization became popular.

"Canadian land policy was strikingly different . . . largely because of Canada's proximity to the United States. The problems of prairie settlement, education and internal improvement were similar to those of the United States and were met in the same way. Canada adopted her neighbor's methods for opening up the prairies; she copied the free homestead system in 1872 and preemption in 1874 . . ."

HOWDSWORTH, W. S.

(2010)

AN HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION TO THE LAND LAW. 339 pp. Oxford, The Clarendon Press. 1927.

Ch. I. The Medieval Land Law (1066-1485), ch. II. The Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth Centuries (1485-1660), ch. III. The Development of the Modern Land Law (1660-1833), ch. IV. The Era of Reform (1833-1925).

HUGHES, W. R., ED.

(2011)

NEW TOWN; A PROPOSAL IN AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, EDUCATIONAL, CIVIC, AND SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION, ED. FOR THE NEW TOWN COUNCIL. 141 pp. London and Toronto, J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd. 1919.

"A chapter on Agriculture in New Town in this 'proposal in agricultural, industrial, educational, civic, and social reconstruction' advocates farming on the cooperative colony plan, also on small holdings and allotments, and discusses the educational and financial aspects of the development of agriculture for the good of the community."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 42: 791. 1920.

HUNTER, ROBERT.

(2013)

RE-FLOW FROM TOWN TO COUNTRY. *Nineteenth Century* 56: 1023-1032. 1904.

"But the land which ceases to be sought after as a productive machine comes into request again as a place of residence. The free interchange of commodities which England has been wise enough to encourage has given a strong

impetus to trade commerce and mining and has produced large aggregations of men and women. For the time the towns thus produced grew rankly and without order; but the progress of education, the awakening of a sense of civic responsibility, the growth of a love of the beautiful in nature and in art, have led to a determination on the part of those who spend their working lives in towns at once to improve their surroundings and escape for at least the leisure hours of their existence into gardens and fields. Hence the movement now on foot, which is re-peopling the country in a natural way, and covering it with houses in place of farms."

IMPEY, F. (2014)
PETITES TENURES EN ANGLETERRE. Rev. Écon. Internat. 5. année, 4: 519-548. 1908.

"A brief history of the small holdings movement in England, with discussion of the chief provisions of the small holdings and allotments act of 1907 and the economic and social progress made since its operation."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 793. 1908-09.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2015)
FOR THE CONSTITUTION AND PRESERVATION OF SMALL RURAL PROPERTY AND FOR FAMILY PROPERTY. Internat. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 2(2): 195-207. 1911.

A discussion of the bill presented for the constitution and preservation of small rural property and for family property in Great Britain. Some legislative precedents with regard to small rural property are mentioned as having appeared in almost all the bills on home colonization that have been presented to the National Parliament in the last 20 years. The provisions of the bill are included.

(2016)
SCOTTISH LAND COURT IN 1916 AND 1917. Internat. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 10: 301-310. 1919.

The work of the court dealing with the constitution and enlargement of small holdings; assignment of small holdings; the conversion of statutory small tenants into landholders; suggested amendments of the small landholders' acts, etc.

An article in the June 1917 number of the Monthly Bulletin (pp. 301-310) "explained the conditions of land tenure in Scotland which led to the establishment in 1911 of the Scottish Land Court, and the functions of this court, and . . . reviewed its work in 1915."

(2017)
THE SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS ACTS. Internat. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 2(3): 223-236. 1911.

A discussion of the acts and progress made under them to date.

(2018)
THE WORKING OF THE SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS ACT—1908. Internat. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 7(7): 107-115. 1916.

Describes the working of the act in England and Wales.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE, GENEVA. (2019)
SETTLEMENT IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE. Internat. Labor Off. Indus. and Labor Inform. 9: 332-336. 1924.

"A new plan of selecting groups of settlers from the same locality in Great Britain for a particular locality in the Dominions has been put into operation, it being considered that this system will help to break down the barriers of isolation which beset the pioneer worker in the unpeopled parts of the empire. A Devon and Cornwall Migration Committee has been formed to arrange for groups of migrants from those two counties, and a first party consisting of 20 men with their wives and some 60 or 70 children have already proceeded to Western Australia. The men of the party represent a variety of trades which will be useful in building up a new community."

Activities in the various dominions are described.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE, GENEVA.

(2020)

SMALL HOLDINGS IN SCOTLAND. Internatl. Labor Off., Studies and Repts., Ser. K, no. 3, 12 pp. [1920.]

This study is in four parts, as follows: I. Systems of Land Tenure in Scotland (crofter tenure, the tenure of statutory small tenants, the tenure of large farmers, and the tenure of large farmers who own their land); II. The Agrarian Reforms Effected (Crofters Holding Act, Small Landholders Act); III. The Reforms Still Needed; IV. The Economic Position of the Smallholder.

The concluding paragraph is as follows: "The conclusion reached by the bodies who have investigated the state of small holdings in Scotland is that they should be maintained and multiplied, especially those of certain types, but that the conditions of their tenure should in some respects be modified. A public authority should have the power to form new small holdings compulsorily. Cooperative societies should increase in number and enlarge their scope. A scheme should be evolved for advancing part of the capital needed by intending settlers out of public funds. According to the interim report of the Board [of Agriculture] this latter expedient would be better adapted to conditions in Scotland than any institution of co-operative credit."

JACKSON, T. C.

(2021)

JACKSON'S AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, BEING THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1923, AND THE ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1922 . . . Together with a manual on tenant-right valuation, by W. Hanbury Aggs. Ed. 6, 392 pp. London, Sweet & Maxwell. 1924.

An introduction includes a discussion of allotments and cottage gardens. The text of and notes on the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923; and the Allotments Act, 1922, are included.

JAMES, S. B.

(2022)

CATHOLIC COLONIES. Catholic World 135: 416-420. 1923.

Not examined.

"In order that Catholicism may be demonstrated in the task of ordinary life and that the modern evils of the decline of the family, plutocracy, unemployment, communism, etc., may be combatted, the author, following in the footsteps of Mgr. Benson, advocates the establishment of Catholic agricultural colonies separate from the world. These colonies are to be witnesses to the world of 'proximity to God and the realization of Christian ideals in daily life.' As an example James describes the simple agricultural activities of a colony of British Catholics founded recently by John McQuillen in Scotland."—Social Sci. Abs., v 4, item 16393. 1932.

JENKIN, W. H.

(2023)

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLANDS ALLOTMENTS ASSOCIATIONS' LAND PURCHASE SCHEMES. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 36: 1082-1084. 1930.

Describes the land purchase schemes of the Victoria Jubilee Allotments Association, Ltd., Handsworth, Birmingham; the Witton and District Allotments Association, Ltd.; and the Stockingford Allotments Association, Ltd.

JEVONS, H. S.

(2024)

ECONOMIC EQUALITY IN THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH. 355 pp. London, Methuen & Co., Ltd. 1933.

Bibliography, appendix III, pp. 340-347; p. 347 contains references on historical accounts of communistic communities.

The following is quoted from p. 282:

"Of quite a different character from the foregoing associations [National Council Labour Colleges] is the British Llano Circle, formed some ten years ago with the object of establishing in Great Britain a co-operative colony on the basis of the economic and social equality of all the members. It is named after the successful communistic colony at New Llano in the State of Louisiana, U.S.A., which calls its economic system 'integral co-operation.' The history of the Owenite co-operative colonies established in England a century ago is not encouraging; but one founded at Ralahine in Ireland had a successful career for a few years, and came to an end only through the sale of the estate it occupied owing to the bankruptcy of the landlord. In America several communist colonies existed successfully for a long time; but most have been dissolved, usually because the younger generation, out of sympathy with the religious teaching and puritan practices of their

elders, sought education and occupation in the great cities, and the communities became practically land owning corporations."

The following paragraph on the Salvation Army colony at Hadleigh is quoted from p. 300:

"There is also a Land and Industrial Colony of about two thousand acres at Hadleigh, in Essex. Its main object is reformative and curative. It was designed also to form a training ground for home colonization, and overseas settlement. Much of the land acquired, all of which had been out of cultivation for many years, is now a large and flourishing market garden and fruit farm. General farming, brick-making, and other industries are carried on. During recent years, the Colony has been much used as a training centre for boys for immigration."

JOHNSTON, G. A. (2025)

SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS; THE LAW RELATING THERETO UNDER THE SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1908; WITH AN INTRODUCTION THERETO, AND A COMMENTARY THEREON, TOGETHER WITH STATUTES REFERRED TO THEREIN, AND RULES, REGULATIONS, ORDERS AND FORMS THEREUNDER. Ed. 2, rev., 646 pp. London, E. Wilson [etc.] 1909.

JOHNSTON, J. H. C. (2026)

A NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY. THE FINANCE OF OCCUPYING OWNERSHIP AND CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT; A STUDY IN "CHEAP MONEY" AND "COMPOUND INTEREST." 40 pp. London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd. 1915.

"The author presents a plan of land purchase for England, financially based on the principles of cooperative credit and occupying ownership, whereby the owner would receive part of the purchase price in cash and the balance in State guaranteed bonds, or the entire purchase price would be advanced to the farmer for a stipulated annuity."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 37: 791. 1917.

JOHNSTON, JOHN (2027)

FARM COLONY FOR MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILIES. Westminster Rev. 159: 638-642. 1903.

Concerning his suggestions the author states "the settlement should not be organised on principles having any resemblance to communism. Each family would have its own piece of land, and would deal with this itself. The kinds of work which could be done best by co-operation, namely, the sending of produce to market, the buying of certain articles for the settlement, the establishment of a public library and reading room and of a building for social gatherings, the charge of a steamer to connect with a neighbouring town, and the work connected with many other matters of a similar nature could be left in the hands of a certain number of the members of the community who would be paid for their work in the same way as the employees of public companies."

KIRKALDY. (2028)

SOME NOTES ON THE SMALL HOLDINGS OF WORCESTERSHIRE. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci. Rept. (1907) 77: 600-601. 1908.

"A brief sketch of the history and methods of working of small holdings in this county which was the pioneer on the movement in England. The results show the value of a committee of practical men to foster the movement, to train the small holder, and to apply the principles of cooperation. The question of assessment requires thorough revision."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 190. 1908-09.

LAND AGENTS' SOCIETY. (2029)

FACTS ABOUT LAND. A REPLY TO "THE LAND", THE REPORT OF THE UNOFFICIAL LAND ENQUIRY COMMITTEE. 319 pp. London, J. Murray. 1916.

List of parliamentary and official papers referred to, and quoted from, pp. [299]-303.

In this book the Land Agents' Society sets forth the reasons for its opinion "that the Report of the Land Enquiry Committee presents an inaccurate and partial picture of agricultural conditions in 1913, and that the remedies proposed in the Report are calculated to deteriorate rather than improve the general position of agricultural labourers, and will check rather than promote the progress of agriculture."

See particularly part II, Gardens, Allotments and Small Holdings, and ch. III and IV of part III, Security of Tenure and the Agricultural Holdings Act, and the Land Court.

LAND ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(2030)

THE LAND; THE REPORT OF THE LAND ENQUIRY COMMITTEE. V. I, RURAL. Ed. 4, 498 pp. London, New York [etc.] Hodder & Stoughton. 1913.

"One of the more important facts noted in this report of the Land Enquiry Committee on the social and economic conditions in the rural parts of Great Britain is that the wages of agricultural workers are not sufficient to house and feed their families properly . . . The condition and number of laborers' cottages is also entirely unsatisfactory. . . Small holdings are deemed desirable because of the greater independence and the relatively greater chance of the laborer rising to a better social position. The committee also considers that small holdings will increase the output and give employment to a larger number of persons per unit of area. To bring this about it is recommended that there should be a land court to fix the price of land, list vacant properties, and encourage the movement in every way possible."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 30: 491–492. 1914.

Chapter II of part II, pp. 170–190, is on the garden and the allotment.

The report of this committee and various criticisms of the report are discussed in an article entitled "Proposals for Land Reform in England and Wales," in Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 5 (6): 109–126, 1914.

LAWES, SIR J. B., AND GILBERT, J. H.

(2031)

ALLOTMENTS AND SMALL HOLDINGS. 26 pp. London, printed by Spottiswoode & Co. 1892.

"From the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, vol. III. Third series, part III."

The writer discusses briefly the number of allotments in Great Britain, the number and acreage of small holdings in Great Britain, the Rothamsted allotments, and conditions essential to the success of small holdings.

LEACOCK, S. B.

(2032)

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE. 246 pp. London. Constable & Co., Ltd. 1930.

The Migration of Population in the Past, ch. IV, pp. 92–128, considers briefly the settlement activities of the British Empire in the past. The writer thinks that a better system of colonization supplying adequate capital is needed and that the movement should be set up on a vast scale.

LECARPENTIER, G.

(2033)

LE PROBLÈME AGRAIRE DE L'ANGLETERRE. Rev. Écon. Internatl. 5. année 2: 403–417. 1908.

"This is a historical review of the agricultural land problem in England, including a discussion of the land-tenure system, the inclosure acts relating to common fields, and their effects on rural depopulation. Particular attention is given to the Small Holdings Act of 1907, which is held to correct the defects of a similar act passed by Parliament in 1892. The benefits of the new law relate to the government's interest in making it easier for the small farmer to acquire land and the necessary capital to exploit it."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 289. 1908–09.

LEIGH, M.M.

(2034)

THE CROFTING PROBLEM, 1790–1883. Scot. Jour. Agr. 11: 4–21, 137–147, 261–273, 426–433, 1928; 12: 34–39, 1929.

"An account of agricultural conditions in Scotland between 1790 and 1883. 'It must be remembered that no policy however comprehensive and enlightened, can alter the fundamental conditions of soil, climate and distribution of population, which made the problem of small holdings in the West Highlands one of the most difficult questions in Scottish agricultural economics.'"—Social Sci. Abs., v. 2, item 5993. 1930.

LEVY, HERMANN.

(2035)

LARGE AND SMALL HOLDINGS; A STUDY OF ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. Translated by Ruth Kenyon. 249 pp. Cambridge, University Press. 1911.

The author traces the development of English agriculture and of the unit of agricultural holding over a period of almost 200 years. He concludes that "in the last resort it must always be the condition of the market which will determine the solution of the problem of the unit of holding . . . The

continued development of the small holdings system appears to be in every way advantageous to the national economy . . . Nothing but small holdings can keep the people on the land so long as the industrial labour-market is open to them." In ch. VIII, legislative action in favor of small holdings is discussed under the headings of (1) the small holdings acts and (2) the working of the act of 1907.

LIBERAL LAND CONFERENCE.

(2036)

REPORT OF THE LIBERAL LAND CONFERENCE. Held in the Kingsway Hall, London . . . February 17th, 18th, and 19th, 1926. 157 pp. London, Liberal Pub. Dept. 1926.

Opening speeches were made by the Earl of Oxford, and D. Lloyd George. Both urban and rural sessions were held. The need for reform in rural holdings was established, with emphasis upon the small holding and the means by which it could be acquired.

McCONNELL, PRIMROSE.

(2037)

SETTLEMENTS OF SCOTTISH FARMERS IN ESSEX. Scot. Jour. Agr. 8: 123-130. 1925.

"A notable event in the comparatively recent history of British farming has been the transference of a large number of Scottish farmers—principally from the West of Scotland—to the county of Essex. As my father and myself were practically the pioneers of this movement, I have been asked to put on record some of my experiences in connection with it.

"Many reasons have been advanced—practical, economic, temperamental, etc.—as to why the incomers succeeded where the native farmers had failed, and looking back on it now after a lapse of forty years, I have come to the conclusion that it was not anything peculiar to Scotsmen that led to their success, because there were crowds of English farmers who came from other parts of England who have done equally well, while half at least of the natives survived."

MACKENZIE, CAMERON.

(2038)

PUTTING ENGLAND'S ACRES TO WORK. DOCTOR KEEBLE DESCRIBES THE WORK OF ENGLAND'S THOUSANDS OF SMALL CULTIVATORS. Country Gent. 83 (7): 15, 66. February 16, 1918.

This article consists of an interview with Frederick Keeble, head of the horticultural division of Great Britain's Board of Agriculture. Dr. Keeble discusses the many small allotments that came into existence during the war for the purpose of increasing the food supply. Urban and rural allotments are discussed, and the methods used to assist the cultivators are described.

MARRIOTT, J. A. 'R.

(2039)

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT. 136 pp. London, Oxford Univ. Press, H. Milford. 1927.

"This monograph in a series called the world's manuals introduces the question of British settlement in oversea dominions. The author takes up the home conditions which necessitate migration to the colonies, the opportunities offered agricultural settlers in outlying parts of the empire, and the steps taken by the government and other agencies to forward this great migration movement."—Book Rev. Digest, 1927, p. 480.

MASTERMAN, C. F. G., and others.

(2040)

TO COLONISE ENGLAND; A PLEA FOR A POLICY. 211 pp. London, T. Fisher Unwin. 1907.

"It is the purpose of this book to indicate the nature of the disease that afflicts English agriculture, to describe the success that has attended the small holding where it has been established in this country, and to indicate the reforms necessary to give the peasant the freest possible access to the land." The book contains a number of articles by different people. Their general conclusions are summarized in the introduction.

MAXTON, J. P.

(2041)

THE PROBLEMS OF LAND TENURE IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. 1: 31-54. 1929.

Discusses the history of legislation relating to peasant tenure and proprietorship in Scotland, including the Crofter's Act of 1886 and the Small Holdings Colonies Acts, 1916 and 1918.

MITCHELL, E. L.

(2042)

THE LAW OF ALLOTMENTS AND ALLOTMENT GARDENS (ENGLAND AND WALES); WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, TOGETHER WITH THE PROVISIONS, SO FAR AS THEY RELATE TO ALLOTMENTS AND ALLOTMENT GARDENS, OF THE SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1908, THE LAND SETTLEMENT (FACILITIES) ACT, 1919, THE ACQUISITION OF LAND (ASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION) ACT, 1919, THE AGRICULTURE ACT, 1920, AND THE ALLOTMENTS ACT, 1922. Ed. 3, 147 pp. London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd. 1922.

The object of this book, as stated on pp. vii-viii is "to set out concisely the duties and powers of local authorities with regard to the provision of allotments and allotment gardens under the Allotments Acts 1908 to 1922, and to explain the statutory provisions governing the tenure of allotments and allotment gardens generally and the rights of tenants to compensation on dispossession."

(2043)

SECURITY OF TENURE FOR ALLOTMENT HOLDERS. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 30: 726-732. 1923.

Discusses these allotments—Warley Freeholders, Ltd., Witton and District Allotments, Ltd., Kidderminster Allotments, Beckenham Allotments, North Mitcham Allotments, etc.

MOORE, H. E.

(2044)

BACK TO THE LAND. 216 pp. London, Methuen & Co. 1893.

Chapter II reviews the results of efforts at the employment of unskilled men on the land now in operation, such as labor colonies in The Netherlands and Germany and the Hadleigh colony of the Salvation Army. Chapter III deals with independent allotments and small farms. Chapter VI is concerned with home settlement; chapter VII with cooperative agriculture and chapter VIII with settlement of small holders abroad.

NATIONAL CONGRESS ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SMALL HOLDINGS, LONDON, 1911. (2045)

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS. Held at the Crystal Palace on 18th, 19th, and 20th October, 1911, in connection with the small holdings and country life section of the Festival of Empire; with an address by Earl Carrington. 247 pp. London, P. S. King & Son. 1912.

The papers read at this congress are concerned with the questions of cooperative credit, cooperation, production, equipment of small holdings, and rural education.

[NELSON].

(2046)

BACK TO THE LAND! Nineteenth Century 50: 59-66. 1901.

"My experience shows that small holdings are a success."

A sequel is in the December 1901 issue, pp. 977-982. Concerning the first article the author says "But the most important remark made upon the article was from one who had long advocated the cause of bringing the people back to the land. 'You have hit the kernel of the whole question by demanding security of tenure for the labourer, which alone can give him a sense of home.'"

NICHOLLS, GEORGE.

(2047)

THE PLACE OF THE SMALLHOLDER IN THE PROBLEM OF RECONSTRUCTION. 14 pp. London, Soc. for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1919.

A small holder tells why he believes that small holding gives better results than industrial farming.

O'CONNOR, FEARGUS.

(2048)

A TREATISE ON THE SMALL FARM SYSTEM, AND BANKING SYSTEM, BY WHICH IT IS INTENDED TO BE DEVELOPED. Labourer 3: 54-100. 1848.

The writer explains in detail his land plan and banking system. The land plan is based upon the principle of cooperation as regards money and labor. The object of the National Land Co., provided in this plan and which has nearly 100,000 members is to place its members respectively upon 2, 3, and 4 acres of land, with a comfortable cottage in the center of each labor field.

O'CONNOR, FEARGUS.

(2049)

A TREATISE ON THE SMALL PROPRIETARY SYSTEM AND THE NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK. Labourer 1: 145-191. 1847.

"Showing the mode by which every working man may become possessed of a comfortable cottage, with a sufficient quantity of land to occupy him in producing all the comforts and necessities of life for himself and his family."

ORWIN, C. S., and PEEL, W. R.

(2050)

TENURE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND. 76 pp. Cambridge, University Press. 1925.

Presents a scheme for the public acquisition of agricultural land. The advantage of this plan to the State as regards land settlement as given on p. 64 is as follows:

"There is not much reason to suppose that the demand for Small Holdings will ever become extensive in England. The life is too laborious and the returns from it too small to be attractive to men in a country so highly industrial, where hours of labour and rates of wages become daily more and more the matters of control and regulation, and where only the few are likely to take their chance as the masters of their own destinies. Such men are to be encouraged . . . and as the smaller units of cultivation tend to yield more in gross product and to give more employment than the larger ones, it is in the interest of the State to provide them as required. On the whole the experience of the County Councils seems to be that land could be hired or bought in most cases without difficulty, but whatever trouble may arise sometimes would go, and the expense of acquisition, valuation and conveyancing would be saved, if the State were landlord."

PARKER, SIR GILBERT, assisted by DAWSON, RICHARD.

(2051)

THE LAND, THE PEOPLE AND THE STATE; A CASE FOR SMALL OWNERSHIP AND A HANDBOOK. 270 pp. London [A. F. Sowter] 1910.

Part II, pp. 89-134, is concerned with land settlement in different countries, and land banks.

(2052)

SMALL OWNERSHIP, LAND BANKS, AND CO-OPERATION. Fortnightly Rev. 92: 1079-1091. 1909.

The writer advocates a combination of "organised combination" and small ownership "to kindle the ambition and stimulate the energy of the people of the soil, to give them an honourable and profitable career in familiar surroundings, to save them from the bitter necessity of repatriation, or the more wretched life of the over-crowded dwellers in the city."

PEET, J. O.

(2053)

SMALL HOLDINGS IN SOUTHWEST LANCASHIRE. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 15: 561-567. 1908.

"A description of the size, operation, and returns of small holdings in Lancashire is presented. The size of the holdings range from about 6 to 40 acres, the latter being quite common, and rents range from £3 10s. to £5 per acre. While the rate of wages paid farm hands ranges from 18s. to 24s. per week, it is seldom that the laborers become small holders 'though, with thrifty habits and high wages, they have a good chance of doing so if they desire.'"—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 793. 1908-09.

PRATT, E. A.

(2054)

SMALL HOLDERS; WHAT THEY MUST DO TO SUCCEED. With a chapter on the revival of country life. 247 pp. London, P. S. King & Son. 1909.

"This book discusses the economic disadvantages under which small holders labor in England and the different lines of the agricultural industry for which these holdings are adapted, and emphasizes the importance of cooperation among small holders in the purchasing of their supplies, the marketing of their products, the insurance of their stock and premises, and the furnishing of credit in order to place them on an equal footing with their foreign competitors whose products are sold more cheaply on English markets at the present time.

"In a chapter on 'the revival of country life' the work of the Country Life Commission in the United States is reviewed in detail . . ."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 22: 394-395. 1910.

- RAMSAY, J. M.** (2055)
 SMALL HOLDINGS IN SCOTLAND AND THE EFFECTS OF RECENT LEGISLATION REGARDING THEM. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 5(2): 103-121. 1914.
 Gives a brief history of the Small Landholders (Scotland) Act and discusses the "crofting" counties, the Crofters' Holdings Act, 1886, work of the Crofters' Commission, the Congested Districts Board and its work, the Small Landholders Act 1911, the Scottish Land Court and its work, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland and its work.
- ROBERTS, J.** (2056)
 MIGRATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT. Contemporary Rev. 137(769): 71-79. 1930.
 "Had the pre-war emigration from England continued there would be a million and a quarter fewer people in England today. Since there are that number of people permanently unemployed, the problem of migration must be attacked as a national enterprise. The conditions to be considered, climate, selection of emigrants, cost per individual and number of failures, lead to the conclusion that, at first, 'assisted' settlers of the 'public school' type, by way of group settlement, community stores, etc., are most successful. The cost of financing will compare favorably with the cost of the dole over a period of 10 years. Moreover, the demand for railways and machinery in the new regions will stimulate home industry."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 2, item 9429. 1930.
- ROBERTS, W. H.** (2057)
 LANDWARD HO! A REVIEW OF THE LAND AND UNEMPLOYED QUESTIONS; AND A SOLUTION. 106 pp. London, The Caxton Press, Ltd. 1906.
 Partial contents:
 The Unemployed and the Land, pp. 54-71; Small Holdings and Residential Farms, pp. 79-86; Cooperative and Company Farming, pp. 87-92; Emigration and Colonisation, pp. 93-98; Queensville—the Proposed Commemoration Garden City, pp. 100-101.
- ROSS, R. C. S.** (2058)
 THE WEST BRIDGFORD ALLOTMENT HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 24: 883-885. 1917.
 A short account of the progress made by the West Bridgford war-plot movement which has been quite successful. "The district is a large residential suburb of Nottingham, with a population at the last census of 11,722, and a total area of 1,116 acres; it is laid out practically as a garden city, and this fact, owing to the open planning and surroundings, considerably aided the successful cultivation of various idle building sites . . ."
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.** (2059)
 SMALL HOLDINGS. Roy. Soc. Arts Jour. 59: 571. 1911.
 "The author points out some of the defects in the small holdings act and intimates that it has been only a qualified success. In 1895 there were 299,378 holders of parcels between 1 and 50 acres in England and Wales, and in 1909 the number had fallen to 283,011. Since the passage of the act only 519 applicants out of 22,455 have expressed a wish to buy the land. It is shown that this is not due to a lack of desire to purchase but for want of necessary capital for purchase and stocking. It is pointed out that the act is deficient in that it does not facilitate purchases."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 25: 188. 1911.
- RUSTON, A. G.** (2060)
 ALLOTMENT IN LEEDS AND ITS LESSONS. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 25: 303-309. 1918.
 Describes "one of the most interesting series of allotments on the Shire Oak Road, in the residential suburb of Headingley in Leeds."
- SANDERS, R. M. D.** (2061)
 LAND BANKS AND SMALL HOLDINGS. A paper read at the Surveyors' Institution on February 21, 1910 . . . with discussion thereon. Pp. 255-392. London, printed by J. B. Nichols & Sons. 1910.
 "Reprinted . . . from the transactions of the Surveyors' Institution and published by the Small Ownership Parliamentary Committee."
 The writer suggests how small holdings may be increased in Great Britain by the creation of occupying freeholds. The scheme would be financed by means of land, or mortgage banks.

SANDERS, T. W.

(2062)

ALLOTMENTS. 20 pp., illus. London, Agr. & Hort. Assoc., Ltd. [1908?]

"To help people everywhere to get allotments and lay them out to the best advantage is the aim of this booklet."—Foreword.

Mr. Sanders says, in his opening remarks: "The 'three acres and a cow' problem that startled rural England some years ago, and became the precursor of the Allotment Act of 1887, is now a matter of ancient history. No question was probably held up to more ridicule than this. The idea of providing every rustic with three acres and a cow, unfortunately for its author, fell to the ground, but it produced one good result, the passing of the Allotment Act, by means of which country dwellers are enabled, through the medium of the Sanitary, District, or Parish Councils, to obtain plots of land for gardening purposes. But it is not an easy matter to put the Act in force; and hence many, while anxious to avail themselves of the benefit of the Act, hesitate to put its cumbrous and costly machinery into motion."

SCOTLAND BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(2063)

COMPENSATION CLAIMS UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1908. Scot. Bd. Agr. Leaflet 30, 8 pp. 1915.

(2064)

HOW TO GET A NEW SMALL HOLDING. Scot. Bd. Agr. Leaflet 2, rev., 5 pp. 1919.

(2065)

INTERIM REPORT TO THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND ON THE ECONOMICS OF SMALL FARMS AND SMALL HOLDINGS IN SCOTLAND. 98 pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery off. 1919.

This is a report, by H. M. Conacher and W. R. Scott, of an inquiry into "the economics of small farms and small holdings in Scotland, partly with a view to ascertaining what further facilities were needed and should be provided in order to enable existing small farmers and small holders to obtain more capital for their undertakings, or what steps could be taken to cheapen the expenses of production, but to a certain extent also with a view to throwing some light, from the experience of existing holders, upon the problem of settling by the action of the State new holders in agricultural holdings."

The text of the report is given under the following headings: Types of small holdings and small farms in Scotland; capital required for the working of small holdings; average stock required; the economic position of the small holder; general conclusions; appendices.

(2066)

THE LANDHOLDERS ACT AND THE PRESENT OCCUPIERS OF SMALL HOLDINGS. I. THE LANDHOLDER. Scot. Bd. Agr. Leaflet 3, rev., 3 pp. 1912.

(2067)

THE LANDHOLDERS ACT AND THE PRESENT OCCUPIERS OF SMALL HOLDINGS. II. THE STATUTORY SMALL TENANT. Scot. Bd. Agr. Leaflet 4, 2 pp. 1912.

(2068)

SCHEME OF PRIZES FOR BEST MANAGED SMALL HOLDINGS. Scot. Bd. Agr. Leaflet 6, rev., 4 pp. 1914.

(2069)

THE SMALL LANDHOLDERS ACT AND WHAT IT DOES. Scot. Bd. Agr. Leaflet 1, rev., 10 pp. 1919.

SCOTLAND COMMITTEE ON LAND SETTLEMENT.

(2070)

REPORT. 83 pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery Off. 1928. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3110.)

"This is the report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland in May, 1927, to inquire into the settlement of small holders under the Small Landholders and Land Settlement (Scotland) Acts. A brief history of the legislation, the committee's findings as to the cost and the economic and social value of the settlement of small holdings, the defects in the procedure under the acts, and the committee's recommendations are included.

"Appendices give statistics and suggested amendments to the Small Landholders (Scotland) Act, 1911, and the Land Settlement (Scotland) Act, 1919."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 59: 884. 1928.

SCOTLAND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (2070a)
ALLOTMENTS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED. Scot. Jour. Agr. 17(1): 102. Jan. 1934.

A summary of the scheme operated by a Joint Committee of the Scottish National Union of Allotment Holders and the Society of Friends to enable wholly or partly unemployed persons to obtain and cultivate allotment gardens and of its results to date. "Over 6,000 took up allotments in 1933 for the first time . . . The Government have announced their intention of making a grant towards a scheme on the same lines which the Joint Committee are arranging to carry out in 1934, and which, they hope, will provide for 20,000 allotment holders."

ALLOTMENTS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1922. Scot. Jour. Agr. 5: 399-403. 1922. (2071)

"The Allotments (Scotland) Act, 1922, became law on 4th August. The passing of this measure marks an important and interesting stage in the progress made by the allotment movement in recent years, particularly since the outbreak of the war. It may not, therefore, be inappropriate, before reviewing the provisions of the Act, to refer first to previous legislation on the subject, to the means by which the movement was encouraged by the Government during the war when food supplies were dangerously short, and to the circumstances which led to the passing of the Act."

LAND SETTLEMENT IN SCOTLAND. I-II. Scot. Jour. Agr. 15: 245-252, 367-371. 1932. (2072)

"A discussion of land settlement operations of the Department of Agriculture of Scotland in the years 1912-31. In that period 5,905 individual settlements either of new or of enlarged holdings were accomplished involving 610,273 a. In carrying out the program laid down in various legislative enactments, the department has handled 24,897 applications. The years, 1914, 1919-24 are outstanding in the large number of applicants established on small holdings. In providing for an applicant the department first acquires the land in large tracts, then arranges it into small holdings usually less than 50 a., and improves each holding with buildings, fences, and water facilities. The total amount spent or committed by the Department since 1912 totals £3,300,000."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 4, item 20836. 1932.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN SKYE—MIGRATION SCHEME. Scot. Jour. Agr. 7: 207-209. 1924. (2073)

An account of a settlement scheme for emigrants from Harris and Lewis on the Bracadale estate in Skye. This estate appeared to offer those conditions which are essential for a crofter-fishing settlement.

"The scheme provides for sixty-eight settlers, each holder to have from 10 to 50 acres in individual occupation . . . and a common right in some 3,000 acres of pasture."

LAND SETTLEMENT (SCOTLAND). Scot. Jour. Agr. 11: 255-261. 1928. (2074)

This is a summary of a report made by a committee appointed "to enquire into the settlement of small holders in Scotland under the Small Landholders and Land Settlement (Scotland) Acts, with a view to reporting upon the cost incurred by the State in carrying out such settlement; the value of the results achieved, both economic and social; the defects, if any, in the procedure under the said Acts, with suggestions for such amendments as the Committee may deem expedient; the desirability of devolving upon local authorities any of the powers and duties under the said Acts; and whether any amendment of the law is desirable as regards the valuation for rating of small holdings within the meaning of said Acts."

LAND SETTLEMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1919. Scot. Jour. Agr. 3: 45-52. 1920. (2075)

"The provisions of the new act of December 23, 1919 designed to amend previous legislation along the lines of the acquisition of small holdings and allotments, the establishment of small holdings colonies, and the encouragement of land banks and cooperative societies, are reviewed."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 43: 94. 1920.

SCOTLAND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (2076)

RECENT LAND ACTS. THE AGRICULTURAL LAND (UTILIZATION) ACT, 1931; AND THE SMALL LANDHOLDERS AND AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1931. Scot. Jour. Agr. 14: 435-438. 1931.

A summary of the main provisions of these two acts.

SCOTLAND LAND COURT. (2077)

REPORT . . . AS TO THEIR PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE SMALL LANDHOLDERS (SCOTLAND) ACTS 1886 TO 1919, FOR THE YEAR FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1930, TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND. 32 pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery Off. 1931.

This is the nineteenth annual report. The library of the United States Department of Agriculture also has first to eighteenth, 1912 to 1929.

(2078)

SMALL LANDHOLDERS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1886-1911. RULES OF THE SCOTTISH LAND COURT WITH SCHEDULES CONTAINING MEMORANDUM OF INSTRUCTION TO SHERIFF CLERKS, FORMS OF APPLICATION ISSUED BY THE COURT, AND TABLES OF EXCHEQUER, AND LAW AGENTS' FEES. 142 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1912.

(2079)

SMALL LANDHOLDERS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1886-1931. FIRST SCHEDULE (AS AMENDED)—MEMORANDUM OF INSTRUCTIONS TO SHERIFF CLERKS—AND THIRD SCHEDULE (AS AMENDED AND EXTENDED)—TABLE OF EXCHEQUER FEES TO THE RULES OF THE SCOTTISH LAND COURT. 10 pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery Off. [1932.]

In substitution for pp. 23-25, inclusive, and pp. 135-140, inclusive, of the Stationery Office publication rules of the Scottish Land Court.

SCOTT, JAMES. (2080)

THE LAW OF SMALLHOLDINGS IN SCOTLAND. 398 pp. Edinburgh, W. Green & Son, Ltd. 1933.

Ch. XII is devoted to land settlement.

Two appendices are included—I, Rules of the Scottish Land Court and Relative Schedules; and II, The Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts, 1886 to 1931.

SCOTT, W. R. (2081)

SCOTTISH LAND SETTLEMENT. *In* Jones, D. T., and others. Rural Scotland During the War. London. H. Milford, Oxford Univ. Press. 1926. pp. 223-264.

Titles of the three chapters are: Scottish Land Problems; Land Settlement, 1912 to 1918; and The Settlement of Ex-service Men.

SCOTTISH CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY. (2082)

REPORT. 42 pp. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery Off. 1925.

Small holdings, pp. 28-29. "We are entirely sympathetic to the existence of small holdings, but, having regard to our terms of reference, we are not prepared to advocate the further extension of land settlement until careful economic enquiry has been made into the results obtained on existing small holdings . . ."

Allotments, pp. 31-32. "While the allotment movement is worthy of support on several grounds, it is sufficient for us to say . . . that we think it should be encouraged as a means of making intensive use of land and increasing the food supply of the country."

SCOTTISH LAND ENQUIRY COMMITTEE. (2083)

SCOTTISH LAND; THE REPORT OF THE SCOTTISH LAND ENQUIRY COMMITTEE. 555 pp. London, New York [etc.] Hodder & Stoughton. 1914.

This volume, which deals with conditions in both rural and urban Scotland, is the result of an enquiry made during 1912 and 1913 by a committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Chapters VI-X deal with small holdings, the Crofters Acts, the Small Landholders Act, 1911, tenants' disability to equip—the extension of the principles of the Small Landholders Act to large farms, and tenancy and purchase, respectively.

Recommendations regarding smallholdings are given on pp. 524-529.

Discussion of report in Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 6(9): 85-99, 1915.

SCOTTISH LIBERAL LAND INQUIRY COMMITTEE. (2084)

THE SCOTTISH COUNTRYSIDE. Being the report of the Scottish liberal land inquiry committee, 1927-1928. 407 pp. Glasgow, Scot. Liberal Fed. 1928.

Chapter IV, pp. 70-99, Land Settlement and Small Holdings (his-
tory of land settlement in Scotland, the results of land settlement,
reasons for delay, success of land settlement, difficulties of small holders,
the place of small holders).

The following recommendation is made regarding land settlement (p.
215):

"We recommend that land settlement, that is the creation of the largest
possible number of small and medium-sized farms, should be proceeded with
at once and with all the energy possible. In addition, it should be the duty
of the Land Department to meet the demand of qualified farm servants and
others for part-time holdings, allotments and gardens."

Recommendations regarding tenure and the Landholders Act are given in
ch. VIII.

SCOTTISH SMALLHOLDERS ASSOCIATION. (2085)

SCOTTISH SMALLHOLDER, ALLOTMENT-HOLDER AND GARDENER. [monthly]
v. 1-9 (no. 1-104) October 1, 1913-May 1922; (n.s.) v. 1, no. 1, 1923,
illus. Edinburgh, 1913-1923.

Suspended publication June-December. 1922. Ceased publication (pre-
sumably with January 1923 issue.)

Slight variations in subtitle.

This is a journal for the farm and garden, dealing, as its title indicates,
with various phases of small holdings, allotments and gardening.

SKALWEIT, B. (2086)

ANSIEDELUNG VON ARBEITERN IN ENGLAND. Landw. Jahrb. 35. Ergän-
zungsbld. 3, Anhang 3, pp. 105-123. 1906.

The establishment of workers on allotments and holdings in England is
described.

SKELTON, NOEL. (2087)

THE NATION AND THE LAND. Quart. Rev. 245: 190-208. 1925.

The author says that it is "land settlement, not land exploitation, which
will commend itself to the nation as a whole; and will best reinforce and
harmonise with [English] general social structure, predominantly urban as
it is and as it must remain. By land settlement he means more and
smaller holdings, the private ownership of land 'in evident commonalty
spread.'"

SMITH, T. (2088)

SMALL HOLDINGS AND THE SMALL HOLDER. Roy. Hort. Soc. Jour. 37: 295-
301. 1911.

"This paper inquires into the causes of rural depopulation and the cir-
cumstances which make a recolonization of the country districts by means
of small holdings desirable. It discusses the conditions under which the
small holder should work and the qualifications he should possess in order
that he may have a reasonable prospect of success."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 26:
592. 1912.

SMITH, W. C. (2089)

BACK TO THE LAND. Econ. Jour. 18: 242-253. 1908.

Discusses the advisability of encouraging a back-to-the-land movement.
The creation of small holdings and the Crofters' Act of 1886 are mentioned.
Feels that the return to the land must be a gradual process.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES. (2090)

FACTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS. 3 v. in 1. London, Dean & Munday. 1832—
[34]

This society, known as the "Labourers' Friend Society" was founded for
the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the laborer. The chief means
to be used in effecting its object was "by disseminating information on the
advantages of the allotment and cottage garden system."

These three volumes contain numerous articles (many of them extracts
from other sources) of which the following are a sample: Practical Inclosures
for the Occupation of the Poor on the Allotment System, and for the Em-
ployment by the Parish of Able-bodied Men Out of Work; Dutch Poor

Colonies; Colony of Agricultural Labourers, Proposed to be Established at Frimley, in Surrey, by Edward Lance; A List of Places Where the System of Allotting Land to Labourers Has Been Tried—with the Chief Terms and Conditions under Which the Allotments Were Made, and the Results That Have Followed [1817 is the earliest date mentioned in this list]; The Allotment System Considered, with Reference to the Agricultural Interest Generally, Farmers as Well as Labourers; On Field Gardens for the Labouring Poor, by G. T. Scobell; Rules of the Taunton and West Somerset Labourers' Friend Society, for Regulating the Letting Small Allotments of Land to Industrious Labourers; Advantages Resulting from the Allotment System as Practised in Hampshire by His Grace, the Duke of Buckingham; Three-acre Farms; Progress and Effects of Field Gardens to the Labouring Poor. Many of the articles contain statements of expenditures and profits.

SOMMERVILLE, WILLIAM.

(1901)

SCOTTISH LAND-QUESTION WITH MORE PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE CROFTERS. 44 pp. Munich. 1889.

Inaug.-Diss.—Univ. Munich. Literature, p. following p. 44.

This dissertation sketches "the origin of the crofters, the causes which have been at work in bringing about their present condition, and . . . the efforts which have been made, or might be made to improve their position."

"The majority of the crofters work on their land in spring and summer and prosecute the herring and other fisheries in winter. A considerable number also migrate in summer and autumn to the south of Scotland where they obtain good wages at harvesting crops."

SPENCER, A. J., ED.

(1902)

THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1923, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES AND GENERAL FORMS. Also tenant right valuations and compensation, arbitrations under the act, and customs of the country, and the statutory rules and regulations made by the Minister of agriculture and fisheries under the act, and the county court rules and forms relating thereto. Ed. 8, 326 pp. London, Stevens & Sons, Ltd. 1931.

(1903)

THE SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS ACTS, 1908-1919, AND THE ACQUISITION OF LAND (ASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION) ACT, 1919, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES. Also circular letters and rules and regulations of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and forms for use under the acts. Ed. 2, 284 pp. London, Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 1920.

SYLVESTER, DOROTHY.

(1904)

RURAL SETTLEMENT IN DOMESDAY SHROPSHIRE; A GEOGRAPHICAL INTERPRETATION. Sociol. Rev. 25: 244-257, illus. 1933.

Accompanied by four dot maps which show settlements, woodlands, changes in land values, and population in Domesday Shropshire; and a map of strategic geography.

SYMONS, GILBERT.

(1905)

SMALL HOLDINGS. Agr. Students' Gaz. (n.s.) 15: 153-156. 1911.

"The author discusses the effect and workings of the small holdings act as applied to the district in East England.

"As regards those who require a 40- to 50-acre farm, and intend to make their entire living off it, it is stated that the outlook for them is not very hopeful, for, as a rule, they are at considerable distance from the nearest market and station, and have no choice but to grow the same crops as the larger farmers in their neighborhood and thus enter into direct competition with them. 'It is very doubtful whether such holdings can be largely increased with any certainty of success,' the chief cause of failure being due to the lack of sufficient capital on the part of the average small holder.

"It is suggested that the class who require from 2 to 10 acres to work in addition to or in conjunction with other occupations, and who run comparatively little risk, should in most cases be successful. The measure of success of any of the small holders, according to the author's point of view, will depend largely to what extent they amalgamate themselves into cooperative societies, especially cooperative credit societies which will enable a man to borrow money for short periods on reasonable terms."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 26: 592. 1912.

THOMAS, EDGAR.

(2096)

CHANGES IN THE SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN ENGLAND AND WALES DURING THE PAST 100 YEARS WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO SMALL HOLDINGS AND THE PROBLEMS OF SMALL HOLDINGS. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Economists Proc. 1929: 139-156.

(2097)

ECONOMICS OF SMALL HOLDINGS; A STUDY BASED ON A SURVEY OF SMALL SCALE FARMING IN CARMARTHENSHIRE. 132 pp. Cambridge, The University Press. 1927. Bibliography, pp. 101-103.

"In the multitude of proposals for the better organisation of rural Britain there is none which has received more general assent than that which is directed towards the closer settlement of the land . . . it is the more surprising that action has preceded investigation, and that whilst much has been attempted by the legislature in this direction, still more is demanded of it notwithstanding that evidence upon the relative economic and social values of holdings of different sizes is almost entirely lacking."—Preface by C. S. Orwin.

This volume meets "the need for more accurate data upon which to form opinions and by which to formulate agricultural policy."

Appendix C, Summaries of Comparable Studies Abroad.

THOMAS, W. B.

(2098)

THE COMING OF THE FACTORY-FARM. Nineteenth Century 99: 822-829. 1926.

Describes a new experiment which is being tried in England—the establishment of intensive farms each with its own or adjoining factory, which furnishes a convenient market for the products of the farm. A factory adjoining a group of small holdings is also thought to be advantageous.

TILBY, A. W.

(2099)

MIGRATION WITHIN THE EMPIRE. Edinburgh Rev. 225: 209-226. 1917.

Based on the following publications: Dominions Royal Commission. Final Report, 1917 (ch. 8); Sir Rider Haggard's The After-war Settlement and Employment of Ex-service Men in the Overseas Empire, 1916; Report of the Conference of the Australian Governments on the Settlement of Returned Soldiers; Official Report of the Emigration Conference of the Royal Colonial Institute, 1910; An Untamed Territory, by Elsie R. Masson, 1915.

TOLLEMACHE, BEVIL.

(2100)

THE OCCUPYING OWNERSHIP OF LAND; AN ANALYSIS OF THE POSITION OF THE TENANT FARMER, AND SOME SUGGESTIONS ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF VILLAGE LIFE AND ON THE CREATION OF THE PEASANT OWNER, DRAWN FROM PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE. With preface by Rowland E. Prothero. 152 pp. London, J. Murray. 1913.

"The main argument of Mr. Tollemache's book is the superiority of occupying ownership over occupying tenancy as the system to be generally, but not universally, adopted for small holdings."—Preface, p. VII.

TOMLINSON, F. L.

(2101)

THE ALLOTMENT MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND DURING THE WAR. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 3: 73-88. 1925.

The allotments (Scotland) act of 1892 "was based upon the presumption that the holder of an allotment earned his living apart from his plot and its object was to enable working-men to supplement their earnings and add to their comfort by cultivating small patches of ground. But the allotment legislation had little effect before the War." War-time and post-war activities are outlined.

(2102)

THE CULTIVATION OF ALLOTMENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES DURING THE WAR. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 1 (2): 162-210. 1923.

The origin and development of the allotment movement are sketched as well as its war-time activity.

TURNOR, C. H.

(2103)

THE LAND AND ITS PROBLEMS. 254 pp. London, Methuen & Co. Ltd. 1921.

One of the aims of this book as stated in the author's preface, is "to show the national importance of maintaining the area of land under the plough,

and of increasing that area where it is wise to do so. Another aim is to lay stress upon the national and social importance of maintaining the number of small holdings (i.e. farms of fifty acres and under) and upon the need of improving the living and business conditions of the small holders."

Chapter VI, pp. 112-131, Small Holdings (the small farm, the medium-sized farm, and the industrial farm.)

TURNOR, C. H. (2104)

THE LAND AND THE EMPIRE. 144 pp. London, J. Murray. 1917.

The three lectures in this book were delivered as part of the imperial studies series inaugurated by Lord Milner. The author's purpose in publishing them is "to emphasize the need of a New Outlook." In the first lecture, *The Errors of the Past*, he shows that England has no system of land settlement "worthy of the name." The second is entitled "Land Settlement and Education." In it he discusses the principles of successful land settlement, the settling of ex-service men on the land, the urban laborer and the land, etc., and criticizes the report of the departmental committee on the settlement of ex-service men on the land.

The following is quoted in part, from pp. 88-89:

"But there is also the problem of the urban labourer and the land to be considered and the use we might make of him if we chose in finding a solution of the great problem with which we are dealing. As far back as the reign of Elizabeth it was recognised that workers were entitled to the use of some land so that they might supplement their wages or maintain themselves in times when there was no wage at all. The same principle of the right possessed by wage-earners of access to the land is expressed in our Poor Law, which decrees that the authorities must provide land for allotments . . . At Antwerp the greater number of the dock labourers have a garden plot; and when work at the docks is slack, the men work on their land and produce enough fresh vegetables to last their families all the year round . . . Near Leicester a group of shoemakers have formed a little co-operative land society. They work the land in their spare time, and the results are excellent . . ."

LAND PROBLEMS AND NATIONAL WELFARE. 344 pp. London, John Lane; New York, John Lane Co. 1911. (2105)

Small holdings are discussed in chapter VI. The writer criticizes the Small Holdings Act of 1907 and advocates the settling of small holders in colonies or letting the land to cooperative societies as the only way in which success can be achieved on a large scale. He also thinks that land reform is closely related to poor law reform and that "the sound and wise extension of small holdings should prove one of the most effective means of grappling with the whole problem of poor relief."

LAND SETTLEMENT AFTER THE WAR. Farmers' Club [London] Jour. December 1915, pp. 102-108. Discussion, pp. 108-120. (2106)

Discusses the question of land settlement in Great Britain—the Small Holdings Act, soldier settlement and the urgent need for an Imperial program of land settlement.

LAND SETTLEMENT AFTER THE WAR. 16 pp. London, Soc. for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1919. (2107)

Not available for examination.

ORGANIZED LAND SETTLEMENT VERSUS SMALL HOLDINGS. Spectator 132: 991-992, 1031-1032. 1924. (2108)

Reviews the working of the Small Holdings Act, 1908 and says: "It is organized settlement that is needed in England rather than any revival of the Act of 1908. Enumerates 5 objects in settling men upon the land and 7 fundamental principles which have emerged from a study of organized settlement in other countries."

- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (2109)
FARM COLONIES IN GREAT BRITAIN. U.S. Dept. Labor. Bur. Labor Statist.
Monthly Labor Rev. 7: 564-565. 1918.

A discussion of the work accomplished under the Small Holding Colonies Act, 1916, which became effective August 23 of that year, and empowered the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to acquire by purchase or lease and to manage for experimental purposes farm colonies during the period of the war and for 12 months thereafter. Four colonies have been settled under the act.

- VACANT LOT CULTIVATION SOCIETY. (2110)
THE VACANT LOT AND ALLOTMENT HOLDER. V. 1, no. 1, November 1916; v. 2, no. 2, December 1917. London. 1916-17.

This periodical was the official monthly organ of the Vacant Lot Cultivation Society founded by Joseph Fels in 1908.

Succeeded by Allotments & Gardens of which the library of the Department of Agriculture has a partial file.

- VANDERPANT, A. (2111)
THE SMALL-HOLDINGS COLONY OF THE WOMEN'S FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION AT LINGFIELD, SURREY, ENGLAND. Farm and Garden (Chicago) 10 (4): 10, 15. 1922.

This is an account of a small-holdings colony run by 12 educated women farmers and gardeners. There are holdings of various sizes.

- VENN, J. A. (2112)
FOUNDATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS; TOGETHER WITH AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE DURING AND AFTER THE GREAT WAR. 600 pp. illus. Cambridge, University Press. 1933.

See chapters V and VI, The Size of Holdings. Chapter V includes a definition of a small holding; distribution of holdings in the United Kingdom at different periods; statistics of size-groups; ownership and tenancy; size and numbers of holdings in France and Germany; German economic policy; the "average" holding abroad; large and small farms in Rumania; subdivision and "restripping" in Switzerland and elsewhere in the west and the east; density of population and rates of production.

Chapter VI includes: Development of small farms in the past; former discussions over their alleged advantages; provision of small holdings and allotments in the nineteenth century; effects of the period of depression; the acts of 1892 and 1908; powers of local authorities; settlement of ex-service men; financial aspects of the land-settlement scheme; numbers of allotments; their distribution; the economics of large and small farms; output per man and output per acre; and questions of livestock.

- WAKEFIELD, E. G. (2113)
A VIEW OF THE ART OF COLONISATION, IN LETTERS BETWEEN A STATESMAN AND A COLONIST . . . With an introduction by James Collier. 510 pp. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1914.

Reviewed in The Spectator 112: 565-566. 1914.

This volume contains a reprint of the 1849 edition of Wakefield's A View of the Art of Colonisation, with Present Reference to the British Empire.

- WARWICK, F. E. (2114)
SOCIAL EXPERIMENT. Nineteenth Century 53: 665-669. 1903.

The writer commends the Salvation Army farm colony for laborers at Hadleigh.

- WELSH LAND ENQUIRY COMMITTEE. (2115)
WELSH LAND; THE REPORT OF THE WELSH LAND ENQUIRY COMMITTEE. RURAL. 387 pp. London, New York [etc.], Hodder & Stoughton. 1914.

This is the rural side of the report of a committee appointed to "enquire into the conditions of tenure, housing, wages and cognate matters in Wales and Monmouthshire."

For agricultural holdings see ch. V; for small holdings see ch. XII.

The following is quoted from the small holdings section of the chapter on conclusions and recommendations, pp. 375-376:

"We are of opinion that the administration of the Small Holdings and Allotments Act is very unsatisfactory . . . We think that it is essential for the well-being of the labourer and his family that easy facilities should be

provided for the acquisition of a sufficient piece of land preferably attached to his cottage or at a convenient distance, which he can cultivate in his spare time . . . We recommend: (1) That the price of land acquired compulsorily should be determined by the Land Court which we propose should be set up, the basis of compensation to be the total value as defined by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910. (2) That the cost of equipment should be kept as low as possible . . . and that the usual period of repayment of loans for buildings, etc., should be extended so as to make them correspond approximately to the life of the improvement. (3) That the sinking fund for the purchase price of the land should not in any event be borne by the tenant, but by the County Council or the State, as the case may be. (4) That wide powers should be given to a Welsh Board of Agriculture, not only to act in default of the County Councils, but to take the initiative in the establishment and promotion of small holdings, and to do all things necessary and incidental thereto."

Discussion of report in Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 6(11): 97-105. 1915.

WILKINS, MRS. L. (JEBB) (MRS. ROLAND WILKINS). (2116)
COOPERATION IN THE TENURE OF SMALL HOLDINGS. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 16: 353-364. 1909.

"This article describes the results of cooperation in the process of acquiring and holding lands in England under the provisions of the small holdings act of 1907, together with the work of the Agricultural Organisation Society in promoting cooperation among small holders and practical illustrations of the success of the movement up to the present time. It is the author's opinion that small holdings will only be successful on the basis of cooperation among the members and that 'no pains should be spared to see that the cooperative idea is at the root of every scheme for the further extension of such holdings.'"—Expt. Sta. Rec. 21: 688. 1909.

THE CREATION OF SMALL HOLDINGS UNDER THE ACT OF 1907. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 15: 1-7. 1908. (2117)

"This is a discussion of the natural, market, and other conditions which are necessary to the successful extension of small holdings in England."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 90. 1908-09.

ENGLISH ASPECT OF THE SMALL HOLDING QUESTION. Econ. Jour. 17: 171-179. 1907. (2118)

"There are two main points of view at present current as to small holdings amongst those who recognise the desirability of their extension; one is that although such an extension may be desirable for many reasons, it is not possible under our present agricultural and fiscal conditions; the other is that an extension is feasible on certain specific lines as practised on the Continent, which have only got to be demonstrated by experiments for them to be taken up in this country.

"The object of this paper will be to suggest an emphatic denial to the reasonableness of the first view, and to show a reasonable disagreement with the second . . ."

THE SMALL HOLDINGS CONTROVERSY: TENANCY V. OWNERSHIP. 23 pp. London, P. S. King & Son. 1910. (2119)

"This pamphlet presents arguments for the success of small holdings in England on the basis of tenancy rather than of ownership."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 23: 693. 1910.

THE SMALL HOLDINGS OF ENGLAND; A SURVEY OF EXISTING SYSTEMS. 445 pp., illus. London, J. Murray. 1907. (2120)

WILSON, OWEN. (2121)

BACK TO THE LAND. Nineteenth Century 96: 201-218. 1924.

The author is concerned with the exodus from the rural districts to the cities in England. He thinks that rural life must be made more attractive to farmers and agricultural laborers "by vastly increasing the number of small farms and holdings, providing capital for the necessary building operations, and generous credit facilities to enable the land to be adequately worked." Rural educational facilities must be improved, better homes built, etc.

- WINTER, C. M. (2122)
 EMPIRE SETTLEMENT. *Nineteenth Century*: 107: 81-85. 1930.
 Mr. Winter writes unfavorably of the schemes to place settlers upon the land in the dominions, particularly in Canada, for the relief of unemployment in Great Britain. He cites the soldier-settlement scheme as "a good example of what land settlement schemes are likely to come to."
- [WRIGHT, HAROLD] (2123)
 LAND AND UNEMPLOYMENT. *Westminster Rev.* 166: 25-31. 1906.
 "In this time of lack of employment for numbers of able-bodied men, the thoughts of the social reformer turn inevitably to a resettlement of our depopulated farming areas as affording the only solution of that problem. It is important that the public should appreciate the most just and effective way of bringing about such resettlement."
- WRIGHT, J. (2124)
 GARDEN ALLOTMENTS. 20 pp., illus. London, Agr. & Hort. Assoc. Ltd. n.d. (One and All Garden Books, no. 27).
 Directions for cultivating garden-allotments. Prepared for soldier gardeners.
- WRIGHT, WILLIAM, AND PENTY, A. J. (2125)
 AGRICULTURE AND THE UNEMPLOYED. 94 pp. London, Labour Pub. Co. Ltd. 1925.
 List of books, pp. 85-86.
 The authors think that only in a revival of agriculture will the problem of unemployment be solved.
- YAPP, SIR A. K. (2126)
 MIGRATION ON THE GROUP NOMINATION PRINCIPLE. *English Rev.* 38: 90-95. 1924.
 Presents a brief outline of the group "nomination" scheme for dominion settlement which some English churches and societies and the Young Men's Christian Association Migration Department have adopted. "'Nomination' means that a person residing in the Dominions may name a friend or relative living in Britain whom they desire shall be given an assisted passage by the government. 'Nomination' carries with it no financial responsibility on the part of the nominator in respect of the nominee, but the nominator does promise to see that the nominee finds suitable accommodation and work on arrival."
 The scheme has for its aim, primarily, the building up of rural communities.
- YERBURGH, R. A. (2127)
 SMALL HOLDINGS. *Fortnightly Rev.* 88: 630-636. 1907.
 The writer discusses the small-holdings question and thinks that in addition to a small-holdings scheme, cooperation, education, and a development of rural life comparable to the opportunities of city life are necessary complements.
- GARDEN CITIES
- ANONYMOUS. (2128)
 THE IDEA REALIZED. *Amer. City* 39: 93-95. 1928
 Welwyn Garden City, England, "the first of its type" is described. Familiar with the difficulties and problems of Letchworth, the directors of Welwyn Garden City, Ltd., have profited by them, and grappled with their own in a new way.
- (2129)
 IS THE GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT A FAILURE? *Housing* 21: 134-141. 1932.
 Quotes Raymond Unwin, who said: "It behooves us to consider how it is that we have worked for 30 years and have only succeeded in that period in accommodating about 24,000 persons in the two garden cities of Letchworth and Welwyn, whereas during the last 10 years that number of available persons have settled in the greater London area every 12 weeks."
 Some of the causes for the slowness of development of garden cities and the need for the movement are discussed.

- ANONYMOUS. (2130)
LET US HAVE AN AMERICAN LETCHWORTH. *Amer. City* 15: 31-32. 1916.
Suggested by Thomas Adams, town planning adviser of the Canadian Commission of Conservation, who feels that such a city would be an object lesson of tremendous municipal progress.
- ADAMS, TH. (2131)
GARDEN CITY AND AGRICULTURE: HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF RURAL DEPOPULATION. 180 pp. London, Simpkin Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co. Ltd. [1910]
The six chapters of the book deal with the garden-city scheme and its relation to the problems of overcrowding and depopulation; the real causes of agricultural depression and rural depopulation; the objects of the Garden City Co. in relation to agriculture; small holdings and their success in England; practical steps to be taken on the garden-city estate; and the financial aspect of the garden-city scheme in relation to agriculture.
- BENOÎT-LÉVY, GEORGES. (2132)
LA CITÉ-JARDIN. 3 v. Paris. Édition des Cités-Jardins de France. [1911].
Volume I describes Garden City, volume II deals with Port Sunlight and Bournville, and in volume III the role of art and cooperation in garden cities is discussed.
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- (2133)
CITÉS-JARDINS 1932. 130 pp. Nice, G. Benoît-Lévy. [1932]
A detailed description of Garden City at Letchworth, an account of Port Sunlight and Bournville, with some references to municipal garden cities in England. This volume supplements the three-volume work of the author published in 1910.
- BOURNE, R. S. (2134)
AN EXPERIMENT IN COÖPERATIVE LIVING. *Atlantic Monthly*. 113: 823-831. 1914.
"An examination of the strands, economic, artistic, and sociological, which are uniquely combined to form such a community as the Hampstead Garden Suburb, for instance, in the north of London, convinces me that . . . we have an experimental laboratory offered in cooperative living which, if successful, is bound to affect profoundly our conceptions of city life."
- BREMNER, C. S. (2135)
GARDEN CITY, THE HOUSING EXPERIMENT AT LETCHWORTH. *Fortnightly Rev.* 94: 512-526. 1910.
- CROMARTY, W. D. (2136)
ENGLISH GARDEN COMMUNITIES. In *Natl. Housing Assoc. Housing Problems in America*, 1920, pp. 207-224. 1921.
A short description of the English garden cities, particularly Letchworth which has been "reasonably successful." One of the features of the garden-city scheme is the agricultural belt around the city where farming is carried on.
- CULPIN, E. G. (2137)
GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT UP-TO-DATE. 82 pp. London, Garden Cities and Town Planning Assoc. 1913.
Not examined.
- EDDY, J. R. (2138)
LEITCHWORTH—THE FIRST GARDEN CITY. *World Agr.* 1: 41. 1920.
"The Letchworth experiment was fortunate in having the forceful, intelligent interest of Mr. W. H. Gaunt, a business man who devoted himself during all the trying years of its institution to bringing industries to the town. This work necessitated the exposition of advantages. The hard-boiled English capitalists had to be shown that the town would serve satisfactorily as a site. Fully thirty diverse industries have now been established and form the core around which additional industries will settle. Industrial manager and owner and worker find conditions congenial for successful living and an improvement over working and living in a congested city site."

- GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION. (2139)
 LAND SETTLEMENT AFTER THE WAR. *Garden Cities and Town Planning*
 (n.s.) 6: 46-53. 1916.

This is a discussion of the report of the departmental committee on land settlement for discharged sailors and soldiers.

One of the points which the association thinks should be given more emphasis is that of subsidiary trades. Village or home industries will provide an additional means of livelihood and also serve to retain in the community those who are not inclined to agriculture. The report of the architectural committee is given on pp. 51-53, which includes a diagram suggesting an ideal arrangement of holdings for a fruit-and-market-garden colony.

- HARRIS, G. M. (2140)
 THE GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT. 73 pp. London, Garden City Assoc. 1906.

"It must be clearly understood that the main object of the Garden City Movement is to make it possible for industries to be carried on under conditions favourable to the health of the people employed in them. The first essential, therefore, to the success of the Garden City is that manufacturers shall see good reason for moving their works into it from out of the overcrowded towns. At the same time it is desired, that it shall not be merely a manufacturing town, but shall be a complete city in itself, containing representatives of every class."

- HOWARD, SIR EBENEZER. (2141)
 GARDEN CITIES OF TO-MORROW (BEING THE SECOND EDITION OF "TOMORROW: A PEACEFUL PATH TO REAL REFORM"). 167 pp., illus. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd. 1902.

In this book the writer presents his scheme for a model town to be known as the "Garden City." The publication of this book led to the formation of the Garden City Association in 1899 and the establishment of Letchworth, the first garden city, in 1903.

- HOWE, F. C. (2142)
 THE GARDEN CITIES OF ENGLAND. *Scribner's Mag.* 52: 1-19. 1912.

A description of the garden cities in England. Surrounding the town of Letchworth are 2,600 acres of land owned by the corporation to be rented for agricultural purposes. This, the author says, is "the only conscious attempt by any of the garden cities to co-ordinate rural life and agriculture with the city."

- JAMES, H. (2143)
 GARDEN CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN. *Rev. of Reviews* 77: 625-628. 1928.

"The English garden cities show a sound record of achievement on a small scale. They promise at least one effective force toward decentralization. They offer standards of living which preserve contact with the open country for families of modest means. They provide employment near home. They minimize long, futile journeys from home to work. They offer the peace of the countryside for the restlessness of the congested city."

- MILLER, WILHELM. (2144)
 MUTUAL TOWN-BUILDING IN ENGLAND. *World's Work* 17: 10944-10946. 1908.

Description of the garden cities of Letchworth, Bournville, near Liverpool and Port Sunlight, near Birmingham.

- (2145)
 WHAT ENGLAND CAN TEACH US ABOUT GARDEN CITIES. WE CAN BUILD SMALL, NEW CITIES THAT ARE PRACTICALLY PERFECT, WITHOUT PHILANTHROPIC AID, SIMPLY BY COÖPERATION—AND THESE CITIES MAY REVOLUTIONIZE THE OLD ONES. *Country Life* [Garden City, N. Y.] 17: 531-534. 1910.

Describes Bournville, Port Sunlight and Letchworth. The author says "And, as soon as America gets a city like Bournville, every visitor to it will be discontented until he can live amid equal healthfulness and beauty."

On pp. 618, 620 of this issue is an article by the author entitled "Gardening Lessons from Bournville."

- MORGAN, F. A. (2146)
 ORCHARD CITIES. THE GARDENISATION OF ENGLAND. Nineteenth Century
 61: 961-968, 1907; also in *Living Age* 254: 85-90, 1907.

The writer sets forth the manner in which the orchard cities adjacent to London have been founded. This orchard city plan is a "plan for cutting up land in small holdings for orchard purposes."

- PRIESTMAN, M. T. (2147)
 A CO-OPERATIVE VILLAGE FOR WORKING PEOPLE—BEAUTIFUL AND PRACTICAL
 AND A FOUR PER CENT INVESTMENT. *Craftsman* 10: 494-506, illus. 1906.

A description of the Bournville village community founded by George Cadbury, of Northfield, Birmingham, England, "as a contribution toward the housing problem," of his cocoa factory workers. Each house has a garden, the value of the product from which is "often equal to more than a third of the rent."

- PURDOM, C. B. (2148)
 NEW TOWNS FOR OLD. I. GARDEN CITIES—WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY
 WORK. *Survey Graphic* 54: 169-172. 1925.

A general discussion of the garden-city idea which was conceived by Ebenezer Howard. His scheme was "first described in his famous little book *Tomorrow*, published in London in 1898. [It] is that of a new self-contained town of thirty thousand inhabitants, with a wide agricultural belt surrounding it, which he suggested should be built to show how cities should be laid out and developed in the future. Mr. Howard's idea was to start city reconstruction, not in the middle of the congested and slum areas, but right away in the open country, so that industries and their work people, and the public at large, should have an alternative to staying in the cities, or even to living in the suburbs. He thought that if a good working example of this sort of city building were carried out, people would see its merits and a new direction would be given to city planning and development. There were two leading ideas in Mr. Howard's mind; one was that town and country interests would be combined in this system of comparatively small industrial town centers; the second was that improved values provided a certain financial basis for the scheme."

Two of these cities, Letchworth and Welwyn, have been successfully established.

The final definition given for a garden city is "A garden city is a town planned for industry and healthy living of a size that makes possible a full measure of social life, but no larger, surrounded by a permanent rural belt, the whole of the land being in public ownership, or held in trust for the community."

Part II, *Can We Have Garden Cities in America*, is by A. M. Bing and is on pp. 172-173, 190.

- TOLMAN, W. H. (2149)
 GARDEN CITY IN ENGLAND. *Rev. of Reviews* 29: 436-439. 1904.

A description of the plan for the first garden city in England, as conceived by Ebenezer Howard. The site was to be an estate of 3,800 acres between the villages of Hitchin and Baldock, within an hour's ride of London.

- TRUEBLOOD, L. D. (2150)
 THE BOURNVILLE VILLAGE EXPERIMENT: A TWENTIETH-CENTURY ATTEMPT AT
 HOUSING THE WORKERS. *Arena* 34: 449-458. 1905.

A description of George Cadbury's model workingmen's village at Bournville near Birmingham, England. "When we have exhausted all our schemes for relieving the congested portions of our cities by improving conditions on the spot, perhaps we shall come to realize that there is yet a more excellent way. The factory can be removed bodily to the country and thus the problem be solved, and comfortable and healthful homes be furnished for the workman near his work."

- WHITEHOUSE, J. H. (2151)
 THE GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT. *Chatauquan* 46: 87-95. 1907.

The foundation of the village of Bournville (which began the garden-city movement in England) by George Cadbury is described. "Every encouragement is given to the latter [the tenants] to take up practical gardening. Some houses 'are let at rentals of 4s 6d and 5s 6d weekly' and it is 'calculated

that the value of the produce of the garden is at least 2s 6d per week, so that the rent of a house at 5s 6d is reduced to 2s.'"

Bournville resulted in the formation of a garden city association whose work was "so successful that it soon became possible to float a Garden City Company for the purpose of carrying dreamed of schemes into effect." The company acquired an estate of 4,000 acres and the first Garden City proper at Letchworth was commenced, the progress of which is described.

The last development of the movement is mentioned, namely, the formation of the Hampstead Garden Suburb Trust, and the purchase of 240 acres of land on which "it is proposed to lay out a garden suburb for all classes of society."

"There are signs of many other developments of the Garden City movement."

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT

ANONYMOUS.

LAND SETTLEMENT. Gard. Chron. 66: 33, 51. 1919.

(2152)

I. The Opportunity; II. Facilities for Disabled [Ex-service] Men.

(2153)

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS. Gard. Chron. 59: 111-112. 1916.

An outline of the recommendations embodied in part I of the final report of the Board of Agriculture Committee on Land Settlement. On p. 116 of the same issue is an editorial entitled "The Land Settlement Scheme."

(2154)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN ENGLAND. Survey 42: 314-315. 1919.

A discussion of the Land Settlement Bill (the "Soldiers' Charter").

(2155)

MODEL VILLAGE FOR THE DISABLED AT LONGNIDDRY, SCOTLAND. Survey 40: 72. 1918.

A description of the garden settlement for disabled soldiers at Longniddry, near Edinburgh.

"The settlement is built in the shape of a crescent with a large recreation and pleasure ground in the center . . . In close proximity to the colony, a fruit farm is being laid out, combined with a jam factory where light and suitable employment will be provided for the men in an industry which is not in competition with machinery."

(2156)

SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE AFTER THE WAR. Agr. Gaz. Canada 5: 427-431, 1918; also in Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 8(11): 75-80. 1917.

The establishment of relations with the troops, the settlement of ex-service men at home, and the constitution of a central emigration authority are discussed.

A table illustrating government schemes for settlement of ex-service men overseas is included.

(2157)

SETTLEMENTS FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS. Survey 38: 171. 1917.

A discussion of the insufficiencies of the act passed in 1916, providing for settlement of 4,000 acres in England, 2,000 in Wales, and 2,000 in Scotland, settlers to be discharged soldiers and sailors.

(2158)

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ON THE LAND. Quart. Rev. 226: 135-151. 1916.

Reviews several books, particularly part I of the Final Report of the Departmental Committee to Consider the Settlement or Employment on the Land in England and Wales of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors, and A. D. Hall's Agriculture After the War, pointing out the advantages and disadvantages of small holdings.

AILESBUURY.

SOLDIER AND THE LAND. Nineteenth Century 85: 889-893. 1919.

(2159)

The writer thinks that any attempt to induce the ex-soldier to settle on the land is "nothing but gross and heartless cruelty" until he is given security of tenure, good and cheap methods of transportation, and a remunerative market.

BATHURST, CHARLES. (2160)
LAND SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN. Nineteenth Century 78: 1097-1113. 1915.

Successful settlement of ex-service men on the land is a branch of the small holdings problem in the writer's opinion. He discusses the subject from that angle.

BENSUSAN, S. L. (2161)
LATTER-DAY RURAL ENGLAND. 1927. 221 pp. London, E. Benn, Ltd. 1928.

Chapter XIV, The Soldiers' Farm, gives an account of the Catterick vocational training center, now in Wiltshire, formerly in Yorkshire, which provides agricultural education for soldiers and ex-soldiers. Australia takes the Catterick-trained men and the "present aim of the administration is to send a thousand men a year for overseas settlement." "To-day it stands acknowledged as one of the forces that will help to build up the great Dominion of Australia, while giving men who have served their country an opportunity of developing what is best in them in the interests of the Empire."

CENTRAL LAND ASSOCIATION. (2162)
PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A VOLUNTARY BASIS OF A COUNTY SCHEME FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN ON THE LAND. 8 pp. London, Brough & Son, printers. 1918.

Item 3 of the proposal is as follows:

"The landowner would not be asked to provide houses or buildings but land only, situated in or quite close to a village. Small holdings in the proper sense are not suggested, but rather occupation holdings of one to five acres conveniently accessible to the houses in which the demobilized sailor or soldier lives. It is not suggested that he should make his living by some trade or work and occupy this land in addition."

FOOT, E. H. (2163)
PROBLEM OF THE LAND. From a soldier's standpoint. Nineteenth Century 92: 288-293. 1922.

The writer thinks that the present small holdings act is a farce and that it should be recast and made into a "comprehensive and efficient instrument."

FOX, H. A. (2164)
PRESENT STATUS OF LAND SETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES FOR EX-SERVICE MEN IN GREAT BRITAIN. Amer. Jour. Care for Cripples 7(2): 133-138. 1918.

"A list of some of the organizations, voluntary and otherwise, working for this object."

GREAT BRITAIN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. (2165)
LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY. 7 pp. [London, December. 1918.]

"Issued by the English and Scottish Boards of Agriculture with the approval of the Admiralty and War Office."

The object of this pamphlet is "briefly to explain the steps that have been, or will be taken to settle ex-Service men on the land after the War, and to explain impartially the prospects of success and what qualifications ought to be possessed by those who desire to take up farming or market gardening in the Mother Country."

Bound with this is a booklet of similar type written for officers.

LAND SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 25: 71-75. 1918. (2166)

Discusses the findings in the report of proceedings under the Small Holding Colonies Act for the year 1917.

SCHEME FOR THE LAND SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 24: 326-328. 1917. (2167)

"It is proposed to establish four experimental Small Holdings Colonies in England and Wales of a total area not exceeding 6,000 acres for the land settlement of ex-service men."

GREAT BRITAIN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, COMMITTEE ON LAND SETTLEMENT FOR SAILORS AND SOLDIERS. (2168)

BRITISH AGRICULTURE THE NATION'S OPPORTUNITY. Being the Minority report of the departmental Committee on the employment of sailors and soldiers on the land, by the Hon. Edward G. Strutt, Leslie Scott . . . and G. H. Roberts . . . together with addenda on housing, etc., by the signatories, some considerations by "A free trader" in favor of their policy, and a preface and appendix on the reclamation of land, by A. D. Hall. 168 pp. London, J. Murray. 1917.

FINAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES TO CONSIDER THE SETTLEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT ON THE LAND IN ENGLAND AND WALES OF DISCHARGED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS. 3 v. in 1. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1916. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cd. 8182, 8277, 8347.) (2169)

GREAT BRITAIN COLONIAL OFFICE, EMPIRE SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE. (2170)

REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN FOR SETTLING WITHIN THE EMPIRE EX-SERVICE MEN WHO MAY DESIRE TO EMIGRATE AFTER THE WAR. 62 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1917. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cd. 8672.)

"Conclusions reached after the examination of witnesses and representatives of the over-sea dominions relate mainly to plans for settling ex-service men on the land in various parts of the British Empire, and to such phases of the problem as facilities provided and contemplated, need for capital and experience, group settlements, training, transport, finance, constitution of a central authority, etc."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 42: 88, 89. 1920.

Abstract of this report, based on articles in the Great Britain Board of Agriculture Journal and the Labour Gazette for September 1917, is given in Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 8 (11): 75-80, 1917.

GREAT BRITAIN LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (2171)

AN ACT TO AUTHORISE THE ACCEPTANCE AND ADMINISTRATION BY CERTAIN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF GIFTS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OR EMPLOYMENT ON LAND OF MEN WHO HAVE SERVED IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES. [22nd December 1916.] 2 pp. [London, Printed by Eyre and Spottiswoode, limited, for F. Atterbury. 1916]

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. (2172)

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF EX-SERVICE SMALL HOLDERS. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 30: 246-250. 1923.

Agricultural conditions in 1921 and 1922, the proportion of casualties, the abatement of rent and provision of credit, and future prospects for these small holders are discussed.

REPORT ON THE PRESENT POSITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF EX-SERVICE MEN SETTLED ON THE LAND IN ENGLAND AND WALES. 16 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1923. Not examined. (2173)

GREAT BRITAIN MINISTRY OF RECONSTRUCTION, ADVISORY COUNCIL. (2174)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SECTION IV, OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE EMPLOYMENT ON THE LAND OF RETURNED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS. Together with a report by Mr. R. V. Lennard. 39 pp. [London, H. M. Stationery Off.] 1919.

This report is limited to the question of settlement in England and Wales.

The recommendations made cover questions of housing, acquisition of land, small holdings, training, wages and employment, trade organization, village life, and voluntary effort and private enterprise.

GREEN, F. E. (2175)

HOME COLONIZATION BY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. Nineteenth Century 79: 888-905. 1916.

The writer believes that the settling of more men on British land is a national necessity. He comments very favorably for the most part on the departmental committee's report.

HAGGARD, SIR R. H. (2176)

THE AFTER-WAR SETTLEMENT & EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN IN THE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS. Report to the Royal Colonial Institute. 68 pp. London, published for the Royal Colon. Inst. by the St. Catherine Press. 1916.

This is the report of a journey to the Overseas Dominions "to ascertain what facilities, if any, these were prepared to give as regards land settlement and employment to ex-sailors and soldiers domiciled in the United Kingdom who might wish to settle in them after the war."

HALL, SIR DANIEL. (2177)

LAND SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 25: 1243-1245. 1919.

Reprint of letter addressed to county councils and councils of county boroughs by the board on December 18 regarding "the urgent question of the means to be adopted for enabling ex-service men to obtain land for settlement in this country."

SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN ON THE LAND. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 25: 875-877. 1918. (2178)

This is a reprint of a circular letter addressed to the county councils in England and Wales, giving amendments to the Small Holding Colonies Act, 1918.

TRAINING AND PLACING IN AGRICULTURE OF ABLE-BODIED EX-SERVICE MEN. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 26: 654-656. 1919. (2179)

A chart shows the training centers at which men who are later placed in employment with farmers, are trained.

HIRSCH, GILBERT. (2180)

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT LAWS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THEIR OPERATION. PT. I. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. [37 pp.] Washington, D.C. Libr. Cong. Legis. Ref. Serv. 1919. [Typewritten.]

Soldier settlement is discussed under the following headings: The national attitude toward the problem; previous experiments of a similar nature; what was done during the war; suggestions for extended scheme of soldier settlement; other methods of improving conditions of agricultural life; and what has been done since the armistice.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT LAWS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THEIR OPERATION. PT. II. THE BRITISH EMPIRE. [10 pp.] Washington, D.C. Libr. Cong. Legis. Ref. Serv. 1919. [Typewritten.] (2181)

An outline of the work of the British Government in connection with the Imperial soldier-settlement scheme.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT LAWS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND THEIR OPERATION. PT. III. THE BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS. [31 pp.] Washington, D.C. Libr. Cong. Legis. Ref. Serv. 1919. [Typewritten.] (2182)

An account of soldier settlement in Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Ontario, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, The Cape Sundays River Settlement, East Africa, and Jamaica.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2183)

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. SETTLEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT ON THE LAND OF DISCHARGED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 11: 728-742. 1920.

An account of the preliminary study on the subject of settlements for ex-service men, the subsequent legislation and the four pioneer colonies established under the Small Holdings Colonies Act of 1916.

KINLOCH-COOKE, CLEMENT.

(2185)

LAND SETTLEMENT AFTER THE WAR. *Fortnightly Rev.* 105: 691-698. 1916.

This is a criticism of the report of the departmental committee appointed to consider what steps should be taken to promote the settlement and employment on land in England and Wales of discharged sailors and soldiers. The writer believes that land settlement is an imperial, not an insular movement.

M'WILLIAM, P. A.

(2186)

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN. *Scot. Jour. Agr.* 8: 420-423. 1925.

"A brief account is given of the operation of a 300-acre farm just outside the city limits of Edinburgh, Scotland, which since 1922 has been conducted as a land-settlement scheme for disabled ex-service men."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 54: 483. 1926.

This is the farm of Damhead on the Lothianburn-Penicuik road. "A scheme was constituted for the formation of 36 new holdings, 3 of which are of 28 acres and 33 between 5 and 8 acres in area."

PILKINGTON, HENRY.

(2187)

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR SOLDIERS. 101 pp. London, W. Clowes & Sons, Ltd. 1911.

"Colonel Pilkington proposes that schools of practical agriculture should be established at military stations, that groups of agricultural holdings should be provided in the United Kingdom on which reservists or discharged soldiers could find employment; and that similar groups of holdings in the Oversea Dominions should be reserved for settlement by discharged soldiers . . . He proposes that after leaving the army they should work in the first instance as wage-earners, and later as participating farmers in settlements in the United Kingdom, organized after the manner of properties held by many Cooperative Small Holdings Societies."

RURAL LEAGUE.

(2188)

FREEHOLD COTTAGES AND A BIT OF LAND FOR THE (1) PARTIALLY DISABLED; (2) WHOLLY DISABLED; AND (3) OTHERS. 8 pp. London, The Rural League [1918]

This is a scheme for the cultivation and ownership of a freehold bit of land (up to one fourth acre in extent) by the disabled ex-service man.

RURAL ORGANISATION COUNCIL.

(2189)

VILLAGE LIFE AFTER THE WAR; BEING SPECIAL REPORTS OF CONFERENCES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL LIFE CONVENED BY THE RURAL ORGANISATION COUNCIL IN 1917. 118 pp. London, Headley Bros. Ltd. [1917]

"This consists of official reports of two conferences held under the auspices of the Rural Organisation Council in 1917. The first considered questions of small holdings, particularly for ex-service men, wages, credit to all classes, cooperation, housing, recreation, and village social plans, and the second took up questions of rural disfigurement, education, recreation, handicrafts, and village settlements for disabled service men."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 40: 687. 1919.

SCOTLAND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(2190)

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. *Scot. Jour. Agr.* 1: 430-434. 1918.

"This article describes the areas in several parishes of Scotland which have been made available for experimental small-holding colonies, purchased under the Small Holding Colonies Act of 1916."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 40: 687. 1919.

SCOTT, LESLIE.

(2191)

EX-SERVICE MEN ON THE LAND: REPORT OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE. *Econ. Jour.* 26: 324-327. 1916.

Gives the scheme as put forward by the departmental committee on the settlement and employment on the land of discharged soldiers and sailors.

Briefly, the five points of the scheme are:

"1. The individual settler must be the right kind of a man, a man of energy, industry and perseverance, who is ready and willing to learn.—2. Men who have had no previous experience must be given some preliminary training before they are placed on holdings of their own.—3. When the men have

taken over their holdings expert guidance must be provided to assist them in making a success. . . . —4. The settlement must be of sufficient size to accommodate a large number of small holders. . . . —5. Easy access to sufficient working capital is another vital necessity."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (2192)
VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS IN GREAT BRITAIN. U.S.
Dept. Labor., Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Rev. 6: 588-590. 1918.

"This account of a scheme for village settlements intended to combine restorative treatment with industrial and social reconstruction for disabled ex-service men in Great Britain is reprinted from the *Lancet* for November 3, 1917."

WADE, C. G. (2193)
POST-WAR SETTLEMENT OF SOLDIERS AND IMPERIAL MIGRATION. Nineteenth
Century 82: 1156-1170. 1917.

The writer comments favorably on the work of the Empire Settlement Committee but thinks that the soldier must be induced to remain within the kingdom if possible, and then be encouraged to emigrate overseas if home attractions are ineffective. He discusses both settlement in the home country and abroad. He gives three leading propositions which must govern any comprehensive scheme for keeping within the Empire British ex-soldiers who migrate:

"(a) Such men must be suited for agricultural life; (b) Such provision as the Australian States are able to make for British ex-soldiers must be dependent upon the prior obligation of each state to re-establish those of their own citizens who have enlisted in the war; (c) The extent to which provision can in the near future be made for increased land settlement is dependent on the facilities for obtaining loan moneys for developmental purposes."

WARMAN, W. H. (2194)
SOLDIER COLONISTS; A PLEA FOR GROUP ORGANISATION . . . WITH TWO
CHAPTERS BY COLLIN BROOKS . . . AND AN INTRODUCTION BY THE EARL
OF SELBORNE. 180 pp. London, Chatto & Windus. 1918.

The author discusses the problem of soldier colonization, the future of organization, group colonies, cooperation, etc., and gives practical suggestions as to the planning and working out of settlement details.

ZIMAND, S. (2195)
COLONIZATION BY EX-SERVICE MEN IN ENGLAND. Public 21: 1429-1431.
1918.

This article is based on the settlement part of the report of the committee appointed to study the land-settlement question.

BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT 1930-33

ANONYMOUS (2196)
BRITISH EMPIRE WILL ALLOCATE ITS POPULATION. DECISIONS OF EPOCHAL
IMPORTANCE, REACHED AT LONDON, HAVE ESCAPED PUBLIC NOTICE. EM-
PIRE MIGRATION WILL BE PUT ON NEW BASIS AND VIGOROUSLY PROMOTED.
Natl. Sphere 12(3): 35. 1933.

New features of new immigration schemes informally agreed to at London during June and July are as follows:

"1. Emphasis will be placed on community settlement . . . 2. Settlers will not be placed first of all on large one-crop farming operations, like wheat growing. Rather they will be placed in areas now comparatively well established where they can start with self-supporting, mixed farming operations. 3. The British Government will carry a larger share of the immigration expense considering its contribution to be an offset against unemployment insurance benefits. The proposal is that dole funds applicable to each individual person will be capitalized."

(2197)
BRITISH JOBLESS GET GARDEN PLOTS IN SELF-HELP PLAN. PIGS AND POULTRY
TO BE KEPT BY ENTERPRISING MEN OF FULL-TIME UNIT. Christian Sci.
Monitor, August 23, 1933.

A special to the *Christian Science Monitor*, headed Scarborough, England, outlines progress made in settling unemployed on the land as reported by a joint committee representing the Society of Friends, the National Allot-

ments Society, county officials, and voluntary organizers at a recent conference held there. Sir Francis Acland representing the committee, said "he attached great importance to the provision of schemes of different sizes from the allotment stage upward—spare-time holdings, part-time holdings, and full-time holdings." Several schemes already in operation and others planned were indicated.

ANONYMOUS

(2198)

BRITISH JOBLESS JUMP AT CHANCE TO FOLLOW PLOW. MORE THAN 100,000 RAISE IN EXCESS OF \$2,000,000 IN VEGETABLES. *Christian Sci. Monitor* January 8, 1934.

A report was published by the Friends Allotment Committee in London in mid-November. It "carries on its work through local groups in conjunction with the National Allotment Society, an old-established body which is devoted to the encouragement of spare time gardening . . . The committee hopes this year to enable 200,000 families to grow supplies of fresh vegetables valued at £1,250,000 at a total cost of £80,000 of which £45,000 will come from the men themselves. In addition to its allotment work, the committee has more ambitious plans of land settlement." A few of these are indicated.

(2199)

BRITISH JOBLESS MAKE GOOD ON CHICKEN FARMS. SOCIETY OF FRIENDS START EGG-RAISING TO AID UNEMPLOYED. *Christian Sci. Monitor*, September 20, 1933.

Attention is called to the success of poultry farms in England established by the Society of Friends. "At each center 20 unemployed men, most of whom are miners, were each allotted a quarter of an acre of land and 400 chicks among them, one model poultry house, and sufficient materials to construct 19 others. The approximate cost of each center was £100, toward which each man is expected to refund only the nominal sum of £1 at the end of three years." Men who have succeeded on their allotments are asking for larger pieces of ground on which to become self-supporting. The organizer of the plan says that "we feel that any system of small holdings must be cooperative in character and not individual, with cooperation in cultivation and marketing."

(2200)

FARM TRAINING COLONY. WORK OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE UNION. UNEMPLOYED BOYS. *London Times*, September 5, 1933.

The Christian Service Union was founded in 1897 as the Christian Social Service Union to deal with unemployment. It has a farm-training colony near Wallingford in Oxfordshire to which boys are sent by county councils all over the country. The colony sends out 150 to employment each year of which only 10 percent are recorded as failures. The training extends over a period of 2 years and includes every branch of farm work and husbandry. An outline of the development of the scheme and of some of the work done on the farms is given.

(2201)

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR UNEMPLOYED. LORD ALINGTON'S SCHEME. *London Times*, September 29, 1933.

A scheme to employ jobless men on the land has been proposed by Lord Alington who has offered to feed and house on his Dorset estate a number of unemployed men from Shoreditch. Bedding and books will be provided as well as facilities for recreation and 3 months' training on the land.

(2202)

LEICESTER SETS UP JOBLESS ON LAND TO GROW PRODUCE. SELF-FEEDING EXPERIMENT OFFERS CHANCE TO MEN TO GET OFF DOLE. *Christian Sci. Monitor*, August 17, 1933.

"Ten small holdings have been provided by the city council on the outskirts of the town, stocked with poultry, pigs, and sheep, and a supply of seeds. Bungalows have been built to house the men and their families. Out of 112 applicants 10 were selected, who, although unemployed factory workers, all had some knowledge of land. They pay a small rent and the capital value of the stock provided has to be maintained at its original level. Subject to this condition . . . the tenants are free to use their land as they please. The portion of the land on which the sheep are grazed is communal; the rest is wired off into 10 plots, and subdivided for pigs, poultry, and

produce. Old auto tire covers split down the middle make serviceable feeding troughs. More land is available for extension of the scheme if it succeeds."

R. S. Hudson, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Labour is quoted as saying that the provision of allotments was going to be an essential element in the national life of the future, when those who were employed would have shorter hours of labor.

ANONYMOUS

(2203)

RURAL HOMES SOUGHT FOR BRITISH WORKERS. *Christian Sci. Monitor*, September 14, 1933.

A British building expert, Charles Boot, proposes housing 250,000 workers in "satellite towns" in the country from which they could be transported to working districts by a "railplane system, composed of stream-lined cars suspended from an overhead rail and propelled by an airscrew."

(2204)

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANNED IN LIVERPOOL. *Christian Sci. Monitor*, November 25, 1933.

"An ambitious plan for development of 2,000 acres of land on the outskirts of Liverpool into a residential and industrial center is being undertaken by the corporation. The program, it is announced, is to start with an expenditure of £200,000 on the roads, sewers, and bridges. This will be followed by the building of 10,000 houses at an approximate cost of £4,000,000. Some 500 acres are to be set apart for industrial development and modern factories, and the scheme includes the building of public halls, churches, schools, a swimming pool, sports stadium and a golf course."

(2205)

SUGGESTED SCHEME FOR LAND SETTLEMENT COLONY. *Rural Indus.* no. 30, pp. 12-13. 1933.

The scheme suggested here is for unemployed men from towns in England. It has been tried successfully in Essex. The form of cultivation recommended is a combination of pigs and poultry with market-garden produce.

(2206)

UNEMPLOYED AND THE LAND. SCHEME FOR 100,000 MORE ALLOTMENTS. *London Times*, November 9, 1933.

"The Society of Friends is aiming at providing 200,000 allotments for the unemployed next year . . . and spending also £10,000 on schemes of land settlement. For these two purposes the society is appealing to the public for £30,000 to which the Government will add £15,000. In addition the allotment holders themselves will contribute the large sum of £45,000 in individually small weekly amounts. It is estimated that 200,000 allotments, each of 300 square yards, will produce £1,250,000 worth of food in a season for the use of the unemployed and their families." Some instances of successful schemes are given.

ACLAND, SIR FRANCIS.

(2207)

WORKLESS AND THE LAND. *Spectator* 149 : 681. 1932.

Praises the scheme of settling the unemployed on small tracts of land in colonies, where they work in family groups but buy and sell cooperatively.

ADISON, CHRISTOPHER.

(2208)

LAND FOR THE PEOPLE AND A PROSPEROUS COUNTRYSIDE. *Labour Mag.* 9 : 195-198. 1930.

This is a report of a special interview with the Minister of Agriculture in which "he explains some of the main proposals for which the Government will make itself responsible." Among them are the proposals that powers shall be conferred on the ministry to acquire land for the provision of small holdings for the ordinary type of applicant and also for a special class of small market-garden and poultry holdings for selected applicants drawn from the ranks of the unemployed; that credit facilities will be provided also; and that legislation will be introduced extending the benefits of cottage holdings and allotments for the unemployed.

On pp. 231-232 is given the statement of the Labour Government's agricultural policy made in the House of Commons on August 1.

- GARRATT, G. T. (2209)
 THE SMALL HOLDER AND HIS HEN. *Nation & Athenaeum* 48 : 370-371. 1930.
 The writer discusses critically Dr. Addison's bill for the utilization of agricultural land especially its land-settlement features. The small holdings section of the bill is criticized, and Mr. Garratt states that Dr. Addison "will certainly weaken the arguments in favour of small holdings if he claims that they will have any appreciable effect on urban unemployment."
- GREAT BRITAIN LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (2210)
 AGRICULTURAL LAND (UTILISATION). A bill [as amended, by Standing committee B] to promote the better utilisation of agricultural land in Great Britain and the settlement of unemployed persons thereon, to amend the law relating to small holdings and allotments, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid. Presented by Dr. Addison, supported by Mr. Secretary Adamson, the Lord Advocate, Major Attlee, and Mr. Johnston. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 17 December 1930. 27 pp. London. H. M. Stationery Off. 1930.
- HAMILTON, J. A. B. (2211)
 LAND SETTLEMENT FOR THE UNEMPLOYED. THE LEICESTER SMALLHOLDINGS SCHEME. *Rural Indus.* no. 33, pp. 72-74. 1933.
 "At Thurcaston, just outside Leicester, is one of the most hopeful sights in England: a land settlement scheme in being. It consists of ten families lately unemployed. . . . The colony was only established last spring, and it is perhaps early to speak with assurance, but it certainly bids fair to succeed."
 After giving a further description of the colony the writer states in part in conclusion: "One thing the enterprise has proved: that townsmen can settle happily on the land."
- HESELTINE, G. C. (2212)
 TOWN TO COUNTRY; A GUIDE FOR TOWNSMEN WHO SEEK A LIVING ON THE LAND. 72 pp. London, Burns, Oates & Washbourne, Ltd. 1933.
 "The drift from town to country in Britain is as yet slow, but it is positive and increasing. So far it has no official encouragement. The destitute unemployed of the towns have no means of moving their homes and settling in the country, though some of them have tramped out into the country seeking odd jobs on the farms. But farm workers themselves are unemployed owing to the depression of agriculture, so there is no room for newcomers. Now that there are some signs of an agricultural revival this condition of things may be mended a little in the future.
 "Meanwhile there are very many unemployed in the towns who are not included in the official figures of unemployed because they have not come within the scope of the unemployment insurance scheme. . . . It is amongst this class that there is a desire and willingness to work on the land, however hard and unaccustomed the conditions, rather than seek state relief, sponge on their friends, or starve with their families. . . .
 "It is in times of economic distress like the present that such men begin to put first things first and realise that food and shelter, self-respect and independence, are fundamentally more important than the fal-lals of town life . . ."
- RURAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION. (2213)
 UNEMPLOYMENT WITH SPECIAL RELATION TO TRADE AND AGRICULTURE. Ed. 2, 15 pp. London. 1930.
 "Agricultural development . . . provides an admirable opportunity of dealing with our national problem, and might easily at once absorb not only the unemployed men now to be found in the villages, but many country people who have recently drifted to the towns, and later on a large proportion of all workers, if and when they were trained."
 Reasons for this opinion are set forth.
- RUSSELL, SIR E. J. (2214)
 THE FARM AND THE NATION. 240 pp. London, G. Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 1933.
 The chapter, Can the Country Districts Absorb the Displaced Men? discusses the small holdings of the country.
 The author thinks there are two general methods of procedure to be followed if the small holder is to be saved.

"One is to set all the small holders in a given region producing exactly the same things and of as nearly as possible the same quality, then collect their produce, assembling it at one central place run by experts who grade it, pack it, and sell it in large consignments as one brand, giving the small holder an agreed part of the selling price. This is the Danish and New Zealand method, and it was till the recent heavy slump very successful. Small poultry farms working on the national mark egg scheme are our nearest approach to this method."

Mentions the associations which have leased or purchased land for the purpose of dividing it into small holdings. The Mere Small Holders Association in Wiltshire; an association of ex-service men in Hampshire, which rented 600 acres of land near Bournemouth, etc., are listed as examples.

SNOWDEN, PHILIP.

(2215)

STATEMENT ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY. [Gt. Brit.] Min. Agr. Jour. 37: 525-528. 1930; C.L.A. Jour. 11: 229-232. 1930.

The statement on agricultural policy given here was made by Mr. Snowden in the House of Commons on August 1. Sections 2 and 4 follow:

"(2) Holdings for small cultivators.—Proposals will be submitted for making land more freely available for small cultivators and affording them adequate security of tenure . . . Unemployment scheme.—A scheme will be undertaken whereby a contribution may be made to the mitigation of unemployment by the creation of a special class of allotments and of market garden and poultry holdings up to 5 acres for suitable unemployed workers. . . . (4) Scotland.—In Scotland, the Department of Agriculture will make every effort to increase the number of small holdings available. At the same time investigations will be set on foot for improving certain large tracts of barren and moss land and for reclamation works. Arrangements are under consideration for the extension of the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928, to Scotland."

GREECE

HAYDEN, M. B.

(2216)

RECLAMATION OF THE SALONIKI PLAIN, GREECE: PERENNIAL SHORTAGE OF FOOD SUPPLY IN GREECE HAS BEEN AGGRAVATED BY THE REFUGEE INFLUX; RECLAMATION OF 160,000 ACRES IN THE SALONIKI PLAIN OFFERS A SOLUTION FOR THIS PROBLEM. U.S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Repts. 1925, no. 50, pp. 619-621.

In speaking of the economic advantages that may be expected from this plan, Mr. Hayden says, "According to private statement, the value to Greece of this drainage project can scarcely be overestimated. The actual value of the Saloniki Plain would be increased by approximately \$38,000,000. The Government-owned land now under water could easily be sold, it is estimated, at \$150 per acre when reclaimed, and the value of an additional 150,000 acres to be protected from periodic flood destruction would be double.

"In the second place, the land to be reclaimed is rich delta soil that would produce bumper crops of wheat, corn, cotton, beets, or tobacco. If sown to wheat and corn alone, it is estimated that the Saloniki Plain could produce 550,000 tons annually—nearly enough to balance the present deficit in cereals. Furthermore, this new and fertile area would eventually provide the opportunity for prosperous settlement of at least 25,000 families of the refugees from Anatolia who, being agricultural peasants, will become a national asset instead of a liability."

HOLLMANN.

(2217)

DIE AGRARREFORM, FLÜCHTLINGSKOLONISATION UND DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT IN GRIECHENLAND. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 13: 270-280. 1930.

Greece in the past has been on the whole a country of large landed property. This type of property predominated in the Roman epoch, and its position was strengthened by the fall of the Byzantine Empire, and especially through the influence of the Crusades which carried over to Greece the feudalistic principles of western Europe. The Turks left these large estates for the most part undisturbed. They obtained possession of the large landed property of the Byzantine Empire, and added to it the lands of those who did not willingly submit to their yoke. When the Turks were driven out two-thirds of the cultivated and arable land of the country reverted to the Greek State and was known as "national land." After its distribution the small estate predominated in Greece, until the annexation of Thessaly in 1882 once more

threw the balance on the side of large landed property, and the agrarian problem again became acute. In 1912 the same condition resulted from the occupation of Macedonia and Epirus. Land was either farmed on shares or leased. In 1917 a number of decrees were issued by the revolutionary government in Salonika relative to the distribution of land and the adoption of a new system of land cultivation. These decrees form the basis of the present agrarian legislation of Greece. They provided for the expropriation of land for settlement purposes in return for an indemnity. Other decrees followed, culminating in the Agrarian Law of 1926 by which all the lands of State, city, and commune, of religious orders, and corporate bodies, and all private property the owners of which live outside the country are subject to expropriation. The exceptions are noted. All workers on the land above 21 years of age are entitled to enough land to support a family. The colonization project has been complicated by the return of some 180,000 penniless families from Turkey and Bulgaria. This has necessitated the subdivision of the land into very small lots and has retarded the development of production. Technical education and the organization of cooperation among the small landowners are urged. If Greece can build up a productive system of agriculture in the northern part of the country, it can not only supply its own needs, but also it may even increase its exports, four-fifths of which are tobacco, currants, olive oil, and wine.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(2218)

THE AGRARIAN REFORM. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 12: 462-472. 1921.

New agrarian laws in Greece are discussed and their results summarized.

WATIS, Ch.

(2219)

DIE AGRARFRAGE UND DIE AGRARREFORM IN GRIECHENLAND. Internatl. Agrar. Inst. Moscow. Agrar-Probleme 2: 661-684. 1929.

The progress of the agrarian problem in Greece in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is sketched. At the beginning of the present century, there were still traces of feudalism which hindered the capitalistic development of the country and together with the existence of large estates and the practice of usury stood in the way of the transition to more intensive forms of farming. Unable to compete with the overseas grain-producing countries, the large landowners began to withdraw the land from their grain-growing tenants, and to lease it for purposes of livestock raising. The ruined peasants left the country in large numbers and flocked to the cities. Uprisings among those who remained on the land were followed by years of legislation ending in the laws for the expropriation by the State of landed property, the first of which was passed in 1917 by the Provisional Government at Salonika, and the last in the autumn of 1926. Provision is made for the expropriation of large estates in return for a fixed indemnity, and their distribution among the poor peasant farmers. Settlements were formed, and large numbers of small landowners were established who had no capital, no stock, no equipment, who were burdened with heavy taxes, and who found themselves at the mercy of money lenders. The main products, tobacco, currants, olive oil, and wine, are to a large extent exported, and it has been possible for Greek and foreign capital to monopolize that trade. By maintaining low prices for agricultural products on the domestic market the export syndicates have robbed the farmers of their profits. Under these conditions uprisings have again taken place, and the Communist party has formulated a program for the further expropriation of all private property and its distribution among the peasants with little or no land, the supplying of these with stock and equipment, and their relief from the burden of debt and taxation. The aim is to raise the standard of living on the farm by the introduction of improved technic, electrification, the development of cooperation and credit facilities, and finally the organization of collective enterprises.

ZERVOS ZYMARIS, G. K.

(2220)

DER GRIECHISCHE BAUERNSTAND UND DIE NEUE AGRARPOLITIK. 63 pp. Bonn, P. Kubens, Buchdr. 1927.

Inaug.-Diss.—Rhein. Freidrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn. Literatur, pp. 60-61. Contains a brief account of land settlement legislation in Greece and of the qualifications necessary for the settlers.

HUNGARY

ANONYMOUS

(2221)

LAND REFORM IN HUNGARY. *Econ. Rev.* 6: 420-421. 1922.

A brief account of land grants made to soldiers, first to heroes and then to those "who have the means and will to cultivate it but who so far have been prevented by circumstances from acquiring it."

BÉNARD, J.

(2222)

LE TRAVAIL AGRICOLE EN HONGRIE. *Soc. Natl. Agr. France, Bull.* 68: 603-606. 1908.

"Notes on an article appearing in the *Revue de Hongrie* by Daranyi, minister of agriculture, which gives a brief history and discusses the present status of the agricultural labor problem in Hungary.

"Among the more recent reforms mentioned are the sanitary construction of about 8,000 houses for farm laborers which the occupiers can purchase if so desired; the establishment of a government fund of a million crowns (about \$242,500) to aid laborers in case of sickness, accident, incapacity for work, etc.; free service in finding places for farm laborers out of employment; and the awarding of a decoration of honor to the laborers who have been 40 years on the same farm. The tendency of these reforms has been to check rural depopulation in Hungary."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 20: 588. 1908-09.

CONFÉDÉRATION NATIONALE HONGROISE DU "VILLAGE".

(2223)

LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE EN HONGRIE ET LA SOLUTION FINANCIÈRE DE SES PROBLÈMES. 23 pp. Budapest, Impr. Soc. Anonyme Pallas. 1929.

The agrarian reform in Hungary and its results are discussed. The author is of the opinion that it has played the major role in the consolidation of the economic and national forces of the country. The basic law of 1920 provides for the settlement on the land of wounded soldiers or the widows or orphans of soldiers, farm workers, small farmers, and industrial and other workers.

DANIEL, ARNOLD.

(2224)

THE AGRARIAN PROBLEM IN HUNGARY. *Slavonic Rev.* 1: 151-171. 1922.

"Improvements in agricultural methods effected in Hungary since 1900 and the possibilities of irrigation and land reclamation are noted. An historical résumé of the agitation for land reform, mainly in the way of the breaking up of the latifundia, is given. The agrarian policy of the Hungarian Soviet Government, which existed from March to August, 1919, is said to have aroused the distrust of the majority of the agricultural population. Since the downfall of the Soviet dictatorship the gentry have become allied with the large landlords, although the peasants still demand some land reform. In a law passed in the autumn of 1920 expropriation of large estates was abandoned but all properties which had been bought during the war were taken over by the state, and a certain amount of land is to be acquired, the whole to be divided among the war victims, agricultural laborers, and public officials."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 49: 894. 1923.

(2225)

DAS VORDRINGEN DER AGRARDEMOKRATIE IN EUROPA UND DIE LAGE DES GROSSGRUNDBESITZES IN UNGARN. *Arch. Sozialwiss. u. Sozialpolit.* 62: 344-393, 524-554. 1929.

The author points out that a strong movement of opposition to private ownership of large estates became evident at the end of the nineteenth century, both in the economically progressive Great Britain and in the economically retrogressive Russia. This movement spread through post-war Europe. Its effect in Hungary is discussed and its failure there pointed out. Reviewed in *Agricultural Economics Literature*, v. 4, no. 3, 1930.

DELOS, A.

(2226)

QUELQUES ASPECTS DE LA QUESTION SOCIALE ET DU RÉGIME AGRAIRE EN HONGRIE. *Rev. Écon. Internatl.* 17. année, 4: 301-334. 1925.

"A brief general survey is given of the agricultural industry in Hungary, describing the chief crops grown, the landholding system, rural living conditions, home industries, and other minor phases. A program of aid for agriculture is suggested which emphasizes selective colonization and experimentation in agricultural science."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 55: 83. 1926.

ÉBER, ERNEST.

(2227)

A FÖLDBIRTOK MEGOSZLÁS JELENTSŐÉGE MEZŐGAZDASÁGI TERMELÉSÜNKBEN. Közgazdasági Szemle. 75. 263-294. 1930.

Not examined.

"According to official statistics 66.78% of arable land in Hungary is in small holdings, 17.86% in medium-sized holdings, and 15.36% in large estates. On small holdings the cultivation of wheat and maize is predominant, while the production of fodder, sweet turnip, and commercial plants is more developed on medium-sized and large estates. The system of production on small holdings is unsuitable and results in comparison with the production of medium and large estates, in the case of wheat and maize in a loss of 200 million pengos per year. The 75% of the live stock to be found on small holdings represents an inferior quality as compared with the live stock on medium-sized or large estates. A loss of 65 million pengos per year is due to this difference in quality taking into consideration the production of milk by the whole stock of cows. Small holdings have gained ground in the division of landed property. The relapse of agricultural production makes necessary an advancement of education and a better organization of cooperative societies in agriculture.—Social Sci. Abs., v. 3, item 669. 1931.

ETÉDI, M.

(2228)

LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE SUR LES TERRITOIRES ARRACHÉS À LA HONGRIE. Rev. Hongrie 41: 153-168, 193-225. 1929.

Not examined.

"Agrarian reforms in territories formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire have been carried out without any serious planning or preview of the probable effects; political considerations have been dominant."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 2, item 11565. 1930.

FELLNER, FRIEDRICH VON.

(2229)

REFORMA ROLNA I JEJ FINANSOWANIE NA WĘGRZCH. Ekonomista 28(4): 44-58. 1928.

Not examined.

"The purpose of the Law of 1920 and of the Supplementary Law of 1924 was to facilitate the acquisition of land for agricultural purposes by certain classes,—veterans who had received a medal, disabled veterans, war-widows and children of age of soldiers killed in the war, and state officials. The law provides, also, for land for workers' houses. Large estates are wholly or partly divided up and the number of small farms is considerably augmented. It is a great merit of the law that it leaves the proprietor and the land-claimant in the first place, quite free to fix the price of the land to be parcelled and to settle all the formalities, but provides, if no agreement is reached, that the Government should then proceed to expropriation, and a special mixed tribunal should determine the price of the land. According to the law 690,947 yokes (1 yoke—0.572 ha) were to be parcelled among 401,547 persons. In order to find the necessary means to carry out the land reform law, the author of the article proposed a financial plan which has not been adopted. On the contrary, a contract has been concluded with the Svenska Tändsticks Aktiebolaget in Stockholm according to which a loan of \$36,-000,000 was granted in return for a match monopoly in Hungary during a period of 50 years. In the opinion of the author, this financial settlement is less favorable for the country than the plan drafted by himself."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 1, item 10163. 1929.

HORN, E.

(2230)

LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE EN HONGRIE. Réforme Soc. 9: 317-322. 1929.

Not examined.

"An essentially agricultural country, Hungary seeks to increase the number of her small landowners by a better distribution of land; the law of 1920, completed in 1925, established small estates; the government acquired lands which were not cultivated by their holders, in order to entrust them to former combatants, who were often inexperienced agriculturists, lacking in technical training."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 2, item 10817. 1930.

- HUNGARY KÖNIGLICHER UNGARISCHER ACKERBAUMINISTER. (2231)
 A MAGYAR FÖLDBIRTOKREFORM ÉS PÉNZÜGYI LEBONYOLÍTSÁSA. LA RÉFORME
 AGRAIRE EN HONGRIE ET LA SOLUTION FINANCIÈRE DE SES PROBLÈMES.
 DIE UNGARISCHE BODENBESITZREFORM UND IHRE FINANZIELLE ABWICKE-
 LUNG. 68 pp. Budapest, 1929. (A m. kir. földmivelésügyi minster
 kiadványai. 1929. 4 sz.)

A summary of the legislation governing agrarian reform in Hungary.

- IHRIG, K. (2232)
 AGRARIAN REFORM IN HUNGARY. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull.
 Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 22: 341-354, 369-382. 1931.

Subtopics are: the position before the reform; agrarian policy before the reform; measures of land settlement prior to the reform; principles of the reform; methods of acquiring the lands; persons to whom grants were made; small tenancies and perpetual leases; assignment for dwelling house sites; the national tribunal for the regulation of property in land; other agrarian measures; the financial solution; the agricultural situation after the agrarian reform.

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2233)
 INTERIOR COLONIZATION AND THE FUTURE OF SMALL PROPERTY. Internatl.
 Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 8(10): 72-76.
 1917.

This is a short account of colonization activities in Hungary before the European war and the various proposals for colonization of ex-soldiers which is the problem of the moment.

- KERÉK, MICHAEL. (2234)
 A MAGYAR FÖLDBIRTOKPOLITICA IDŐSZERŰ KÉRDÉSEL. Magyar Gazdák Szem-
 léje 26: 174-184. 1931.

Not examined.

"The aim of a sensible policy in regard to the ownership of land must be to get the land into the ownership of the small farmers, who are patriotic and capable. This can be achieved in some cases by a well-managed dividing up of large estates, but more generally by organizing small tenants' cooperatives. The kernel of the problem however is the equalization of the unsound distribution of land ownership and of population, which has brought about that some communities are over-crowded while large regions are deserted. The remedy would be re-settlement on a large scale."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 2435. 1932.

- MATTHIASOVSKY, NIKOLAUS. (2235)
 A FÖLD-REFORM EREDMÉNYEI. Mezőgazdasági Közlöny 3: 349-354. 1930.

Not examined.

"The Hungarian land reform was completed May 30, 1930. After this date no further expropriation can take place. During the reform 1,269,294 yoke of ground were divided up. The large estates suffered most. The greater part were expropriated as a tax without indemnification, a small part with indemnity. The indemnification caused difficulties but was carried through with the placing of a foreign loan and with the issuance of bonds (Obligationen). The land reform had great results since it was possible to satisfy 500,000 out of the agricultural proletariat comprising 1,000,000 persons. Some were of the opinion that it was economically a mistake to cut up the large estates which have high yields into small properties giving lower yields, but it is possible to raise the yield of the small properties. The government should go further, since the proportion of land in large estates is still large. The next task will be a reform of entailed land."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 3, item 4104. 1931.

- LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE EN HONGRIE. By Nicolas de Matthyasovszky. (2236)
 Rev. Econ. Internatl. 22. année, 2: 291-303. 1930.

Not examined.

"The post war agrarian reform in Hungary (1921-1930) had for its purpose the redistribution of the land so as to increase the percentage of small land holders as compared to the large proprietors. To this end a million and a quarter acres of land have been transferred and almost 50%

of the former agricultural proletariat have received land. The reimbursement of the former proprietors was not effected until 1928 when the financial condition of the government permitted the flotation of foreign loans for this purpose. The new owners of the land have been given 52 years in which to pay for their holdings."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 2, item 16101. 1930.

SEBESS, DIONYS VON. (2237)

DIE AGRARREFORM IN UNGARN. Ungar. Jahrb. hrsg. von R. Gragger 1: 87-104. 1922.

The library of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics has a translation by Theodor Holm.

Land tenure in Hungary and the provision made by the agrarian law of 1920 for the establishment of small holdings.

TORNYAY-SCHOSBERGER, G. H. (2238)

DIE BODENREFORM UND IHRE WIRKUNG AUF DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER UNGARISCHEN LANDWIRTSCHAFT. 100 pp. Leipzig, Druckerei der Werkgemeinschaft, 1926. Inaug.-Diss.—Leipzig. Quellennachweis, pp. 97-100.

Agrarian reform in Hungary and its results are discussed. An appendix contains the pertinent legislation with a section on the provision for home-steads.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION. (2239)

DEVELOPMENT OF STATE SETTLEMENTS IN HUNGARY; SETTLERS ON STATE SETTLEMENTS PAY THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE LAND WITHIN 50 YEARS, AND ARE CHARGED INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 4 PERCENT; LOANS FOR STOCK AND SEED FURNISHED. U.S. Dept. Int., Bur. Reclam. New Reclam. Era 16: 59. 1925.

VANTSÓ, JULIUS. (2240)

BIRTOKPOLITIKAI PROBLÉMAK. Magyar Gazdák Szemléje 35: 109-121. 1930.

Not examined.

"Not agrarian reform but increasing agricultural earning power will remedy unemployment. A continuous and sound land policy is to be preferred to an agrarian reform which would endanger agricultural credit. Such a land policy would secure to the State prior purchase right of all lands, the use of which would prevent devaluation of land prices, especially in cases of forced sales. The unity of the activities around the village must be safeguarded; the landless should be colonized, but money for this is lacking . . . Instead of a sweeping land reform the State should adopt a steady land policy which would support the automatic course of land distribution."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 2, item 10393. 1930.

INDIA

ANONYMOUS. (2241)

BOMBAY SMALL HOLDINGS BILL. Near East and India 32: 594-595. 1927.

The provisions of the bill are given.

BANNERJEA, D. N. (2242)

INDIAN IRRIGATION AND THE PUNJAB CANAL COLONIES. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 3: 212-227. 1925.

The schemes of development in operation in these colonies are described.

BUUREN, H. L. VAN. (2243)

THE COLONIZATION OF CANAL LANDS IN THE PUNJAB. Trop. Agr. [Ceylon] 76: 382-383. 1916.

Reprinted in practically the same form in Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 8 (4): 101-103. 1917.

Describes this settlement which "stands out as one of the most notable achievements of British administration in India."

DARLING, M. L. (2244)

THE PUNJAB PEASANT IN PROSPERITY AND DEBT. Ed. 2, 312 pp. London, New York [etc.], H. Milford, Oxford University Press. 1928.

A third edition was published in 1932.

Ch. VII, pp. 128-153, is on the canal colonies—their foundation, early difficulties, choice of colonists, objects, debt, cooperative farm, etc. Other scattered references to colonies may be found through the index.

- DOUIE, SIR JAMES.** (2245)
CANAL COLONIES IN THE PUNJAB. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 6 (1): 102-120. 1915.
Describes the colonies established along the great irrigation canals in the Punjab. The grantees of land were given leases under which they bound themselves to bring two-thirds of the area allotted under cultivation in 5 years, after which they were entitled to acquire ownership with power of transfer by paying the sum of 4 shillings an acre.
- FORBES, L. R.** (2246)
REPORT ON THE RYOTWAREE SETTLEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT FARMS IN PALAMOW. 87 pp. Calcutta, printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press. 1872.
Settlement, pp. 71-82.
- INDIA, BURMA AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.** (2247)
NOTES ON "HOMESTEADS" IN BURMA. Burma. Dept. Agr. Bull. 24, 12 pp. Rangoon. 1928.
The bulletin consists of note by Mr. J. Clague, I.C.S., on the question whether administrative difficulties should stand in the way of allowing isolated fenced homesteads; notes; note on "homesteads" in Hanthawaddy district, by D. Hendry; and an extract from the proceedings of the commissioners' conference of April 27, 1925.
- MITRA, J. M.** (2248)
COOPERATIVE LAND COLONIZATION. Bengal Coop. Jour. 13:333-334. 1928.
A scheme is outlined for the establishment of a cooperative land colonization society.
- [VENKATANARASAPPA, M.]** (2249)
LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE STATE OF MYSORE. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 9:766-767. 1918.
This is an abstract of an article by M. Venkatanarasappa in the Mysore Econ. Jour. v. 4, no. 6, June 1918, which tells of the results obtained during the last 10 years of an attempt at land settlement in the forest zones of Mysore State. One of the interesting features of the project was the founding of a cooperative society in September 1915 for the purpose of developing a spirit of association among the settlers and of protecting them from money lenders.
- IRISH FREE STATE AND NORTHERN IRELAND**
- BAILEY, W. F.** (2250)
THE IRISH LAND ACTS; A SHORT SKETCH OF THEIR HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT. 48 pp., illus. Dublin, H. M. Stationery Off. 1917.
"The various Irish land acts of the period 1860-1909 are discussed in chronological order, showing the advantages and evils and the progress under each. The author describes the establishment of the Congested Districts Board and statutes dealing with congestion, the provision of allotments of land and dwellings for agricultural laborers, and miscellaneous details."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 41: 293. 1919.
- BRANDENBURG, S. J.** (2251)
PROGRESS OF LAND TRANSFERS IN THE IRISH FREE STATE. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility Econ. 8: 275-286. 1932.
"The progress of land transfers under the Irish Free State has been largely a continuation of the policies inaugurated under the British regime. Up to the time of the establishment of the Free State in 1922, it is estimated that 9,000,000 a. had been transferred to about 253,000 small holders at a cost of about £92,000,000 in advances by the British government. The steps which have been taken by the Irish Free State government have differed from these earlier measures largely in degree only, by granting greater leniency to tenants in arrears, subsidizing the conversion processes with bonuses, and vesting the land in the government's Land Commission with payments of tenants on an annuity rather than a rental basis even before transfer could be completed. The Land Commission has also been empowered to acquire all necessary untenanted lands in the so-called congested districts and to use this land for an economic development of this submarginal region through migration and state-aided improvements.

Under these various measures nearly 15,000,000 of the country's 17,000,000 a. have been vested in nearly 400,000 owner-operators. Landlordism is all but abolished, and a nation of peasant proprietors is in process of achievement. The total price of lands transferred amounts to about £125,000,000; and more than £5,000,000 additional have been spent on rural improvement and land reclamation projects. Of the combined sum all but a small fraction has been advanced by the state and will be repaid, in whole or in part, by terminable annuities extending from 35 to 68½ years."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 4, item 18378. 1932.

COGHLAN, DANIEL.

(2252)

THE LAND OF IRELAND. 288 pp. Dublin, Veritas Co., Ltd. [1931].

"A popular study of the occupancy, laws, usages, and customs of land in Ireland from the earliest times to the present."

CRAIG, E. T.

(2253)

HISTOIRE DE L'ASSOCIATION AGRICOLE DE RALAHINE. RÉSUMÉ TR. DES DOCUMENTS DE M. E. T. CRAIG . . . PAR MARIE MORET. 138 pp. Saint-Quentin, Impr. Soc. Anonyme du Glaneur. 1882.

An account of the community of Ralahine in Ireland.

FALCONER, J. I.

(2254)

LAND REFORM IN IRELAND. *Jour. Farm. Econ.* 6:344-350. 1924.

"This subject is discussed under the heads of fixing judicial rents, converting tenants to owners, and the enlargement of small holdings. The laws that have been passed and the progress achieved since about 1885 are briefly surveyed."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 53:291. 1925.

FLETCHER, GEORGE.

(2255)

TOWN ALLOTMENTS AND PRODUCTIVE THRIFT. *Ireland Dept. Agr. & Tech. Inst. Jour.* 17:433-441. 1917.

The need for intensive cultivation and the growth of allotments in the various cities and towns of Ireland are described.

"In Belfast the movement was initiated in 1907. In 1911 there were some 200 plots, and in 1915 about 530, covering about 50 acres. Owing to the activity of the Garden Plots Association a great forward move has been made. Membership has recently increased by the addition of some 3,000 new members, and it is understood that there are now nearly 6,000 plots in the area of the County Borough. In Dublin, owing to the labors of the Vacant Land Cultivation Society . . . gratifying progress has been made."

GREAT BRITAIN EXCHEQUER, COMMITTEE ON LAND PURCHASE IN NORTHERN IRELAND.

(2256)

REPORT. 21 pp. London, H.M. Stationery Off. 1923. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 1967) Lord Eustace Percy, chairman.

"A committee, appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in June 1923, to consider what should be the terms of future land purchase in Northern Ireland and to make recommendations for legislation accordingly, makes its report in these pages. The claims and contentions of landlords and tenants were considered.

"The committee recommends that payment be made in 4.5-percent stock redeemable by periodical drawings with a sinking fund of 5s. percent, the percentage of rent payable by the purchaser as annuity and the amount of bonus per £100 rental remaining unchanged. Previous schemes granting a bonus to the landlord personally as an inducement to sell are favored, and on the question of encumbered estates it appears to be generally agreed that mortgages at any rate must be paid off in cash, while the head rents and family charges should be payable in stock. The recommendations embodied in the report of a subcommittee on land purchase, submitted in January 1918, are upheld in general in this later report."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 52:91. 1925.

GREAT BRITAIN SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DOMINION AFFAIRS.

(2257)

PAPERS RELATING TO THE PARLIAMENTARY OATH OF ALLEGIANCE IN THE IRISH FREE STATE AND THE LAND PURCHASE ANNUITIES. 8 pp. London, H.M. Stationery Off. 1932. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 4056).

HARKNESS, D. A. E.

(2258)

LAND TENURE IN IRELAND. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Economists Proc. 1:13-30. 1929.

"The history of land tenure in Ireland during the past 100 years is a record of repeated changes, many of which were largely dictated by political motives, in an endeavor to obtain a final settlement of the 'Irish land problem.'" There were four changes. "I propose to consider briefly the main aspects of each of these four phases in the development of Irish land tenure during the past 100 years."

A section is devoted to peasant proprietorship.

HOLMAN, C. W.

(2259)

THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE SYSTEM AND ITS APPLICATION TO AMERICA. Natl. Conf. Marketing and Farm Credits. Marketing and Farm Credits; Collection of Papers 3:301-324. 1915.

A description of the Irish land-purchase system. The benefits that have accrued to the people of Ireland from State aid are set forth. Some of these benefits are: "1. The industry of occupiers of the land has increased. 2. Farm houses and farm outbuildings have improved. 3. The tendency to sell interests in land has decreased. 4. The tendency to sublet and divide holdings has become almost dormant. 5. The solvency of the occupiers has improved. . . . 6. The care by the tenants of the soil is most noticeable. 7. There is a tendency for better occupiers to go on the land. 8. There is a feeling of contentment, an absence of fear, while there was a great deal of fear in the country districts before; a prevalence of law and order that did not exist under landlord and tenant relations. 9. Livestock and working capital on farms have increased. . . . 10. Agitation has tended to die."

Mr. Holman gives his ideas as to the assumptions upon which a new land policy for America must be based.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(2260)

LAND PURCHASE IN IRELAND. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Bur. Econ. and Social Intel. Bull. 2 (10):161-171. 1911.

This memorandum was supplied by T. P. Gill, secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, under whose direction it was prepared. It is in five parts: Early land purchase legislation; the Irish land act, 1903; some results of the land purchase acts; the land act of 1900; list of the principal statutes relating to land purchase in Ireland. Pp. 167-171 consist of "notes" explanatory of the laws referred to in the article.

Later articles giving statistics on land purchase credit are given in the Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 4(6):108-119, 1913; 10:279-300, 627-636. 1919.

IRELAND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION. (2261)

THE MANAGEMENT OF A COTTAGE GARDEN. WITH A PREFACE ON THE LABOURER AND HIS PLOT. New ed., rev. and extended, 26 pp. Dublin, H.M. Stationery Off. 1916.

Written for all who have cottage gardens, but especially for the laborer.

IRISH FREE STATE, DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

(2262)

LAND PURCHASE ANNUITIES. Presented to both houses of the Oireachtas by order of the executive council. 65 pp. Dublin, Stationery Off. [1931]

In this memorandum, the attorney general presents the results of a "comprehensive and critical examination, from the legal point of view, of the various questions arising on and of the main arguments put forward in support" of the contention that the land-purchase annuities may be appropriated by the State. In addition, the publication contains the opinion of five leading counsel on this question which sustains the memorandum of the attorney general.

IRISH FREE STATE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

(2263)

REPORT. 1930-31. Dublin. 1931.

Includes report of land purchase operations, a review of legislation relating to land, and statistics showing returns under the land acts.

- IRISH SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' LAND TRUST. (2264)
FIRST REPORT, January 1, 1924–March 31, 1926. 106 pp. London, H.M. Stationery Off. 1927.

The Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust was constituted under the Irish Free State Act of 1922 for the provision of cottages with or without plots or gardens for ex-service men in Ireland.

Numerous plans and illustrations are given in this first report.

- NISBET, JOHN. (2265)
LAND TENURE IN IRELAND; AN HISTORICAL SKETCH. 40 pp. Edinburgh, printed by R. Home & Son. 1887.

This small book is an attempt "to trace, step by step, the successive changes in the customs and laws which have in Ireland regulated the possession and the tenure of land, and to show how out of these have arisen the present unsatisfactory relations between landlord and tenant." It is arranged in four periods of history: The Celtic era till the Anglo-Norman invasion (1169); from the Anglo-Norman invasion till the death of Elizabeth (1169–1603); from James I to the union (1603–1801); the nineteenth century (1801–1887).

The Land Purchase Act of 1885 was passed "in furtherance of the creation of a peasant proprietary."

- OLIVER, G. H. (2266)
ALLOTMENT GARDENS IN BELFAST. Ireland Dept. Agr. & Tech. Instr. Jour. 17:428–432. 1917.

Describes the developments in allotment gardens that have taken place in Belfast since the outbreak of the war.

- POMFRET, J. E. (2267)
THE STRUGGLE FOR LAND IN IRELAND, 1800–1923. 334 pp. Princeton, Princeton Univ. Press, 1930.
Bibliography, pp. 315–326.

- THORNTON, W. T. (2268)
A PLEA FOR PEASANT PROPRIETORS; WITH THE OUTLINES OF A PLAN FOR THEIR ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND. New ed., 268 pp. London, Macmillan & Co. 1874.

- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (2269)
LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE IRISH FREE STATE. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 37 (1):54–56. 1933.

"Data are from report made at the request of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Benjamin M. Hulley, American consul, Dublin, November 25, 1932."

Briefly reviews the land-settlement system in the Irish Free State, as provided for in the land acts of 1881 and 1923, and as amended in 1927, 1929, and 1931.

"The land-settlement system in the Irish Free State, which dates from the Land Law Act of 1881, has not been modified to provide measures for relief during the present unemployment crisis. However, land settlement has proceeded under a definite plan so that, with the completion of the land-purchase scheme, a nation of peasant proprietors having absolute ownership of their lands will have been created."

ITALY

- ANONYMOUS. (2270)
THE LAND PROBLEM IN ITALY. RECENT REFORMS. Econ. Rev. 3(1): 6. November 12, 1920.

An outline of some post-war Italian decrees "to combat food difficulties and reduce unemployment by temporarily utilising the large landed estates."

The main aim, however, was to increase production.

- LAND RECLAMATION IN ITALY—THE PONTINE MARSHES. Agr. and Live-stock in India 3: 387–388. 1933. (2271)

The drainage of the Pontine Marshes is described. This is part of Italy's policy of "bonifica integrale", the ultimate object of which is "to improve rural conditions and to settle permanently on the land a larger number of workers and families, thus intensifying agriculture and checking the progressive urbanisation of the population."

ANONYMOUS.

(2272)

WHY ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL COLONIES FAIL. *Rev. of Reviews* 30: 726-727. 1904.

Baron Fava, former Italian Ambassador to the United States, writing in *Nuova Antologia*, presents his views on the subject in an article entitled "Italian Agricultural Colonies" in North America. He feels that the peasants themselves do not cooperate with the founders of a colony to a sufficient extent.

ACERBO, GIACOMO.

(2273)

MINISTRO ACERBO ILLUSTRÀ LA POLITICA AGRARIA DEL FASCISMO. *Riv. Agr.* [Rome] 38: 209-213. 1933.

A brief summary of the address of the Minister of Agriculture, Giacomo Acerbo, before the Italian Senate explaining the policy of the Fascist Government toward the more important agricultural problems including land reclamation and settlement.

(2274)

LA POLITICA AGRARIA IN ITALIA E I CAPISALDI DELLA LEGGE MUSSOLINI. *Terra* 6(3): 133-138. 1930.

A brief discussion of the Fascist agrarian policy in Italy and of the Mussolini land reclamation law.

AGRESTI, O. R.

(2275)

LAND RECLAMATION IN ITALY. *Nineteenth Century* 113: 703-714. 1933.

"While 1933 has been ushered in amidst international fears, jealousies, and recriminations, Italy has been busily engaged in acquiring new provinces within her own frontiers for her industrious, frugal and prolific peasantry, and, in the midst of the gravest and most widespread crisis world agriculture has ever experienced, one European country has been making an agricultural revival the keystone of her national policies. At the beginning of the first Fascist decade Mussolini announced the intention of ruralising Italy; the success of the wheat campaign and the rapid progress made in carrying out the programme of integral land reclamation are counted among the leading achievements of the regime, and the tenth anniversary of the march on Rome was celebrated by an exhibition showing, with the help of diagrams, photographs and plastic reliefs, the extent to which the physical aspect and the economic and hygienic conditions of the country are being modified."

AGUET, J.

(2276)

PER LA PICCOLA PROPRIETÀ. *Coltivatore* 54: 609-612. 1908.

"This is an argument in favor of reducing the legal fees and government taxes on land transfers in Italy, with the view of enabling peasants to become the owners of small holdings. Relative to acquiring a piece of land under present economic conditions statistics are presented to show that the fees and taxes to effect the transfer amount to about one-third or even as high as one-half the purchase price, and this is regarded as too burdensome on the farm laboring class."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 20: 793. 1908-09.

ALMAGIÀ, ROBERTO.

(2277)

THE REPOPULATION OF THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA. *Geogr. Rev.* 19: 529-555. 1929.

The early history of the Roman Campagna, the beginning of reclamation and reclamation measures, types of settlement, and growth of population are among the topics discussed.

B., G. A.

(2278)

NOTES ON THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN THE ITALIAN COLONIES. *Internatl. Rev. Agr.* [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 13: 791-794. 1922.

This is a brief study of agricultural conditions in the Italian colonies of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, and Eritrea.

BERTARELLI, L. V.

(2279)

"TERRA PROMESSA"; LE BONIFICHE DI COLTANO, SANLURI, LICOLA E VARCATURO DELL'OPERA NAZIONALE PER I COMBATTENTI. 160 pp. Milano, Arti grafiche Modiano & Co. [1922].

An account of land reclamation and settlement in the interest of war veterans in certain regions of northern and southern Italy and in Sardinia.

- BUCELLA, M. R. (2280)
LO SVOLGIMENTO ED IL SISTEMA DELLA BONIFICA INTEGRALE. Gior. Econ.
44: 584-616. 1929.

The author outlines the development of land reclamation in Italy, and discusses it as an integral part of Italian national economy.

- BUSSE, WALTER. (2281)
DAS ITALIENISCHE MELIORATIONSWESEN (BONIFICA INTEGRALE), Heft 1.
[Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 74.
Sonderheft. 1933.

Discusses at some length the large-scale reclamation work (bonifica integrale) being carried out by the Fascist Government which has attracted to Italy an increasing number of foreign experts. In this first part the pertinent legislation and the organization and carrying out of the work are covered. Individual reclamation enterprises are also discussed. Several portraits and maps are introduced.

- CHINI, AMILCARE. (2282)
REDDITO DI LAVORO COLONICO E REDDITO CAPITALISTICO IN ORDINAMENTI
FONDIARI A COLONIA PARZIARIA PURA DI UNA ZONA AGRARIA DEL TREVI-
GIANO. Ann. Tec. Agr. 5: 511-536, 1932; 6: 1-21. 1933.

In this report of an investigation of revenue derived from colonist labor and "capitalistic" revenue under the regulations of the system termed "colonia parziale", the author points out that this system (with more or less prevalent characteristics of "métayage"), if the customary economy is exercised, may in times of great economic stress place the colonist in an advantageous position as compared with other classes of agricultural workers associated with the enterprise on a wage or a mixed basis but would be an unsuitable type of contract for the tenant—owner or otherwise. The two farm colonies selected for the inquiry are located in the Trevigiano (Treviso) plain.

- COSTANZO, GIULIO. (2283)
DEVELOPMENT OF LAND IMPROVEMENT AND SETTLEMENT IN THE ROMAN
CAMPAGNA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. 20(3):
123-125. 1929.

A brief sketch of the land improvement scheme of the Roman Campagna, dating from 1878. After the war "the laws relating to the Roman Campagna were extended to the lands of the Pontine Marshes, the upper Tiber Valley and the territories of the communes of Anzio and Nettuno, in addition to all the administrative area of Rome as assessed for rating purposes; power was conferred on the Government to revise the earlier improvement schemes; the formation of centres of land settlement was authorised, such centres to consist of at least 10 holdings not exceeding an area of 15 hectares each (later raised to 30), etc. . . . During the five-year period 1923-1927 improvement schemes were carried out with that rapidity which was required for the needs of production . . . At the same time fresh measures were taken for the formation of land settlement centres which were to result in the girdling of the capital with gardens and orchards. The policy of the last five years has been directed towards formation of new cultivation units of smaller extent throughout the territory under consideration, and so to organise them that each farm holding from least to largest shall yield all that it is capable of contributing to the national economy in accordance with the conditions of environment and soil." Statistics of the division of the land into holdings are given.

- (2284)
FARM COLONIES IN ITALY FOR THE ORPHANS OF PEASANTS KILLED IN THE WAR.
Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 3: 479-498.
1925.

"This paper gives a short account of organizations, particularly of a national institution for giving assistance to the war orphans, responsible for the establishment and support of this movement. Brief notes are given on the 15 principal farm colonies, setting forth the equipment for providing training in farm practices and the methods employed."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 54: 589. 1926.

COSTANZO, GIULIO.

(2285)

THE GENERAL SCHEME OF LAND IMPROVEMENT IN ITALY. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 20: 167-172. 1929.

"The general underlying principle is that of regarding as inseparable from land drainage and sanitation measures the question of agricultural improvement and land settlement."

(2286)

ITALIAN COLONIES. THE WORK OF COLONIZATION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 1: 140-144. 1923.

Describes the colonies in Italian Somaliland, Eritrea, Tripolitania, and Cyrenaica.

(2287)

LAND IMPROVEMENT IN THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 4: 562-572. 1926.

Provisions for colonization are discussed—the village settlements, the land-settlement centers, etc.

(2288)

THE "OPERA NAZIONALE PER I COMBATTENTI" IN ITALY. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. 20 (3): 120-122. 1929.

The Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti was established in Italy by a decree of December 10, 1917. A law of September 16, 1926, made the agricultural section the central activity of the institute the aim of which was declared to be "to assist in the economic development and in the improved social organization of the country, with respect mainly to the transformation of the systems of land tenure and to the multiplication of small and medium-sized holdings, so as to increase production and to encourage the permanent settlement of a more numerous agricultural population." Land is acquired by the institute and prepared for cultivation by ex-service men or farmers' cooperative societies, the membership of which is mainly composed of ex-service men. Five hundred new houses have been built and 20,000 laborers have become small holders.

(2289)

SCHEME OF HOME COLONIZATION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 3: 575-578. 1925.

This extensive scheme for home colonization in Italy provides for the establishment in Rome of a national institute for home colonization. Provisions of the scheme are given.

DONNA, GIOVANNI.

(2290)

RINASCITA AGRARIA. 158 pp. Piacenza, M. Casarola. 1930. Bibliography, pp. [157]-158.

This is for the most part a collection of articles already published by the author on Mussolini and various phases of the Fascist policy, including the schemes of land reclamation, cooperation, rural credit, and agricultural training.

DOP, LOUIS.

(2291)

LA POLITIQUE AGRAIRE EN ITALIE. ASPECTS DIVERS DU PROBLÈME DE BONIFICATION. Vie Agr. et Rurale 19: 39-42. 1930.

Contains a brief summary of the provisions of the Italian land improvement laws of December 30, 1923, May 18, 1924, and the Mussolini law of December 24, 1928, which unifies and coordinates the others and provides the means of putting their provisions into effect.

GHISLANZONI, ALBERTO.

(2292)

FASCHISTISCHE INNENKOLONISATION. Wirtschaftsdienst (n.F.) 18: 1441-1443. 1933.

An outline of some of the results of Mussolini's land-reclamation program including the settlement of a large number of small farmers on the land.

GOMEZ DE TERAN, FRANCESCO.

(2293)

IL PROBLEMA DEMOGRAFICO E LA BONIFICA INTEGRALE. Politica 1928: 256.

"There is a marked contrast between the irregular distribution of our population and the necessity of providing for 400,000 new inhabitants each year. The agrarian policy of the Fascist government directed towards the

solution of this problem has made the reclamation of uncultivated lands compulsory. At this point the problem of finding the capital necessary for the work arises, since the owners of the land in general do not possess sufficient capital; with the intervention of capital from the outside the owners would be unjustly deprived of their property, but on the other hand without capital the land will never be reclaimed. Fortunately, with state aid, such reclamation becomes profitable. In order to allow owners to reclaim their land without being deprived of their rights by reason of the new capital, it is proposed to issue land bonds, which will be offered to our emigrants. The emigrants in this way will participate in the redemption of their native soil."—*Social Sci. Abs.* v. 1, item 8595, 1929.

- H., J. H. (2294)
FIRST NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF LAND RECLAMATION [BONIFICA] AT ROME.
Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Agr. Sci. and Pract. 23:
426-434. 1932. Publications consulted, p. 434.

- HAVEN, J. E. (2295)
NORTH ITALIAN RECLAMATION PROJECT UNDER WAY: INAUGURATION OF PAR-
MIGIANA-MOGLIA IRRIGATION SCHEME THE FIRST IMPORTANT STEP. OVER
200,000 ACRES AFFECTED. *U.S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com.*
Com. Repts. 1930, no. 40, pp. 5-6.

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2296)
AGRICULTURAL COLONIES FOR THE ORPHANS OF PEASANTS KILLED IN THE
WAR [IN ITALY]. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and*
Social Intel. 12: 367-376. 1921.

- THE "OPERA NAZIONALE PER I COMBATTENTI." *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome]*
Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 10: 416-422. 1919.

The work of this organization (National Assistance of Soldiers and Sailors) its aims and endowment are discussed in this article.

- A RECENT INITIATIVE OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL
INSURANCE: CARE OF CHILDREN OF PEASANTS KILLED IN THE WAR. *Inter-
natl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 7 (3): 53-57.
1916.

Discusses the aims of the National Society for the Orphans of Peasants Killed in the War, four of which are given here.

"... (b) To encourage the establishment of agricultural colonies in various parts of Italy for the reception of children orphaned of both parents and, later, of those belonging to large, needy families, for their instruction in practical agriculture; the colonies to be autonomous as to their administration.

"(c) To constitute directly—where the need is most felt—agricultural colonies, or to give assistance to local undertakings.

"(d) To urge the appointment of a special commission for the purchase of land to form small rural holdings, which will be sold, on the amortization system, to orphans brought up and instructed in the agricultural colonies, so that they may become small proprietors.

"(e) To urge the intervention of the State in favour of such local colonies or other bodies having the same ends for the help of orphans."

- INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. (2299)
BILL CONCERNING LARGE ESTATES AND LAND SETTLEMENT AND THE REPORT
OF THE COMMISSION OF NATIONAL ECONOMY. *Internatl. Labor Off. Indus.*
and Labor Inform. 1 (11): 53-56. March 17, 1922.

Gives the principles of the land settlement bill as drafted by the Government and amended by the Commission of National Economy, and the report by the commission explaining the principles followed in its examination of the question. The bill provides that the State shall be empowered to expropriate land, order the temporary occupation of land, declare compulsory the temporary cession of land on a long lease, and order the necessary improvements to be carried out.

ITALY DIREZIONE GENERALE DELL' AGRICOLTURA. (2300)

L'AGRO ROMANO NEL PRIMO QUINQUENNIO FASCISTA. RELAZIONE DELL'INCREMENTO DEL BONIFICAMENTO AGRARIO E DELLA COLONIZZAZIONE NELL'AGRO ROMANO, DAL 1° GENNAIO 1923 (I) AL 31 DICEMBRE 1927 (VI). 179 pp. Roma, Tipog. Cuggiani. 1928.

An illustrated sketch of land reclamation and settlement in Italy during the first 5-year period of the Fascist regime.

PER LA PICCOLA PROPRIETÀ RURALE E MONTANA. V. 1. Roma. 1921. (2301)

Data on the small holding in different provinces of Italy.

RELAZIONE SULLA COLONIZZAZIONE DELL'EX-BOSCO MONTELLO IN ESECUZIONE DELLA LEGGE 21 FEBBRAIO 1892, NO. 57. 204 pp. Roma, Tipog. Camera dei Deputati, 1896. (2302)

A report of the colonization of Montello as authorized by the law of February 21, 1892.

JANDOLO, ELISEO. (2303)

I PRECEDENTI DELLA NUOVA LEGGE SULLA BONIFICA INTEGRALE. Italia Agr. 69: 871-874, 956-960. 1932.

Earlier unsatisfactory legislation providing for the various works of improvement in rural districts has, it is claimed, been remedied in the "Mussolini Law," No. 3134, of December 24, 1923, providing for a comprehensive reclamation scheme known as "bonifica integrale." The Government is entrusted with the carrying out of this complex undertaking, which in its original concept meant complete agrarian utilization of the lands drained by hydraulic methods.

LORENZONI, GIOVANNI. (2304)

INTRODUZIONE E GUIDA AD UN' INCHIESTA SULLA PICCOLA PROPRIETÀ COLTIVATRICE POST-BELLICA IN ITALIA. 112 pp. Roma, Libreria Internaz. 1929. ([Italy] Ist. Naz. Econ. Agr. Studi e Monog. 5.)

This is an introductory discussion of an investigation of small farms in Italy, undertaken by the National Institute of Agricultural Economics at Rome. It defines the scope, organization, and underlying principles of the investigation, and gives rules and practical suggestions for carrying it out. Agrarian reforms in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Russia, Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia are discussed. A copy of the general questionnaire is appended.

LATIFUNDIA IN SICILY AND THEIR POSSIBLE TRANSFORMATION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 1: 316-349. 1923. (2305)

Factors which assist or encourage the transformation of the latifundia, pp. 339-349. Contains discussion on dividing the latifundium into small holdings.

LUDOVISI, F. B. (2306)

TRANSFORMAZIONE DEL LATIFONDO E COLONIZZAZIONE INTERNA. Nuova Antologia. 303: 169-177. 1922.

The difficulties of reclaiming and settling much of the land belonging to the latifundia are emphasized.

MARCHIAFAVA, E. (2307)

LITTORIA, LA BONIFICA DELL'AGRO PONTINE. Nuova Antologia 365: 42-46. 1933.

An account of the reclamation of the Pontine Marshes.

MASSÉ, A. (2308)

LE DESSÉCHEMENT, L'ASSAINISSEMENT ET LA MISE EN CULTURE DES MARAIS PONTINS. Acad. Agr. France Compt. Rend. 8: 635-642. 1922.

An account of the drainage of the Pontine Marshes.

MAUGINI, ARMANDO. (2309)

LE COLONIE ITALIANE DI DIRETTO DOMINIO. FLORA ED ECONOMIA AGRARIA DEGLI INDIGENI, A CURA DI ARMANDO MAUGINI. 190 pp. illus. [Roma?] Ministero delle Colonie, Ufficio Studi e Propaganda. 1931.

A study of cultural and economic conditions in Italy's colonies of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Eritrea, and Somaliland.

MUSSOLINI, BENITO.

(2310)

L'AGRICOLTURA E I RURALI. Discorsi e scritti di Benito Mussolini con introduzione di A. Serpieri. 253 pp. Rome, Libreria Littorio, 1931.

In a speech made in September 1929, Mussolini outlined his conception of the land-reclamation scheme (bonifica integrale). This far-reaching plan, covering more than a million and a half hectares, and involving an expenditure of more than 2 billion lire, which will provide work for hundreds of thousands, has for its aim the redemption of the land and with the land the people. Reviewed in *Agricultural Economics Literature*, v. 7, no. 1, January 1933.

OBLATH, ATTILIO.

(2311)

ITALIAN EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION POLICY. Internatl. Labor Off., International Labor Rev. 23: 805-834. 1931.

"As part of the general policy in the matter of population that it has been following for some years, the Italian Government has devoted much attention to restricting those forms of emigration which seem likely to impoverish the country, while at the same time attacking the causes of the exodus by trying to provide the population with adequate means of making a livelihood, either in the home country or in the territories under Italian sovereignty.

"In the following article Dr. Oblath first studies the problem of emigration in the proper sense of the word; he analyzes the legislation in force, the measures for the assistance and protection of Italians living abroad, and the results of the new policy. He then discusses colonisation and land settlement, the corollary of the measures taken in regard to emigration. An analysis of the geographical origin of the Italian emigrants is followed by a survey of the measures taken for the economic improvement of Southern Italy and for the development of Italian agriculture, and the article ends with a brief survey of Italian expansion in the colonies. The general conclusion reached is that the dual policy of development of all the resources of the soil in Italy and settlement in the colonies cannot fail to check the loss of population due to emigration."—Editor's note.

OTTAVIANI, G. B.

(2312)

LA POLITICA RURALE DI MUSSOLINI. 167 pp. Roma, Libreria Littorio. [1930?]

Among the many schemes for Italy's rehabilitation that of land reclamation and settlement holds a prominent place. The Fascist government has not been unmindful of the colonies where a campaign has been undertaken to develop their resources to the limit.

RACAH, V.

(2313)

L'OPERA DI PAUL ROUX. STUDI E RICERCHE DI UNO STRANIERO SOPRA L'ECONOMIA AGRICOLA DI ALCUNE REGIONI D'ITALIA SECONDO I CRITERI DELLA SCIENZA SOCIALE. R. Accad. Econ. Agr. Georg. Firenze. Atti (5) 7 (1): 14-47. 1910.

"This is a critical examination of two works by Paul Roux, a French writer, entitled, respectively, *The Rural Population of Tuscany*, and *The Roman Latifundium* (large estate). The latter work is divided into two parts discussing (1) the agrarian problem in the Roman district, and (2) the solution of the agrarian problem.

"The first work is briefly discussed, the three types of rural economic life in Tuscany being pointed out and measured according to the latest standards of social science. The chief characteristic of this province is the subordination of the rural population to the owners of the land who dwell in the cities, who direct the labor of tenant farmers, and who supply the rural wage-earners with the means of subsistence by giving them temporary employment on farms or related industries.

"It is the large estates surrounding Rome, however, which are regarded as the bane of Italian agriculture. These are either uncultivated or only slightly so and fail to give employment to laborers or to produce the wealth the land is capable of producing. The means that have been put into operation for changing the economic and social conditions of this region by the government are reported, and it is believed that with the breaking up of these fertile lands into small holdings, the providing of funds by the government for their proper exploitation, and the practice of intensive culture there will be inaugurated a new era of prosperity in Italian agriculture."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 23: 593-594. 1910.

- RAZZA, LUIGI.** (2314)
 LE MIGRAZIONI INTERNI E LA COLONIZZAZIONE. *In* I Problemi Attuali dell' Agricoltura Italiana; Studi Raccolti e Coordinati da Luigi Federzoni, pp. 355-363. Bologna, Nicola Zanichelli Editore. 1933.
 An account of some of the activities of the permanent Committee for Migration and Colonization in its work of assisting families to migrate from one part of the country to another. In a year and a half about 650 families were transferred to new homes. The author points out that this has taken place 2 years after the initiation of the land reclamation scheme and may be taken as an indication of possible future achievements.
- RINGLAND, A. C.** (2315)
 MUSSOLINI'S SYBARITES. TYPIFYING ITALY'S NATIONAL LAND PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION, RECLAMATION AND UTILIZATION OF THE COUNTRY'S SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES. *Amer. Forests and Forest Life* 39: 291-297, 334, illus. 1933.
 Describes the Sibari project in Calabria on the shores of the Ionian Sea, a unit in the national plan of land utilization known as "Bonifica Integrale" or the Mussolini Law of 1928. This project "includes a natural economic unit embracing the tributary watersheds of the Crati River between the slopes of Mount Pollino and the Sila Greca Hills and the Gulf of Taranto. The work may be divided into four phases—the conservation works in the mountain watersheds, the reclamation work of the plains, the improvement works for the intensive cultivation and settlement, and finally the work of malarial control. These works in accordance with the cardinal principles of Bonifica Integrale are undertaken as a unit operation."
- ROUX, PAUL.** (2316)
 LA QUESTION AGRAIRE EN ITALIE; LE LATIFUNDIUM ROMAIN. 267 pp. Paris, F. Alcan. 1910.
 Contains a chapter on land reclamation and settlement in Italy.
- SCHMITT, M.** (2317)
 DIE URBARMACHUNG UND BESIEDLUNG DER PONTINISCHEN SÜMPFE. *Westerm. Monatsh.* 154: 153-156. 1933.
 An account of the reclamation and settlement of the Pontine marshes.
- SCOTLAND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.** (2318)
 SOLDIER SETTLEMENT IN ITALY. *Scot. Jour. Agr.* 3: 84-86. 1920.
 The Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti (National Assistance of Soldiers and Sailors), its organization, and workings are described.
- SERPIERI, ARRIGO.** (2319)
 LA BONIFICA INTEGRALE. *Economia* 3: 203-220. 1929.
 "The present undersecretary for agriculture describes the objects of the government land improvement policy (bonifica integrale) which seeks to promote the best utilization of land. Such an object is not simply economic. It should include the method of colonization which would be best adapted to preserve the health and the spiritual possessions of the race, to promote a better equilibrium between urban and rural population, even at the cost of economic loss, and to provide the land with laborers. When the object is economic, it includes improvements requiring long periods which cannot be carried out by private individuals, for example, reforestation. Such objects ought to be sought in such a way as to minimize costs; thus private owners, as the best way to reduce costs to the minimum, should collaborate with the state in carrying out the land improvement plans, through the constitution of the Administrative Consortium, while the state ensures that the plans shall be carried out even to the extent of expropriation of recalcitrant owners. These plans are superior perhaps to all the solutions proposed in the past for the better coordination of state and private activity, and Italian agriculture is relieved without recourse to the imprudent system, proposed by the Popular party, of breaking up all the larger estates among the peasants."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 2, item 13006. 1930.
- (2320)
 LA BONIFICA INTEGRALE. *Rass. Ital.* 26 (144-145): 69-84. 1930.
 Not examined.
 "The author gives statistics relating to the land reclamation promoted by the Fascist government."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 3, item 4106. 1931.

SERPIERI, ARRIGO.

(2321)

BONIFICA INTEGRALE E COLONIZZAZIONE. *In* I Problemi Attuali dell'Agricoltura Italiana, pp. 327-354. Bologna, Nicola Zanichelli Editore. 1933.

An account of the progress made in land reclamation in Italy, Sardinia, and Sicily and the type of land settlement most suitable to the different regions.

(2322)

PROBLEMI DI COLONIZZAZIONE. *Italia Agr.* 69: 1043-51. 1932.

This is an address given November 28, 1932, at the inauguration of the academic year of the Higher Institute of Agriculture and Forestry, Florence, and takes up in considerable detail Italian colonization, more particularly as related to the new law providing for comprehensive reclamation work (bonifica integrale). Under this law two classes of property are included: those in which the outstanding purpose of the bonifica is colonization, and those to which this does not apply. The author cites an analogous distinction which exists in Italy's colonial legislation (laws of June 7, 1928, and July 29, 1928), as between colonization zones (zone di popolamento) and economic valorization zones (zone di avvaloramento economico). One of the outstanding thoughts is the gradual progression of the colonization development and the agricultural transformation of the land; also the variety of undertakings which may be introduced. The author is Under Secretary of State for reclamation work.

SMITH-GORDON, LIONEL.

(2323)

COOPERATIVE FARMING IN ITALY. *Better Business* 5: 81-101. 1920.

"A summary is given of the history and present position of cooperative labor and farming societies in Italy. Difficulties met and overcome in matters of acquisition of suitable land, provision of credit, and technical management are described, the information having been gained by the author while on personal visits to Italy."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 43: 94. 1920.

TARUFFI, D.

(2324)

I CONCETTI INFORMATIVI DEL COLONIZZAMENTO AGRICOLO. *Ist Agr. Colon. Ital., Relaz. e Monog. Agr. Colon.* no. 5, 268 pp. 1915.

"A detailed study is made of agricultural colonization programs at home and abroad followed by various European and non-European countries, also land-holding systems, encouragement of intensive cultivation and other general problems connected with organization."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 41: 891. 1920.

(2325)

IL PROGETTO DI LEGGE SUL LATIFONDO ED IL CREDITO PER MIGLIORIE. *R. Accad. Georg. [Florence] Atti* (19) 5(2-4): 147-164. 1922.

"A bill concerned with the expropriation of large holdings and home colonization in Italy is reviewed critically. Provisions which it carries for financing the development of small farms, irrigation works, and roads, and the official bodies through which the improvement and control would be administered, are set forth."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 49: 891. 1923.

(2326)

PER LA PICCOLA PROPRIETÀ COLTIVATRICE; RAFFRONTI E PROPOSTE. *R. Accad. Georg. [Florence] Atti* (17) 5(2-4): 86-94. September 10, 1920.

"Means of providing credit to small farmers in Prussia are outlined and briefly compared with Italian systems. State encouragement and aid in the acquisition of small holdings and laborers' units is recommended, with the reservation, however, that since prices of agricultural products have not kept pace with present land prices, this factor must be taken carefully into consideration in order to prevent the undertaking of too large a number of such projects to insure economic success to the individuals."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 44: 592. 1921.

TOFANI, MARIO, AND PETROCCHI, GIULIO.

(2327)

LE TRASFORMAZIONI FONDARIE NELLA MAREMMA TOSCANA. *R. Accad. Georg. [Florence] Osserv. Econ. Agr. Toscana. Ann.* 1: 60-455. 1930.

A study of land reclamation, utilization, and settlement in the Tuscan marsh land.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (2328)
RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT THROUGH GENERAL LAND-RECLAMATION ACTIVITIES IN ITALY. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 37: 736-839. 1933.

This description of the general plan for the reclamation and settlement of waste areas of land in Italy has been taken from reports from C. P. Kuykendall, T. Jaeckel, and J. R. Putnam, consuls in Naples, Rome, and Leghorn, respectively. The following extracts, descriptive of the activities in the Pontine Marshes, are from the article:

"Measures to increase the extent of arable land within the limits of the kingdom have been undertaken with the idea of augmenting the production of agricultural crops, of making a systematic distribution of the rural population to prevent migration to the cities, and of effecting an improvement in hygienic conditions. In practically no instances have these reclamation projects been adopted primarily as measures for the relief of unemployed. Land-settlement plans have been undertaken in certain areas to assist war veterans, particularly in the central part of the country. An important undertaking of this nature is the reclamation of . . . the Pontine Marshes . . . It was not until the royal decree of August 28, 1931, that the first area of 18,000 hectares (43,560) acres was given to the National Work for Veterans (Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti) for reclamation purposes . . . It is expected that by 1935 there will be 50,000 persons settled on the reclaimed Pontine Marshes . . .

"The colonists selected to settle the land reclaimed by the 'Opera' are taken from the excess rural population. This policy prevents a drift to the cities and at the same time results in competent agriculturists taking up the new land. The farmers are chosen from among those designated by the commissioner of internal emigration, and the 'Opera' contributes to the removal expenses.

"The individual farms are allocated to the colonists to be worked on shares, the colonists to receive one half of the profits and the 'Opera' the other half. The aim of the organization is to have each colonist eventually own his own farm, the indebtedness on which can be paid off in installments . . ."

JAPAN

ANONYMOUS. (2329)

KAITAKU ZASSHI [COLONIAL MAGAZINE] no. 1-37. 1880.

Not examined. In Japanese. Concerns the agricultural colonization of Hokkaido.

BRATTER, H. M. (2330)

ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY—JAPAN'S COLONIZING AGENCY. Originally limited to Chosen, its activities after 1917 were extended to Manchuria, China, and Southeastern Asia—Under close government control—Bonds sold in the United States. U.S. Dept. Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom. Com. Com. Repts. 1930, no. 12, pp. 756-759.

"The Oriental Development Co. Ltd., or Toyo Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha, was established on October 8, 1908, under a 100-year charter, to engage in colonization work in Chosen."

Loans are made to immigrants, to producers, etc., and to farmers without security, "not less than 20 in number, bound by a joint obligation, to be redeemed at fixed times within 5 years."

The progress of colonization work under this company and the condition of the company are shown.

A similar article was published in Far Eastern Rev. 26: 212-216, 1930.

HALL, R. B. (2331)

SOME RURAL SETTLEMENT FORMS IN JAPAN. Geogr. Rev. 21: 93-123. 1931.

". . . although Japanese culture is homogeneous in its broader aspects it differs areally in detail. It is here proposed to discuss certain settlement forms characteristic of considerable sections of Japan, though they do not of course exhaust all of the types found in the country. The areas to be considered are: the Yamato Basin, Satsuma, the Echigo Plain, and the Tokachi Plain. These geographical place names are used to indicate the different types of settlement forms presented . . . Consideration will be given to the general pattern of distribution; the morphology of the agglomerations, or pattern of local dissemination; and the morphology of the occupation unit."

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2332)
HOME COLONISATION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 5(7): 119-136; (8): 129-144; (9): 113-126. 1914.
Pt. I is a general discussion of home colonization in Japan; Pt. II, Home Colonization in Hokkaido; Pt. III, Home Colonization in Korea.
- INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. (2333)
JAPANESE COLONISATION PLANS IN SOUTHERN SAKHALIN. Internatl. Labor Off. Monthly Rec. Migration 3: 397. 1928.
- JAPAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE. (2334)
KAIKONCHI ICHU KEIEI JIREI [SOME EXAMPLES OF SETTLERS ON NEWLY OPENED LANDS]. 749 pp. Tokyo. 1927.
In Japanese.
- KACHI, KANICHI. (2335)
LAND IMPROVEMENT AND RECLAMATION IN JAPAN. Pan Pacific Conf. Ed., Rehabil. Reclam. and Recreation Proc. 1: 258-263. 1927.
Mr. Kachi says that it is necessary to bring in new settlers to cultivate the reclaimed lands. These settlers are so poor that they are unable to afford barns and houses so that prefectural and governmental subsidies are given to them, the rate always being more than 50 percent of the cost of each building.
Mentions also additional governmental aid, proposed reclamation work, and the difficulties of reclamation work in Japan.
Also published in Far East. Rev. 23: 562-564, 1927, with author's name written as Kanichi Nachi.
- KAMBE, MASOA. (2336)
CHOSEN NŌGYŌ IMINRON [THE AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION OF KOREA.] 182 pp. Tokyo, Yuhikaku-Shobo [1910].
In Japanese. Not examined.
- KAWADA, S. (2337)
THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF PEASANT FARMS. Kyoto Univ. Econ. Rev. 3(1): 75-99. 1928.
"In aiding the establishment of peasant farm ownership the government of Japan is following similar governmental policies in Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Poland and elsewhere. In this article, a lecturer at the university of Kyoto has given a detailed account of Japanese experience in this difficult social enterprise beginning with 1922 in 19 prefectures. Subsequent modifications of the law are noted with an account of the attendant cabinet discussions. New conditions of ownership are outlined and European precedents cited or contrasts noted. State management of the enterprise became mitigated in part by the creation of a peasant farm commission. The working of the agricultural land cash office and discussion of the rights of peasant owners is preliminary to a survey of land value, compulsory payments and the system of rents. The author is critical of undue protection of large land owners and landlords and believes that the future success or failure of this movement in Japan depends on developments in fixing rents, price of lands, and in the methods used in expropriating the lands of large owners for peasant settlement."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 1, item 3049. 1929.
- MINE, HACHIRO. (2338)
KANKOKU TAKUSHOKU SANKŌ SHIRYŌ [MATERIAL WITH REFERENCE TO THE COLONIZATION OF KOREA.] 108 pp. [n.p. n.d.]
In Japanese. Not examined.
- TAIHOKU, FORMOSA IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE, INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. (2339)
CONTRIBUTIONS. no. 1-3. Taihoku [1930].
Text and added title page in Japanese. Not examined.
Contents.—no. 1. The Land Allotment System in Nagushima District, Ise Province, Japan, by Iku Okuda.—no. 2, The Land Allotment System in Watouchi Township, Kamitakai County, Nagano Prefecture, Japan, by Iku Okuda.—no. 3, The Land Allotment System in Memuro Township, Kasai County, Hokkaido, Japan, by Iku Okuda.

LATVIA

BOKALDERS, J.

(2340)

THE AGRARIAN REFORM. *Latvian Econ.* 1928: 83-98.

"Latvia . . . was formerly a country of large landed property, nearly half the total area being included in 1,300 estates. During the course of the war the Latvian government took almost half of these under its management. Part I of the agrarian reform law deals with the division of large estates. A state land pool was formed consisting of state property (estates and forests), private property (private estates except farms which have been split off and sold), and church lands. More than half the entire landed property (3,700,000 hectares) in Latvia has been allotted to the land pool. Eighty-one percent consisted of former private estates and 17% of crown lands and forests. The land was expropriated without compensation. The land is to be disposed of as follows: all forests, waters, waste land, historic districts, and lands of natural beauty and natural resources are to remain the property of the state. Lands suitable for agriculture are to be used to establish new farms. These are to be of a maximum of 27 ha. Of these 5 ha. may be forest or waste land, the rest arable meadow or pasture land. All Latvian citizens between the ages of 18 and 65 are entitled to land provided they have none or less than 22 ha. and provided they undertake to cultivate their allotments. In 1919-20, 43,000 applications for land were received, in 1920 the number increased to 100,000. Applications are divided into categories, preference being given to those who already had small holdings and to those who took part in the Latvian war for independence. Certain requirements of state institutions and for social and cultural purposes are satisfied first. Of a total of 1,700,000 ha. suitable for distribution only 200,000-300,000 remained at the close of 1927. The average size of new holdings is 15.7 ha. In Latgale, one of the provinces, one objective of the reform was to break up villages into individual homesteads. By 1925, 587 villages out of about 3,500 had been broken up. The state comes to the aid of new holdings by exempting them from taxation for five years, by giving building timber and firewood from state forests at reduced prices, and by long-term loans from state land banks. Expropriation included not only land but all enterprises situated on the land, except those factories or enterprises which did not handle local products or satisfy local requirements. Out of 1,160 enterprises, 911 were expropriated. These have been let on lease. Part II of the agrarian law prescribed the valuation of land which is allotted. A special valuation commission was provided to appraise land. Part III of the agrarian law prohibits the union of more than 50 ha. into one ownership, either ownership in fee or hereditary leasehold. Holdings may not be divided into less than 10 ha. Latvia ranks next to Roumania among the States which have split up large areas for agrarian reform."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 1, item 349, 1929.

BÜLOW, F. W. VON.

(2341)

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF AGRARIAN REFORM IN LATVIA. *Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labor Rev.* 20(1): 35-66. 1929.

"With the kind assistance of the Latvian Government a member of the Agricultural Service of the International Labour Office, Mr. v. Bülow, was able during August 1928 to visit Latvia and to study the carrying out of agrarian reform. The present article summarises the information which he was able to collect, together with his observations and comments. The carrying out of agrarian reform is now largely completed. Really large-scale farming has been wholly abolished, and the number of small farms has been more than trebled; the original aim of having no farms too small to support a family has been largely fulfilled; simultaneously the common-land system, where it still persisted with all its technical disadvantages, is in process of being broken up. Legal measures have been taken to ensure the continuance of the present system, namely, to prevent the laying together of estates to form too large a total, or the splitting up of farms into too small parcels.

"A final section of the article examines the position of wage-paid agricultural workers in connection with agrarian reform; this position is found at the moment to be rather good, as there is at present no surplus of rural labour and consequently no agricultural unemployment."

KALNIN, KLARA.

(2342)

DIE AGRARREFORM IN LETTLAND. Gesellschaft 7(2): 104-111. 1930.

"Latvia's agrarian system harks back to 1200 when the Knights of the Sword, led by Bishop Albrecht, conquered this region and founded the city of Riga. Since then the peasantry has been degraded to a condition of virtual slavery. When the Bolshevik regime was overthrown and a republic established the land of the nobles was confiscated and divided into small peasant holdings. In 1920 when the agrarian reform was enacted, the cultivated area was 73.8% of that before the war, but in 1923 it had increased to 103%, and in 1927 to 108% of the pre-war acreage. Latvia now possesses 54,000 more horses, 49,300 more head of cattle and 161,000 more sheep than before the war. Her dairy industry has expanded from a 1,500 t. butter production before the war to 11,200 t. in 1927. In 1929 Latvia exported 12,000 t. of butter chiefly to England, the Netherlands, and Germany."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 2, item 10377. 1930.

LAPRADELLE, A. DE.

(2343)

DIE AGRARREFORM IN LETTLAND UND DIE RECHTE DER MINORITÄTEN. Baltische Monatsschr. 60(3): 129-142. 1929.

"Of 2,700,000 ha. of land (6,650,000 acres) of which inhabitants have been dispossessed by the agrarian reform law of Sept. 24, 1920, only 20,000 ha. (50,000 acres) belonged to the national majority of Latvia. This fact proves that the reform has been an unjust blow against the German, Russian, and Polish minorities. It was not an economic but a political solution of the problem. The law of Apr. 30, 1924, rids the Latvian government of the obligation to indemnify the dispossessed owners. This is a breach of the right to ownership as it is guaranteed by the minorities treaty."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 2, item 3110. 1930.

LATVIA COMMISSION CENTRALE D'ORGANISATION AGRAIRE.

(2344)

LATVIJAS AGRARA REFORMA. RÉFORME AGRAIRE LETTONNE. AGRARAS REFORMAS LIKUMA DESMIT GADU ATCEREI. EN COMMÉMORATION DU X-ME ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA LOI SUR LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE. 743, 208 pp. [Riga] 1930.

Preface and table of contents in Latvian and French. An account of the results of the agrarian reform in Latvia since inception in 1920.

SERAPHIM, H. J., and WOLLENWEBER, HELLMUT.

(2345)

SIEDLUNGSTEMPO UND SIEDLUNGSERFOLG. Ergebnisse einer Studienreise durch Lettland. I. Das Gesamtsiedlungsverfahren als Schulbeispiel der Arbeit einer Planungszentrale, by Dr. H. Wollenweber. II. Die besonderen Blickpunkte des Siedlungsverfahrens; Restgutbildung und Neuwirtansetzung, by Dr. H. J. Seraphim. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 75. Sonderheft, 100 pp. 1933.

A study of land settlement in Latvia in its relation to Latvia's agrarian reform which was above all a political measure and in connection with which economic considerations played a secondary role. The effect of the extreme haste with which it seemed necessary to carry out the work is pointed out, and conclusions are drawn as to some of the essential requirements of land settlement, with special reference to their application to Germany.

SVÄDE, ARVEDS.

(2346)

HISTOIRE AGRAIRE DE LA LETTONIE. 135 pp. Riga, B. Lomey. 1929.

A sketch of land tenure in Latvia from the thirteenth to the nineteenth centuries is followed by a brief account of the plan of the German authorities to settle German soldiers and peasants on the land in Latvia.

T., M.

(2347)

PROGRESS OF AGRARIAN REFORM [IN LATVIA]. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 1: 448-450. 1923.

From Rigasche Nachrichten, Riga, nos. 9, 43, 65. 1923.

ZALTS, ALBERT.

(2348)

LATVIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY. Translated by Leslie A. Marshall. 180 pp. Riga, The Riga Times Edition. 1928.

Contains a chapter on agrarian reform and agriculture (pp. 99-115).

ZOLMANIS, E.

(2349)

LATVIA AMONG THE BALTIC STATES. 148 pp., illus. Riga [printed by the Latvian Farmers' Union Print. Off.] 1931.

Bibliography, pp. 142-143; agrarian reform, pp. 41-46.

LITHUANIA

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(2350)

AGRARIAN REFORM IN LITHUANIA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 20: 280-294. 1929.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

(2351)

AGRARIAN REFORM IN LITHUANIA. Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. and Labor Inform. 28: 335-336. 1928.

Contains a summary of results obtained up to January 1, 1928, from the working of the Agrarian Reform Act of November 14, 1922.

KEYSERLINGK, CLAUD.

(2352)

DIE LITAUISCHE AGRARREFORM. Ost-Europa 4: 236-246. 1929.

"From the beginning of its existence the Lithuanian Republic has grappled with the problem of agrarian reform in an effort to redistribute large holdings among the landless and land-poor. Legislation enacted in 1922 gave preference to ex-service men but discriminatory departures from prescribed procedure have resulted from other than economic causes. Expropriated lands have been purchased at prices, which, through the fall of the exchange, are very low. Hope of more adequate compensation appears illusory. Differential and adverse treatment has been meted out to large estates owned primarily by Poles. The break-up of communal land tenure has followed, with scant modifications, the land reforms of Stolypin, involving abandonment of strip-farming and the scientific reintegration of homesteads. Lands already partitioned have, however, been parcelled in tracts too small to provide the minimum of subsistence for the average Lithuanian farmer's family. Many settlers will be obliged to give up holdings which they cannot scientifically farm nor adequately finance."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 1, item 8607. 1929.

KRIKŠČIŪNAS, JURGIS.

(2353)

DIE LITAUISCHE LANDWIRTSCHAFT. 304 pp. Kaunas, Verlag Žemes Ūkio Rūmai. 1933.

Contains a section on agrarian reform in Lithuania including the distribution of the land among small farmers, and the establishment of new settlers, among them industrial workers who could cultivate their holdings as a side issue.

MANCHURIA

ANONYMOUS.

(2354)

ARMED SETTLERS AGAIN TO BE SENT INTO MANCHURIA. TOKYO GOVERNMENT TO ASK DIET FOR FUNDS TO SEND 2000 FAMILIES. Christian Sci. Monitor. November 29, 1933.

"The Japanese Overseas Ministry at the forthcoming session of the Diet will ask for appropriations to send 2000 families to Manchuria next year. They will comprise the third group of the so-called armed immigrants to Manchuria . . . Five places have been considered as colonies for these new immigrants . . . There is a strong opinion in favor of Chihuli. The 14 members of the first group of immigrants who recently returned to their community at Yungpaochen with their wives and children, whom they brought from Japan, were given a great welcome upon arrival at their village . . . The second lot of immigrants at Chihuli have discovered dense forests, coal and minerals in the upper reaches of the Chihuli River. They will send a forest party there in the early part of next month to cut down trees."

(2355)

THE POTENTIALITY OF COLONIZATION IN NORTH MANCHURIA. Chinese Econ. Jour. 7: 928-933. 1930.

Not examined.

ANONYMOUS.

(2356)

SEEKING A LIVELIHOOD IN MANCHURIA. *Far East Rev.* 24: 90, 92. 1928.

A discussion of reclamation of land in Manchuria and the emigration of tenant settlers from China and especially from Shantung Province. The conditions under which they live and work, their relations with their landlords, etc., are described.

YOUNG, C. W.

(2357)

CHINESE COLONIZATION IN MANCHURIA. PT. I. MOTIVES AND CHARACTERISTICS. II. SETTLEMENT ZONES AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS. *Far East Rev.* 24: 241-250, 296-303. 1928.

A detailed description of emigration from Shantung Province in China to Manchuria; the extent and character of the movement, the motives for the migration, and the various colonization projects.

The distribution of immigrants in North and South Manchuria and the various settlement zones are discussed.

MEXICO

ANONYMOUS.

(2358)

AGRIAN REFORMS PASSED IN MEXICO WITH RECORD SPEED. *Christian Sci. Monitor*, December 27, 1933.

"Reform of Article 27 of the Federal constitution, 'radicalizing' and clarifying the entire procedure of parceling land to peasants, has cleared the path for intensely speeding up solution of the agrarian problem beginning Jan. 1. Under the revised article, and with corollary laws as well as subsequent legislation made possible, the president is given extraordinary powers to legislate in this field. One of his first acts, specifically authorized, will be formation of an autonomous Agrarian Department, depending directly on the Presidency as does the Labor Department."

(2359)

ARMY MANIFESTOS. *Nation* 112: 634-636. 1921.

Contains manifestos to the Department of Colonization and Industry issued by soldiers and officers of the first reserve of the Mexican Army desirous of forming cooperative agricultural colonies with the assistance of the Government on national lands and estates owned by the Government. Three conditions to the officers' plans added by the Government are also given as well as a summary of the basis for the agricultural colony, to be called the "First Reserve" and regulations for members of the colony.

"El Universal of 4 August 1923 publishes a presidential decree which grants to every male Mexican, native or naturalized, over 18 years of age, who has no land or cannot obtain it otherwise, the right to take up a certain amount of national or uncultivated lands not reserved by the Government, varying from 25 to 500 hectares, depending upon capacity for irrigation and location. Widows of Mexican nationality who are heads of families have the same rights as men. Title to the land will be given after two years of cultivation or stock raising carried on by the person taking up the claim."

(2359a)

MEXICAN PEONS TO GET ESTATES IN 6-YEAR PLAN. "GIVE IT BACK TO INDIANS", FUTURE PRESIDENT TELLS GENTRY. *Washington (D.C.) Post*, February 5, 1934.

"A daring social experiment which calls for the break-up of vast landed estates in Mexico and eventual return of millions of acres to the Mexican peon was outlined today by Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, National Revolutionary party candidate for the presidency.

"... Gen. Cardenas declared he intended to end exploitation of natives by landed proprietors, both Mexican and foreign. His views were regarded as significant, inasmuch as the general, as the government party candidate, is assured of a landslide victory. He is to assume office next November 30."

(2360)

MEXICO COMPLETING PREPARATIONS FOR TWO MORE REPATRIATE COLONIES. *Washington (D.C.) Star*, September 24, 1933.

The news item from Mexico City follows in part: "Preparations have been completed for the establishment of two more repatriate colonies, both scheduled for Lower California, one in the northern district and one in the

southern . . . The first actually established colony for repatriates is already functioning near the town of Pinotepa, in the State of Oaxaca.

"The second colony, which will be near Ensenada, is to be different from the first in that the colonists will not be made up of indigent Mexican nationals but will be formed of a 'picked' group of 250 Mexicans and their families at present living in the Western part of the United States. These people have no fixed residence but have had extensive experience in farming. They possess implements and means for agriculture and desire to become settled in their homeland, rather than continue the semi-nomadic existence forced upon them by lack of opportunity for them in the United States.

"Two hundred and fifty already have been notified of their selection and are scheduled to cross the border soon to begin the construction of the first needs of the colony. The tract selected for this group is federal territory and has already 100 houses, constructed of banana and palm leaves. These dwellings were formerly occupied by an independent agricultural co-operative. The land is described as fertile.

"The other colony is to be established in the southern district . . ."

ANONYMOUS. (2361)

MEXICO GETS LAND FOR HOMECOMERS. Christian Sci. Monitor, May 5, 1932.

Eighty thousand hectares have been made available for colonization purposes for repatriated Mexicans by the State Governments of Vera Cruz and Coahuila.

(2362)

MEXICO HALTS PLAN FOR RUSSIAN COLONY. Christian Sci. Monitor, March 16, 1931.

President Ortiz Rubio ruled against the settlement of Russians in Mexico. Among sites that had been mentioned in this connection were Hearst properties in Chihuahua.

(2363)

MEXICO PLANS TO ADVANCE ITS FARM PROGRAM. PROPOSES TO PUT 800,000 FAMILIES AT TILLING THEIR OWN PLOTS. Christian Sci. Monitor, December 15, 1932.

"President Rodriguez has issued instructions for the division of 1,250,000 acres of farming land. By the end of 1933 the President's plan, if carried out, will have 800,000 families tilling their own plots of ground. More than 90 percent of the 1,250,000 acres will be new lands made arable by new irrigation systems now being rapidly pushed to completion by the Federal Government. The balance, for the most part, will be large farming estates now abandoned, or communal lands which have not yet been apportioned."

(2364)

RICH LANDS GIVEN MEXICAN JOBLESS. Christian Sci. Monitor, March 5, 1932.

"Continuing its work, begun months ago, of finding employment for the jobless repatriates returning from the United States, the Federal Government has provided 8000 of the unemployed with means of earning a livelihood since Jan. 1. Most of this number have been provided with small parcels of agricultural property in the Rio Salado irrigation project in the State of Nuevo Leon, and have already taken up their residence there."

BEJARANO, J. M. (2365)

COLONIZATION IN MEXICO. Nation 116: 608. 1923.

Land settlement in Mexico as provided for by the law of December 15, 1883, and as engaged in in anticipation of a new colonization law.

BOLANOS V., GASPAR. (2366)

LAND REFORM IN MEXICO. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 3: 438-448. 1925.

CORSI, EDWARD. (2367)

AGRARIAN REFORM IN MEXICO. Outlook 136: 142-143. 1924.

Reviews very briefly the events leading up to the present agrarian reform policy and then discusses the effects and abuses of the policy.

DEWEY, F. V. (2368)

AMERICAN FARMERS IN MEXICO. Calif. Cult. 69: 321. 1927.

A short account of the Nochis Agricultural Union, formerly the Topolobampo colony on the west coast of Mexico, established by American farmers.

DOMINGUEZ, ZEFERINO.

(2369)

MILITARY AGRICULTURAL COLONIES: PROJECT BY WHICH A LARGE SELF-SUPPORTING ARMY SHALL BE AT ALL TIMES READY FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. Mexican Rev. 2(2): 5. 1917.

A proposal by which at least 10 military agricultural colonies could be established in each State. Each colony would be composed of 1,000 men, 200 soldiers doing the agricultural work for a period of 1 week, at the end of which 200 of their comrades would be substituted.

"This agrarian-military service would be for a period of three years and obligatory. At the end of this term, the soldier . . . shall receive, as compensation, a lot of ground of five hectares (12½ acres), with his house upon it, a team of horses or mules, the necessary implements, and two hundred pesos, which is the amount that is needed for the operation of his property and for putting it in a condition to produce."

FERRARI, EGIDIA

(2370)

ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY AGRICULTURAL COLONIES. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 13: 427-431. 1922.

This article is based on material taken from the Mexican Diario Oficial, no. 59, November 14, 1921.

(2371)

LAND REFORM, COLONIZATION AND IRRIGATION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 4: 443-448. 1926.

Gives three provisions which have special significance in the new agrarian regime of Mexico. These are: The "allotment in ownership" of the native reserves; irrigation with Federal waters; and purchase of land by foreigners.

IBARRA, J. DE J.

(2372)

UN COMENTARIO A LA NUEVA FASE DE LA POLÍTICA AGRARIA. Crisol; Rev. Crítica 4 (21) 167-171. 1930.

Not seen.

"The fundamental principles of the Mexican government's agricultural program are restitution and donation of land to communities entitled to and needing it and a break-up of the latifundios (large estates) into small lots. The first has been all but carried out. The second has encountered determined opposition on the part of the large landowners. The government has embarked upon the opening of highways, rehabilitation of public credit, irrigation, and industrialization of agricultural production. By a plan of agricultural credit drawn up by a special commission and accepted by the cabinet, July 23, 1930, the government, through a national bank of agricultural credit, will assume full tutelage of the peon, to include agricultural education, organization, and distribution of his products. Small landowners only are to receive financial aid."—Social. Sci. Abs. v. 3, item 3167. 1931.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(2373)

THE LAND QUESTION IN MEXICO AND THE PROPOSALS OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 5 (5): 109-119. 1914; (6): 127-133. 1914.

Includes a brief discussion of rural holdings and colonization and gives the conclusions of the National Agricultural Commission who advocate "(1) The increase of production by irrigation works . . . and (2) a better distribution of land, colonisation by division of the latifundia and the creation of small holdings."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

(2374)

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND IN MEXICO. Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. and Labor Inform. 9 (4): 43. January 28, 1924.

KATSCHER, LEOPOLD.

(2375)

OWEN'S TOPOLOBAMPO COLONY, MEXICO. Amer. Jour. Sociol. 12: 145-175. 1906.

A discussion of the Topolobampo colony, a socialistic settlement founded by Albert Kimsay Owen, a Pennsylvania engineer.

"The possession of a homestead was enjoined upon each settler, and also made possible, for he had no need to pay anything for it. He had only to pay ten dollars for an allotment of 400 square yards; the company provided the building and the fitting-up of the house for a man, in return for a charge placed to his debit in their books."

LUDEWIG, H. J. (2376)

VEINTE AÑOS TRABAJOS DE COLONIZACIÓN Y EL CULTIVO DEL CAFETO EN SOCONUSCO. 53 pp. México, Impr. y Fototipia Sec. Fomento, 1909.

An account of the settlement of a coffee-producing region in Soconusco in Mexico and of its progress over a period of 20 years.

McBRIDE, G. M. (2377)

THE LAND SYSTEMS OF MEXICO. Amer. Geogr. Soc. Research Ser. 12, 204 pp. 1923.

Ch. VII, The Agrarian Revolution, includes discussion of the distribution of land under the reform measures, recent state laws bearing on agrarian reform, and the proposed national agrarian law.

MARES, JOSÉ. (2378)

IRRIGATION PROJECTS AND SOME PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH RECLAMATION. Pan Pacific Conf. Ed. Rehabil., Reclam. and Recreation. Proc. 1: 238-245. 1927.

Discusses irrigation projects under consideration in Mexico and in conclusion says, "In our irrigation projects, colonization has not yet begun. We have but little experience in this kind of work, but we hope to receive the benefit of your experience in this task by listening to your advice. Nevertheless, I have the pleasure of submitting for your consideration the following postulates concerning our reclamation problems:

"First. We must develop little farms on the land owned by the nation in the irrigation projects, according to the irrigation law; but such farms must be productive enough to satisfy the needs of a family.

"Second. The colonists will be entitled to the Government's agricultural teaching, credit, schools, and social life.

"Third. The value of the projects will be that of the investments made in the same until the farms are delivered to the colonists.

"Fourth. The value of the farms will be determined according to their economic conditions, such as production, distribution and consumption of agricultural products.

"Fifth. The colonists will pay the value of their farms in terms long enough to make their agricultural work possible and at the same time their lives comfortable,

"Sixth. The colonists will be under the direction of our agents so long as the value of their farms is not redeemed.

"Seventh. When all the colonists pay the value of their farms the irrigation systems will be under their dominion and administration.

"Eighth. Cooperative action of the farmers will be stimulated in all our irrigation projects.

"At the close of the foregoing address Professor Krauss gave an interesting description of the difficulties and final success of a colony of homesteaders, of which he was one, on the island of Maui."

MENDIETA Y NUÑEZ, LUCIO. (2379)

EL PROBLEMA AGRARIO DE MEXICO. HISTORIA, LEGISLACIÓN, AGRARIA VIGENTE. FORMULARIOS. Prologo del Dr. Manuel Gamio. Ed. 2, 316 pp. Mexico. 1926.

A history of land tenure, and land settlement in Mexico from precolonial days. The various land-settlement laws are noted.

MEXICO LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (2380)

LEY FEDERAL DE COLONIZACIÓN Y SU REGLAMENTO. 24 pp. Tucabaya, D. F., Mexico, Impr. Dirección de Estudios Geogr. y Climatológicos. 1927.

Text of the land settlement law of April 5, 1926, and regulations for its enforcement.

The text and regulations of this law are also published in Bol. Cám. Agr. Nac. Puebla, t. 15, no. 4, 15 pp. 1930.

MEXICO SECRETARÍA DE AGRICULTURA Y FOMENTO, DIRECCIÓN DE AGUAS, TIERRAS Y COLONIZACIÓN. (2381)

PROGRAMA QUE EN MATERIA DE AGUAS, TIERRAS Y COLONIZACIÓN DESARROLLARÁ LA DIRECCIÓN Y SUS ZONAS. 25 pp. Mexico, Tipog. Papelería Nac. 1928.

An outline of the program of the above bureau for putting into effect the Ley de Colonización.

- PHIPPS, HELEN.** (2382)
 SOME ASPECTS OF THE AGRARIAN QUESTION IN MEXICO; A HISTORICAL STUDY.
 Tex. Univ. Bull. 2515, 157 pp. Austin, Univ. Tex. 1925.
 Thesis (Ph.D.)—Columbia University. Bibliography, pp. 149–157.
 According to the author's preface this book "is not an attempt to consider the origin and development of the agrarian problem of Mexico in detail. It represents merely an effort to ascertain, from a survey of the economic institutions of the country, some of the causes for the turbulence of its history since the separation from Spain." It contains chapters on land tenure previous to the conquest and in the colonial period, ecclesiastical revenues and property in the colonial period, early attempts at reform, the reform, public lands and colonization, the agrarian situation under Díaz, and the agrarian phase of the revolution of 1910–20.
- PRIESTLEY, H. I.** (2383)
 MEXICAN AGRARIANISM. North Amer. Rev. 215: 200–207. 1922.
 On the abuses and injustices of the land reform program in effect at the time the article was written. The party in power proposes to take parts of great estates and subdivide and redistribute them to the landless native population.
- PROVOST, L.** (2384)
 NEW ERA OF LITTLE FARMS IN MEXICO. HOW THE AGRARIAN LAW OPERATES.
 Pan Amer. Mag. 36: 133–136. 1923.
 "In 1917, General Carranza promulgated the much discussed Agrarian Laws which take land from the big estates and divide it among the working classes."
- RIPPY, J. F.** (2385)
 A NEGRO COLONIZATION PROJECT IN MEXICO, 1895. Jour. Negro Hist. 6: 66–73. 1921.
 Bibliographical footnotes.
 This is an account of the disastrous attempt to establish a negro colony near Mapimi, Durango. The contract was made with the Agricultural Industrial & Colonization Co. of Tlahualilo, Ltd., by H. Ellis, a negro, on December 11, 1894.
- [ROSA, LUIS DE LA]** (2386)
 PLAN PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA COLONIA EN EL ESTADO DE ZACATECAS, REPUBLICA DE MEXICO. 28 pp. Baltimore, J. Murphy y Cia. 1852.
 Outline of a plan for the establishment of a colony on the author's private property.
- ROSS, E. A.** (2387)
 LAND REFORM IN MEXICO. New Repub. 34: 186–188. 1923.
 The writer discusses the drastic land reform laws of Mexico and the various States, the effect of these policies on production, and the opposition which they are receiving.
- S., G. A.** (2388)
 DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNAL LANDS IN MEXICO. Pan Amer. Union Bull. 67: 414–418. 1933.
 "One hundred military engineers placed at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture and the National Agrarian Commission by the President of the Republic are at present engaged in dividing and distributing among the inhabitants of rural communities the communal lands restored or granted to the villages by the numerous agrarian reform measures enacted since the Revolution."
- TANNENBAUM, FRANK.** (2389)
 LAND REFORM IN MEXICO. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 150: 238–247. July, 1930.
 Mr. Tannenbaum says that the "basic political fact in Mexico is land distribution for the mass of the people—land distribution by peaceful and legal methods, if possible, but by revolution and violence, if necessary . . ."
 "Broadly speaking, the Mexican land program has been carried through without compensation to the land owners. The promise of compensation was implied and expressed in the law, but in fact, as previously noted, only a fraction of those who had land taken from them have received any compen-

sation at all. In so far as there was any claim to justification on the part of the Mexican Government, it lay in the assertion that land distribution was essential to internal peace, and that the only way a continuance of internal violence could be obviated was by satisfying the cry for land . . . It can be said that by now the most urgent claims for such land have been satisfied, and that from now on a more conservative policy may be followed without laying the country open to further revolution."

TANNENBAUM, FRANK. (2390)
THE MEXICAN AGRARIAN REVOLUTION. 543 pp. New York, The Macmillan Co. 1929.

"This publication of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution describes the historical development and prerevolutionary conditions and practices of the Mexican land policy, and discusses the constitutional changes, land grants to villages, agrarian legislation, foreign landholdings in Mexico, and other effects of the revolution, 1910-1928, on land holdings and rural conditions."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 62: 283. 1930.

Colonization and homestead legislation are discussed on pp. 279-288.

MOROCCO

BEAUFRETON, MAURICE. (2391)
FRENCH COLONIZATION IN MOROCCO. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 13: 431-434. 1922.

Based on an article, *La Colonisation Française au Maroc*, by Dadreit de Lacharrière, which appeared in the supplement of *L'Afrique Française*, Paris, April 1922.

MORTGAGE CREDIT FOR LAND SETTLEMENT. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 3: 127-129. 1925. (2392)

This discussion of credit aid to land settlement in Morocco is based on material taken from *L'Afrique Française*, December 1924.

CELARIÉ, H. (2393)
CHEZ NOS COLONS DU MAROC. Rev. Deux Mondes (7) 45: 876-904. 1928.

A first-hand account of French colonization of Morocco with its difficulties and its successes.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2394)
LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE SPANISH ZONE OF MOROCCO. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Social. 20: 331-333. 1929.

Describes the work of the department of land settlement, which was established in the Spanish Zone of Morocco in 1927.

THE NEW MEASURES FAVOURABLE TO COLONIZATION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 7 (11): 100-105. 1916. (2395)

A discussion of the measures favorable to colonization which have been enacted in the French Protectorate of Morocco. These include those measures dealing with taxes which fall on colonization, the formation of a chamber of agriculture at Casablanca, and of an agricultural department in the district office of economics at Casablanca.

A section discusses the colonization schemes under way.

RUIZ ALBÉNIZ, VICTOR. (2396)
MONOGRAFIA SOBRE COLONIZACIÓN RURAL EN MARRUECOS ESPAÑOL. 259 pp. Madrid, Impr. Saez Hermanos. 1930.

Rural settlement in Spanish Morocco.

SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉTUDES ET D'INFORMATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES. (2397)
LE MAROC ET LA CRISE. Soc. Études et Inform. Écon. Bull. Quotidien, Sup. Mém. et Documents. May 1933, 44 pp.

The development of Morocco under the jurisdiction of France is sketched under various headings including that of colonization.

SPAIN. DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE AGRICULTURA Y MONTES, SERVICIO DE PUBLICACIONES AGRÍCOLAS. (2398)
LA COLONIZACIÓN AGRÍCOLA EN LA ZONA OCCIDENTAL DE PROTECTORADO ESPAÑOL EN MARRUECOS. Por Rafael Font de Mora. 34 pp. Madrid, Min. Fomento. [1928?]

A brief report on Spain's colonization of western Morocco.

- TORREJÓN Y BONETA, ANGEL DE, and others.** (2399)
ESTUDIOS E INFORME RELATIVOS A LA COLONIZACIÓN AGRÍCOLA DE LA ZONA DE PROTECTORADO DE ESPAÑA EN MARRUECOS. 290 pp. Madrid, Imprenta Helénica. 1923.
 The agricultural colonization of Morocco by Spain is described.

NETHERLANDS

- ANONYMOUS.** (2400)
AN ACCOUNT OF THE POOR COLONIES AND AGRICULTURAL WORKHOUSES OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF HOLLAND. By a member of the Highland Society of Scotland. 195 pp., illus. Edinburgh, printed for Peter Brown; and James Duncan, London [by James Clarke & Co.] 1828.
 The benevolent society was founded in 1818. This small book is a detailed account of the agricultural colonies supported by the society for the relief of the poor and the instruction of the young.
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- DUTCH THRIFT SUCCUMBS TO LURE OF A DRY ZUYDER ZEE. FARMERS AND AMSTERDAM BANKERS DECIDE 550,000 ACRES ARE WORTH A DEFICIT OF 80 MILLIONS.** Business Week, June 4, 1930, p. 25. (2401)
- BORDEWIJK, H. W. C.** (2402)
DE UITGIFTE VAN DE ZUIDERZEEGRONDEN. De Economist 80 (1): 1-30. 1931.
 "A discussion of the recommendations of a commission with regard to the methods of distribution of the reclaimed land."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 675. 1932.
- BROEK, J. O. M.** (2403)
ENCLOSING AND PARTIAL RECLAMATION OF THE ZUYDERZEE. Jour. Farm. Econ. 12: 493-497. 1930.
 Progress made in draining and reclamation is given.
 Mr. Broek says: "In order to attain as prosperous a development as possible, it is necessary that several pertinent questions be solved before occupation. Commissions are studying some of these problems. One of the most important questions is how the government will handle the land. It will have to choose between selling or leasing it or directly exploiting it. The production will be considerably influenced by the size of the farms established and by the methods of cultivation during the first years. The questions relating to this are not yet solved. However, it seems to be the general opinion that the government must control the new settlements during the first years at least in some form or other, to prevent individuals from making mistakes at the start and thus checking sound development."
- CHARLESWORTH, E. A.** (2404)
THE RECLAMATION OF THE ZUYDER ZEE. Garden Cities & Town Planning 20: 262-266. 1930.
 "This is a review of a book published by the Netherlands Institute for Housing and Town-planning, 1929. The Institute has regarded the program of reclaiming the Zuider Zee as an unprecedented opportunity to adapt principles of town planning and accordingly published this book outlining the main problems and their solution. The disposal of the land in fifty acre lots suitable for horticultural and agricultural purposes, the adaptation of housing facilities to these industries, the location of villages and towns, provision for recreation, the introduction of variety, and the building of roads are among the features discussed."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 40. 1932.
- CLERCQ, D. DE.** (2405)
THE RECLAMATION OF ZUIDER ZEE ON GEORGIST LINES. Land & Freedom 29 (6): 171-173. 1929.
 "After nearly four centuries of discussion and proposals, a plan for reclamation of the Zuider Zee was adopted by the Netherlands government in 1918, and work began the following year. In contrast to previous reclamation undertakings, the work is being done by the government itself. It will add about 840,000 acres to the land of the country, or about 10%. Completion is expected by 1952. Six or seven years must elapse after the water is pumped off before the land is fully ready for cultivation. An agricultural commission estimates that the land should lease for £10 to £13 per hectare (2½ acres), and sell for £250 per hectare. Some are in hopes that the selling of the land to private owners will be prohibited."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 2, item 6183. 1930.

EEDEN, FREDERIK VAN. (2406)

HAPPY HUMANITY. *World's Work* 19: 12588-12594, 12658-12661. 1910.

This article consists of two parts: "I. The story of a Cooperative Experiment in Holland that failed because the class-hatred of its beneficiaries excluded proper leadership." This was the socialistic community of Walden.

Part II "Its Promising Plan in the New World."

"The new organization will be called the Cooperative Society of America."

The land selected for the colony was in North Carolina near Wilmington.

EILERTS DE HAAN, A. F. (2407)

DE NOORD-NEDERLANDSCHE LANDBOUWKOLONIËN. EENE STUDIE OVER DE MAATSCHAPPIJ VAN WELDADIGHEID. Door A. F. Eilerts de Haan. Nieuwe uitgave, 397 pp. Amsterdam, D. B. Centen [1872].

A study of the colonization work of the Society of Weldadigheid.

FIGEE, J. M. (2408)

THE RECLAMATION OF THE ZUIDER ZEE. *Engin. News* 72: 778-780, illus. 1914.

The author describes the plans as approved by the Government for the "long contemplated reclamation of the Zuider Zee", Netherlands, whereby 800 square miles will be made available for agricultural purposes and figuring one-fourth square mile for one farmer and his family will give homes to 40,000 farm families or 200,000 people and between 300,000 and 400,000 people in all. It is also estimated that the project will cost about \$130,000,000, will require 33 years for completion, and instead of \$800,000 derived from the fishing industry will provide \$28,000,000 agriculture revenue. A map is included.

FROST, J. (2409)

LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHES SIEDLUNGSWESEN IN DEN NIEDERLANDEN. [Germany]. Reichsmin. Ernähr., u. Landw. Ber. Landw., (n.F.) 12: 37-45, 1930.

From the beginning the small family farm has been characteristic of Dutch agriculture. In spite of changes brought about by inheritance, marriage, subdivision and consolidation, the territorial system of the Middle Ages, and the modern tenancy system, land distribution in the Netherlands had continued to be based on the small peasant enterprise. Reclaimed land has been settled by peasants who established farms of from 20 to 60 hectares. Of about 221,000 farms in the Netherlands, 51 percent are between 1 and 5 hectares. Only 250 are larger than 100 hectares. In addition to these there are 140,000 small truck gardens or holdings, cultivated as a side line by men otherwise employed. A rapid increase in the number of small farms is noted within the last century and is attributed to the increase in population, the dearth of emigration, and the natural, economic conditions which make farming on a small scale more profitable than large agricultural enterprises. A brief survey is made of the measures taken by the Government to satisfy the land hunger of the people and at the same time to prevent subdivision of the land into parcels too small for rational cultivation. A law of April 20, 1918, provided for the establishment of agricultural workers' holdings, which should not exceed 6,800 marks in value or cost more than 80 marks rent. Credit is provided to assist the worker in acquiring these holdings, but the purchaser must possess one tenth of the price himself. Provision has also been made for extensive land reclamation, and for the consolidation and settlement of communal land in the neighborhood of cities. The long-projected plan of draining the Zuider Zee was finally decided upon on June 14, 1918, and the work was begun in 1920; 224,000 hectares of land are to be reclaimed at an estimated cost of 1 billion marks. It is hoped that the work will be finished in 1952. The reclaimed area will be equal in extent to one tenth of the existing cultivated land of the Netherlands, and it is estimated that it will provide holdings for about half a million people.

GORE, J. H. (2410)

THE POOR COLONIES OF HOLLAND. U.S. Dept. Labor Bull. 2, pp. 113-126. 1896.

The origin of these colonies dates back to 1818 when the Society of Beneficence was organized. When the colonies established by this organization fell into disrepute because of difficulties caused by the establishment of two types of colonies, free and beggar, a reorganization was effected. The

organization of the present colonies dates back to 1859. The work of the colonies is described and it is stated that more money is needed in order that more good may be done. The following sentence is of interest:

"Experience has shown that the best results are obtained with people from small towns or from the country, while those who have lived in a large city, for a longer or a shorter period, chafe under the restrictions of the colony and show a reluctance to exchange the freedom of a city for its restraints."

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2411)

THE DUTCH BILL "FOR ENABLING AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO BECOME PROPRIETORS OF LAND WITH DWELLING-HOUSES, OR TO RENT LAND." Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 3 (7): 199-204. 1912.

A discussion of the bill, together with its chief provisions, and the measures for facilitating the execution of the law.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. (2412)

ALLOTMENTS FOR RURAL WORKERS IN THE NETHERLANDS. Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labor Rev. 16: 545-547. 1927.

This is a summary of an inquiry into the working of the Netherland Land Workers Act of April 20, 1918, carried out by Miss Anje de Jonge (De Resultaten onzer Landarbeiderswet. Groningen, de Waal, 1926. 164 p.) "on the basis of a special questionnaire circulated by her to local authorities and societies concerned with the working of the act, together with detailed study of the records in certain government departments."

The act is a rural allotments act, "not a smallholding Act, and not a rural housing Act, although it assists rural housing. The applicant must be a wage-earning worker in agriculture (which includes horticulture, forestry, stockkeeping, and peat-cutting) and must find in agriculture his principal occupation. He cultivates his allotment in his leisure hours."

JANSMA, K. (2413)

DRAINAGE OF THE ZUIDER ZEE. Geogr. Rev. 21: 574-583. 1931.

Discusses earlier reclamation schemes, the work of the Zuider Zee Society, the objections to and advantages of the scheme, the making of the polders, etc.

LONKHUYZEN, J. P. VAN. (2414)

LAND RECLAMATION AND LAND IMPROVEMENT IN THE NETHERLANDS. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 3: 449-478. 1925.

A brief history of the reclamation of land in the Netherlands for agricultural purposes is given here.

MACARTNEY, W. A. (2415)

ZUIDER ZEE LAND RECLAMATION SCHEME. Scot. Geogr. Mag. 49: 99-103. 1933.

A description of the scheme, its costs, plan, etc.

NETHERLANDS DEPARTEMENT LANDBOUW, NIJVERHEID EN HANDEL, DIRECTEUR LANDBOUW. (2416)

ONTGINNING VAN WOESTE GRONDEN IN NEDERLAND. Netherlands Dept. Landb., Nijv. en Handel, Dir. Landb. Verslag. en Meded, no. 6, pp. 7-82. 1908.

Not examined.

"Detailed statistics . . . show that from 1897 to 1907, 90,440 acres of waste land were reclaimed in the Netherlands, nearly one third of which was wooded land and the remainder arable and grass land; 1,390,000 acres were still unreclaimed in 1907.

"The principal causes of the awakened interest in the work of reclamation are the more extensive use of artificial manures, the extension of agricultural and silvicultural knowledge, the higher prices of agricultural products, and the greater interest in everything connected with agriculture and reclamation.

"The economic effect of this reclamation work has been to increase the rate of wages and to reduce the number of unemployed in winter. Agriculture has benefited by the acquisition of more grass land.

"The author takes up the various provinces and discusses the kinds of waste lands, the purposes for which reclamation is carried on, the manner of

reclamation, the circumstances which help or hinder the work, the results and their influence.

"The Netherlands Moor Society has had a large share in the work of reclamation."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20 : 988. 1908-09.

NORTON, H. K.

(2417)

HOLLAND'S HEREDITARY ENEMY. FOOT BY FOOT THE DUTCH HURL BACK THE SEA AND RECLAIM THE LAND STOLEN FROM THEM SEVEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO. *World's Work* 58(2) : 80-82, 106. 1929.

The story of the reclaiming of the Zuider Zee.

NYSSINGH, J.

(2418)

DE WAARDEVERMEERDERING VAN GRONDEN ALS GEVOLG VAN WEGENAANLEG EN VAN VERBETERING DER ONTWATERING EN VERKADELING. *Tijdschr. Econ. Geogr.* 20 : 270-274. 1929.

Not examined.

"The rapid increase of the population in the Netherlands has led to a great dearth of farm lands. In some sections of the country a thorough reorganization of the holdings will make a more economical use of the land possible, which is equivalent to an extension of the cultivable area. Lands which are susceptible to such, and other improvements, can be expropriated quite easily, according to the revised Dutch law on the rights of eminent domain. Such expropriation can, among others, be requested by corporations that have as their main purpose the improvement of farm lands. Several corporations of this kind have recently been established in the Netherlands. The lands are bought from the owners, and, if necessary, expropriated, with the moral and sometimes the financial support of the State. After the improvement the lands are usually sold. The original owners retain the right of pre-emption. Through antiquated inheritance laws considerable areas in the province of Overijssel have been divided into parcels of such diminutive size that economic exploitation is impossible. Geographic reasons are largely responsible for this scattering of holdings. As a first experiment the Ontginningsmpij. Overijssel bought and expropriated a tract of about 650 acres, which was practically useless, as it was divided into 795 parcels. Drainage was improved, roads were built, and the number of parcels was reduced to 26. The financial as well as the economic results of this experiment were very satisfactory."—*Social Sci. Abs.* v. 1, item 9596. 1929.

RAMAER, J. C.

(2419)

DE AFSLUITING EN DROOGMAKING DER ZUIDER ZEE. *K. Netherland Aardrijkskundig Genootsch Tijdschr.* 47 : 350-379, 623-660. 1930.

"Connection between the Zuider Zee and the open sea was established, and its basin enlarged, by the headward extension and broadening of channels through tidal action in weak materials. No notable change is recorded since the middle of the 16th century. Complicated tidal movements have maintained a considerable variety of channels both within the Zuider Zee proper and the partly enclosed 'Wadden Zee' outside. The problem of constructing a dike between the Zuider Zee and the open sea concerns itself largely with the differences in water level on the two sides of the dike to be expected as a result of tide and storm. Seepage under the dikes enclosing the reclaimed polders is to be expected and the leaching of salt from the soil will require a considerable number of years. In addition to technical problems, numerous economic questions are raised by the reclamation plan. Many persons who at present make their living by fishing in the Zuider Zee will be thrown out of employment, and will have to be compensated. The disposal and settlement of the reclaimed land will involve much expense beyond the technical work. The entire deficit of the state growing out of the project is estimated at about one billion guilders."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 4, item 6925. 1932.

REINHARD, RUDOLF.

(2420)

DAS ZUIDERSEEWERK UND SEINE BEDEUTUNG. *Geogr. Anz.* 31 : 148-152. 1930.

The importance of the draining of the Zuider Zee for land settlement and agriculture is indicated.

- ROYAARD, ANNET. (2421)
 FARMS FOR THE COUNTRY'S POOR. EXPERIMENTS IN WHICH AGRICULTURE IS
 USED TO BETTER HUMANITY. *Craftsman* 25: 169-177, illus. 1913.
 How in the village of Fredericksoord, Netherlands, the Agricultural
 Benevolent Institute, founded in 1818 by General van den Bosch, has assisted
 its indigent population to reclaim the waste moorland of the north country.
- RYCKSBARON, E. J. A. (2422)
 HOLLAND'S PEACEFUL CONQUEST. *Geogr. Soc. Phila. Bull.* 29: 247-263, illus.
 1931.
 An account of Holland's efforts to reclaim the Zuider Zee. It is estimated
 that the new province will provide a livelihood for 45,000 agriculturists and
 their families. "To encourage early settlement it has been proposed that the
 government extend aid in financing the building of dwellings and barns to the
 extent of advancing 70% of building costs to all prospective buyers of at
 least 20 H.A. (49.4 acres) of ground, repayable in annual installments over a
 period of twenty years."
- SCHEER, ALBERT. (2423)
 DAS GEBIET DER FEHNKOLONIEN IN DEN NIEDERLANDEN. *Geogr. Anz.*
 31: 152-156. 1930.
 A description of moor and heath colonization in the Netherlands in which
 nearness of towns is emphasized. A plan of the farmer's house is given.
- THIERRY, J. W. (2424)
 THE ENCLOSURE AND PARTIAL RECLAMATION OF THE ZUIDER ZEE. *Geogr.*
Jour. 77: 223-237. 1931.
 Not examined.
 "The land level of the Netherlands once stood higher than it does at
 present. A slow subsidence of about 8 inches per century has resulted in
 the submergence of 25% of the country. Between 1100 and 1300 the Zuider
 Zee came into existence. Since 1600 about 1,400 square miles have been
 added by drainage, yet Holland cannot feed her large number of people.
 An unfavorable balance of trade is compensated for by the profits of com-
 merce and the income from investments. Holland is forced to intensify
 cultivation, increase market gardening, and extend the cultivated area.
 From 1910-1927 the land area was increased 4% but the population 30%.
 In 1920 a gigantic engineering project was started. The Zuider Zee, south
 of Wadden Zee, is to be set off by an enclosing dam, and four great polder
 areas are to be drained separately. IJssel will remain in the center as a
 settlement basin draining out into Wadden Zee during low tide. The
 Wieringermeer polder is being reclaimed by the digging of canals. The
 water table is maintained at 4 feet 8 inches below the surface. The parcels
 of land are characteristically long narrow strips with one end abutting on
 the road and the other on a drainage canal. To enclose the Zuider Zee will
 cost about £11,000,000 and to reclaim Wieringermeer polder will cost
 another £5,000,000. The area reclaimed will total 550,000 acres."—
Social Sci. Abs., v. 3, item 11774. 1931.
- TOUDOUZE, G. G. (2425)
 L'ASSÈCHEMENT DU ZUYDERZÉE. *Illustration* 89: 379-381. 1931.
 An illustrated account of the reclamation of the Zuider Zee.
- IL N'Y AURA BIENTÔT PLUS DE ZUYDERZÉE. *Illustration* 85: 402-406, 678-680.
 1927.
 An illustrated account of the work of reclamation of the Zuider Zee.
- VAN LOON, H. W. (2427)
 PEACEFUL ANNEXATION. *Century* 98: 618-620. 1919.
 The draining of the Zuider Zee and the Netherlands plan to establish small
 landholders on the reclaimed land.
- VAN ROYEN, W. (2428)
 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE ZUIDER ZEE RECLAMATION. *Geogr.*
Rev. 23: 137-138. 1933.

VEEN, H. N. TER.

(2429)

OP NIEUW LAND EN NIEUW MAATSCHAPPIJ. Mensch en Maatschappij
6: 313-330. 1930.

Not examined.

"Public interest in the drying up of the Zuider Zee has up to the present centered in the technical problems. On the basis of a report of the commission the author directs attention to the social problems which the settlement of the new land will raise. Since these problems have become a matter of home politics it will not be sufficient merely to sell the new lands. The proposals of the commission for state ownership, method of exploitation, and allotment to selected colonists, and administrative regulations are discussed. The commission opposes the idea of dividing up the new lands among the adjoining counties and provinces, but urges that an independent province be made out of the Zuider Zee polder."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 3, item 1916. 1931.

(2430)

DIE SOZIALE UND WIRTSCHAFTLICHE BEDEUTUNG DER ABSCHLIESSUNG UND TROCKENLEGUNG DER ZUIDERSEE. Weltwirtschaftl. Arch. 25: 594-611. 1932.

Not examined.

"The construction of dikes preparatory to draining the Zuider Zee began in 1920, and the drainage project should be finished in 1932. A dam was built across the Zuider Zee from Wieringen to Friesland and four large polders were enclosed. In 1930 the NW polder near Wieringen became dry and the land there began to be prepared for cultivation. Drainage of the entire Zuider Zee proved impossible and provision was made for the water of the IJssel river in Lake IJssel. The lake will gradually become fresh. A canal between the SW and SE polders from Lake IJssel to Amsterdam provides easy access to that city. The fishing industry of the Zuider Zee will be injured but not destroyed since Lake IJssel will cover 120,000 ha. Indemnification will be given for injuries to fisheries. The population of the Netherlands is 240 per sq. km. with a birthrate of 23 per 1,000 inhabitants and a deathrate of under 10. From 1919-1929 the population increased 12.6%. Only 27% of the population live in cities above 100,000 and 50% in cities above 20,000. About 30% of the population is supported directly by agriculture. The addition of 220,000 ha. of land that will provide food and occupations for 250,000 to 300,000 persons is of much social and economic importance to the country. The government has operated an experimental farm for several years. Farms for colonizers will generally be 800 m. long and 250 m. broad with an area of 20 ha. Roads, railroads, canals, and ferries will be installed previous to settlement. The cost of the Zuider Zee project has been more than was estimated, and it may be difficult to dispose of the land to settlers at a price which will cover the entire expense in view of the present low prices of farm products."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 15916. 1932.

VEREENIGING "NEDERLAND IN DEN VREEMDE", AMSTERDAM.

(2431)

ENCLOSING AND PARTIAL RECLAIMING OF THE ZUIDER ZEE. 47 pp. Den Haag, N. V. Drukkerij "De Residentie." 1926.

NEW CALEDONIA

THÉRY, RENÉ.

(2432)

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL COLONISATION IN NEW CALEDONIA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. 19: 429-430. 1928.

Translated from his Un Essai Récent d' Immigration Française en Nouvelle-Calédonie. Colonial supplement to the Économiste Européen supplement to no. 1876. February 17, 1928.

NEW ZEALAND

ANONYMOUS.

(2433)

"BACK TO THE FARM" MOVE, NEW ZEALAND PLAN FOR IDLE. Com. & Financ. Chron. 135: 3432. 1932.

Quotes Wellington, New Zeal., advices November 14 to the New York Times as follows:

"The heads of the government departments gather today at a conference to discuss the project of settling more of the unemployed on farm land.

It is understood the conference is considering a comprehensive scheme, more extensive than the present "10 acres" plan. If carried out, the new scheme would be listed under the general heading of unemployment relief and would be financed from that fund."

ANONYMOUS.

(2434)

THE BASIS OF THE SMALL FARM PLAN. New Zeal. Farmer 53: 418, 526. 1932.

Contains the outline of the small farm plan, "recently launched" by the Government, which is designed "not only to relieve the critical employment position, but also to make productive settlers out of a number of those who now, being in the ranks of the unemployed, are actually a drain on those who are producing our national income."

(2435)

SMALL FARM PLAN. AN EMERGENCY MEASURE WITH A BUSINESS BASIS. New Zeal. Farmer 53: 526-527. 1932.

The small farm plan, which is intended to relieve unemployment, contemplates the placing upon small holdings of settlers who appear fitted for such work.

"In general, the worker occupying a small farm will, when established, be called upon to pay approximately ten shillings a week for his holding."

(2436)

SMALL FARMS (RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT) ACT. Jour. Parliaments of the Empire. 14: 575-583. 1933.

"The purpose of this Act, which was assented to on 10th March, 1933, is to make provision for the settlement of approved persons on small areas of Crown lands set aside for the purpose and on other lands that are not being utilised to their full extent, and thereby to mitigate the distress resulting from unemployment." It affects persons registered as unemployed and others whose settlement would tend to reduce unemployment and who are suitable for employment in rural occupations.

ALLEY, F. J.

(2437)

"BACK TO THE LAND!" NOW AND HOW. 16 pp. Auckland, Christchurch, New Zeal. [etc.] printed by Whitcombe & Tombs, Ltd. [1931?]

The author's recommendations as given on the cover page are as follows:

"Leave existing tenures in N.Z. alone. Create two sources of perpetual revenue, First cost, only cost:—1. A new class of state leaseholders, the men with little money. Long leases, renewable. 2. The industrialized large farm, the main hope of agriculture [families laboring cooperatively under one capable manager]. Lighten the taxation of the scientific farmer who employs abundant well-paid labour. Increase that of the partial absentee who farms from his motor car, who avoids machinery and labour. Establish a great land fund: 1. Extend the 'Advances to settlers' system. 2. Create a state monopoly in all land sales, urban and rural. 3. Tax heavily with an 'unearned increment' tax, speculators in land, urban or rural. Establish a super-annuation fund for farmers and farm labourers."

GREAT BRITAIN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(2438)

SETTLEMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS ON THE LAND IN NEW ZEALAND. [Gt. Brit.] Bd. Agr. Jour. 26: 187-190. 1919.

Quotes from report issued by the New Zealand Department of Lands and Survey.

GREAT BRITAIN OVERSEA SETTLEMENT DELEGATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

(2439)

REPORT. . . FROM THE DELEGATION APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO CONDITIONS AFFECTING BRITISH SETTLERS IN NEW ZEALAND. 48 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1924.

The method of dealing with immigration; welfare arrangements; classes of migrants; lands; agriculture, etc. are among the subjects dealt with.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(2440)

CLOSER SETTLEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND. By the Under-secretary of lands. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 7 (6): 109-112. 1916.

Discusses closer settlement and why it is needed, the disposal of Crown lands in smaller areas, land for closer settlements, and land finance settlements.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2441)

CREDIT FOR LAND SETTLEMENT. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 9: 817-822. 1918.

The system of making advances to settlers in New Zealand, advances for building workers' houses, and land settlement by discharged soldiers are all discussed here.

LAND SETTLEMENT BY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 11: 370-375. 1920. (2442)

Discusses the land available for soldier settlement, tenures under which the land may be selected and the means of acquiring the land.

LAND TENURE AND OCCUPATION AND OWNERSHIP OF LAND IN NEW ZEALAND. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 9: 743-763. 1918. (2443)

The Crown lands, the native lands, the lands which were already in private ownership in 1870, and the lands subject to the Land Transfer Act, 1870, are included in this discussion. Statistics showing selections of land on settlement conditions are given.

STATE ADVANCES TO SETTLERS. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 2 (8): 213-218. 1911. (2444)

Discusses the advance of public money to settlers in New Zealand, which is regulated by a series of acts of the general assembly.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. (2445)

AGRARIAN REFORM AND TAXATION IN NEW ZEALAND. Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. and Labor Inform. 32: 357. 1929.

A brief discussion of the Land and Income Tax Amendment Bill which passed the third reading in the New Zealand House of Representatives on October 25. Its main object is to break up large estates by means of new taxation.

KELLY, F. F. (2446)

A NEW CIVILIZATION—WHAT NEW ZEALAND HAS ACCOMPLISHED BY HER EXPERIMENTS IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LEGISLATION. Craftsman 10: 551-566, 714-729. 1906.

The activities of New Zealand in settling its people on the land (pp. 554-562).

NEW ZEALAND CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE. (2447)

NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL YEAR-BOOK, 1933. 726 pp. Wellington, Govt. Printer. 1932.

Contains a chapter on land tenure, settlement, etc. in which data are given on settlement on Crown lands and on native lands. Similar information is given in yearbooks for earlier years.

NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (2448)

LAND FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS. New Zeal. Dept. Agr. Jour. 22: 63. 1921.

A description of the Reporoa settlement in the Waiotapu Valley of New Zealand.

SOME DAIRYING POSSIBILITIES OF THE SMALL FARM PLAN. New Zeal. Dept. Agr. Jour. 44: 406-409. 1932. (2449)

The author points out the advantages to the dairying industry of a suitable employment of the small farm plan.

NEW ZEALAND LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT. (2450)

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SETTLEMENT OF CROWN LANDS, 1926/27-1927/28. Wellington 1927-28.

Includes a general report reviewing the activities of the past year, while appendices include settlement of Crown lands, giving regions, lands for settlements, by regions; land-drainage operations; and Hutt Valley settlement.

NEW ZEALAND LANDS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT. (2451)

LAND LEGISLATION AND SETTLEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND. By W. R. Jourdain. 248 pp. Wellington, W. A. G. Skinner, Govt. Printer. 1925.

Includes a history of land settlement in New Zealand, including the settlement of discharged soldiers on the land; and legislation relating to land settlement from 1840 to 1924.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

(2452)

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF MEASURES IN NEW ZEALAND. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statist. Monthly Labor Rev. 35: 509-511. 1932.

Data used are from New Zealand Unemployment Board, statements by minister in charge of unemployment, 1931 and 1932, J. G. Coates.

"... Two plans were adopted with the direct purpose of making unemployment relief helpful to the farmer. Under the first, farmers might obtain subsidized workers, preferably for developmental work, but not necessarily so. If not developmental, the work must be productive, and proof was required that the labor furnished would be additional to that which would otherwise be employed, and that it would not displace men already at work. Under such circumstances board furnished 10s. a week for single and £1 per week for married men, the farmer providing food and lodging. This plan is to be continued and extended, the board now undertaking to furnish huts, or the material for them, if the farmer is unable to provide lodging. Under the second plan, the board undertook to pay one-third of the wages of men engaged on contract to develop farm land, the farmer providing food and lodging; apparently, however, this plan proved less satisfactory than the first, for Mr. Coates makes no reference to continuing it."

To meet the situation brought about by the nondecrease in unemployed married men, "it is proposed to move as many as possible of such families to the country under a scheme of rural allotments, with precautions against the difficulties which usually arise when an attempt is made to set up city workers on farms." This plan is briefly described.

WILLIAMS, D. O.

(2453)

LAND SETTLEMENT FINANCE IN NEW ZEALAND. Econ. Rec. 8: 223-236. 1932.

This article is in five parts as follows: State purchase of lands (state re-purchase of private lands, discharged soldiers' settlement, miscellaneous settlement accounts); public works and other expenditure; revision of contracts; miscellaneous settlement projects (land finance associations, group applications, finance for undeveloped Crown and settlement lands, disposal of Crown lands unsuited for closer settlement, small holdings for unemployed); and general comment.

(2454)

SMALL HOLDINGS FOR UNEMPLOYED IN NEW ZEALAND. Econ. Rec. 11(16): 76-81. 1933.

"In its most recent legislation directed to the unemployment problem, New Zealand has acquired a new set of precedents which, if energetically converted into practice and applied to industry and commerce as well as to farming, would establish a thorough-going policy of national planning. Not only does the new legislation drastically curtail the right to hold land unused but it equally curtails the right to use it inefficiently." A reference to the so-called "Ten Acre Plan" whereby owners of surplus land agreed to provide a section and some cows for the use of an unemployed married man while the Government provided a cottage is followed by a brief summary of the provisions of the two subsequent land settlement laws. The Unemployment Amendment Act, 1932 "provided for two types of holdings: (1) Small holdings forming part of existing farms, where the section holder might eventually acquire by lease or purchase a small farm with his original holding as part of it. (2) Holdings of two acres upwards, so located that the holder would be able at different times of the year to obtain some work on neighboring farms and in the district generally. In both cases the object was to give men with families the opportunity of becoming holders of small areas in developed districts, where roads and social amenities already existed. Wherever possible the holding was to be a portion of an existing farm, the

owner of which was asked to help in providing seeds and stock and in the loan of implements. The State undertook to provide a small cottage for each holding and to conclude all financial arrangements for the lease of the holding." Conditions under which share-milking arrangements were made are outlined. "The poor response of landholders under this voluntary scheme led to the new legislation embodied in the Small Farms (Relief of Unemployment) Act 1932-33." A board is set up to arrange for the settlement of "registered unemployed and other approved persons" on Crown lands or on land acquired by the State either by purchase or by lease with the right of purchase. Or the State may arrange for direct leases to be granted from the owner to the new occupier. The occupied land may be purchased during the term of the lease which is not to exceed 10 years at any time after 4 years of occupancy. "The rent of leases is to be fixed by the Board, but must not be less than 5 per cent of the unimproved value or more than 2½ percent of the capital value."

A summary of this article appeared in U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis. Monthly Labor Rev. 37: 840-841. 1933.

NORTHERN AFRICA ¹¹

- BERTHAULT, P. (2455)
LA COLONISATION EN AFRIQUE DU NORD. Acad. Agr. France. Compt. Rend. 17: 918-930. 1931.

Some of France's problems in connection with the colonization of northern Africa, including Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco, are discussed.

- SOCIÉTÉ DES FERMES FRANÇAISES DE TUNISIE. (2456)
TRENTÉ-DEUX ANS DE COLONISATION NORD-AFRICAINE. 169 pp. Paris, Soc. d'Éditions Géogr. Maritimes et Colon. 1931.

Gives the history of French colonization in North Africa particularly in Tunisia and Algeria as shown in the history of the Society of French Farms in Tunis from its foundation in 1898 through 1930.

- (2457)
VINGT-CINQ ANS DE COLONISATION NORD-AFRICAINE. 383 pp. Paris, Soc. d'Éditions Géogr. Maritimes & Colon. 1925.

Supplements the volume previously published as *Vingt Ans de Colonisation*, and describes France's colonization of northern Africa especially Tunisia and Algeria during a quarter of a century.

NORWAY

- FROST, J. (2458)
LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHES SIEDLUNGSWESEN IN NORWEGEN. [Germany] Reichs-min. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 11: 280-288. 1930.

Land settlement in Norway is outlined from the Ice Age to the present day. The old system of retaining the land in the same families for generations, and the lack of freedom and of social status of the lower agricultural classes led to discontent and emigration. To counteract this a colonization scheme was undertaken by the State in 1903 and financed by the establishment of a State credit bank. The object of the scheme was to create new settlements, to reorganize those in economic distress, to exploit the land, and to make it possible for Norwegians to make a living in Norway. From 1903 to 1927, 74,483 families—an average of 31,000 a year—were made independent. Emigration was reduced by one-half. The establishment of many small farms, and the reclamation of many acres of waste land have resulted in a considerably increased agricultural production.

- ILSAAS, T. (2459)
NEW CULTIVATION AND COLONIZATION IN NORWAY. World Agr. 3: 249, 252. 1923.

The chief of the production office, Department of Agriculture, tells briefly of the progress in land colonization in Norway during the war period and of the new rules for the promotion of cultivation and colonization voted by Parliament, November 20, 1920, administered in part directly from the Department of Agriculture and partly through colonization societies, including one national society called New Land (Ny Jord). Reference is made to agricultural colonies for unemployment started "during the last few years" by the State.

¹¹ See also names of countries in northern Africa.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2460)

FORMATION OF SMALL HOLDINGS AND BRINGING OF FRESH LANDS UNDER CULTIVATION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 2: 464-474. 1924.

Home colonization work from 1903 is outlined. "As regards State aid for the unemployed it may be noted that in 1920 funds were set aside sufficient to cover the cost of tillage of 15,000 hectares of land previously uncultivated . . . It may finally be noted that the State, in addition to the funds set aside as stated has made direct purchases of about 1000 hectares of waste land with a view to giving it to the unemployed for tillage."

(2461)

HOME COLONISATION IN NORWAY. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 4 (7): 129-139. 1913.

The law providing for loans for laborers' holdings and dwellings (Lov om Arbeiderbruk og Boliglaan) was passed on June 9, 1913, and went into effect on October 1 of the same year. In 1913 was also founded the Norwegian Bank for Labourers' Holdings and Dwellings (Norsk Arbeiderbruk og Boligbank). This article describes the organization of this bank and the various kinds of loans it grants and then discusses some of the results obtained.

PALESTINE

ANONYMOUS. (2462)

AGRICULTURAL COLONIES IN PALESTINE. Economist 66: 1189, 1190. 1908.

"This article describes the revival of agriculture in Palestine, largely by Jewish colonists from Russia and Roumania, who have adopted modern implements and methods of culture. The crops raised are oranges, olives, almonds, grapes, and cereal crops, the bulk of which is exported, chiefly to England."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 20: 290. 1908-09.

(2463)

BACK TO THE LAND. Manchester Guardian Com., December 16, 1933. Palestine no. pp. 10-11.

Jewish settlement in Palestine is discussed.

(2464)

THE JEWISH AGENCY'S REPLY TO SIR JOHN HOPE SIMPSON ON IMMIGRATION, LAND SETTLEMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT IN PALESTINE. New Judea 7: 178-187. 1931.

"The Simpson investigation reported that with present methods of Arab cultivation no land was available for agricultural settlement except such as the Jewish agencies held in reserve, implying that the Jewish influx had rendered many Arabs landless. The Jewish agency contends that these conclusions are based on unreliable data. Under cultivable land the report included only land now under cultivation. Cultivable land was determined by an air survey unsupported by field checks. Under useless land was included inhabited areas. Arab families were merely estimated. Prosperous tenants were included among landless laborers. The lot viable was based on two price levels despite the fact that the fellah is unaffected by prices, his being largely subsistence farming. The quality of immigrants, particularly Yemenite Jews was criticized. Palestinian industries were wrongly judged merely by their exports. An inaccurate classification of figures unfairly placed classifies costs as very high."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 17693. 1932.

(2465)

[LAND SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE] Palestine and Near East. Econ. Mag. v. 4, nos. 16-17, November 30, 1929.

This number of the magazine is devoted to a consideration of land settlement in Palestine.

Partial contents: Plans for Settlement in Irrigated and Non-irrigated Heavy Soil Zones, by I. Elazari Wilkansky, S. Zemach, D. Stern, and L. Shkolnik; Schemes for the Establishment of Various Types of Small Holdings in the Plantation Districts. Report of a Commission consisting of I. Elazari-Volcani, A. Krause, T. Miller, and I. Waitz; and conclusions of the Commission for Determining the Unit Area in Nahlat Yehuda, by I. Wilkansky, I. Waitz, S. Zemach, D. Stern, and L. Shkolnik.

AGRONSKY, GERSHON.

(2466)

JEWISH RECLAMATION OF PALESTINE. Pan. Pacific Conf. Ed., Rehabil., Reclam., and Recreation Proc. 1: 327-345. 1927.

"The colonization system allows of three different forms. There is the group system, which is successfully employed in Australia. Assuming the members are working collectively with energy and good will for the common good, the supporters of the communal system maintain, in the words of an Australian friend of the system, that 'the combined labor of a given number of men achieves more than the same number of individuals who work separately.' About 25 such groups, large and small, have been established and are financed by the Zionist organization . . . The group cultivates jointly the area allotted to it, without parceling it out among the members. Cooperation dominates every phase of social and economic life. Even the children are cared for in a communal children's home. The Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) supplies the money in the form of loans for the erection of living quarters and farm buildings, for the purchase of livestock, implements, and seed.

"At the same time about 20 small holding settlements have been built and somewhat more firmly established by the Keren Hayesod. The 25 acres allotted each settler are supposed to suffice to feed his family and animals and leave a surplus in milk, eggs, fruit, and grain to sell and pay for taxes, interest, medicine, etc. There is cooperation in these settlements whenever the common interest is best served thereby. Machinery is bought and used, and produce marketed in common.

"The third form of settlement is the large group which first came into existence in 1922. This group aims at the creation of villages where agriculture and handicraft are combined, the protagonist of this plan believing that, in addition to supporting a growing farm population, each group, if large enough, will develop also special branches of industry.

"The amount of the loan granted by the Zionist organization from Keren Hayesod funds is about equal for the settlers of all types of villages. The cost of establishing a family on the land in Palestine is about \$5,500. The purchasing price of the 25 acres is on the average \$1,500, improvements cost another \$500, and about \$3,500 is reckoned as necessary to provide the settler with buildings and equipment."

BAMBUS, WILLY.

(2467)

DIE JÜDISCHE ACKERBAUKOLONISATION IN PALÄSTINA UND IHRE GESCHICHTE. 19 pp. Berlin, H. Schildberger. 1895. (Zion, Beilage no. 2.)

A sketch of Jewish land colonization in Palestine with the difficulties of its beginning and the establishment of several settlements by 1895.

BENTINCK, NORMAN.

(2468)

THE JUBILEE OF JEWISH COLONISATION IN PALESTINE. New Statesman and Nation (n.s.) 4: 150-151. 1932.

Briefly reviews the progress of Jewish colonization in Palestine since 1882 when the Jews of eastern Europe "set out for Palestine to acquire land and redeem the soil, and to find a better life than was possible in the Russian Pale."

BÖHM, ADOLF.

(2469)

THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND. 72 pp., illus. The Hague [191-] (National fund library, no. 1).

On the aims and principles and the activities of the Jewish National Fund in Palestine. The aim of the fund is "to found a secure settlement of the masses through the effective medium of organized self-help."

DANA, L. I.

(2470)

THE WORK AND PROBLEMS OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND. Louis D. Brandeis first prize essay 1916. 32 pp. New York Fed. Amer. Zionists [1916] References, p. 32.

In eight parts: Introduction; acquisition of land; agricultural settlement; housing and labor; agriculture; miscellaneous work; loans, investments, and collections; conclusion.

ETTINGER, JACOB.

(2471)

HEBROTH LE-YISHUB EREZ ISRAEL. 138 pp. Jaffa. 1920.

In Hebrew. Not examined. Methods of Jewish colonization in Palestine.

ETTINGER, JACOB.

(2472)

JEWISH COLONIZATION IN PALESTINE, METHODS, PLANS, AND CAPITAL. By Jacob Ettinger. 110 pp. The Hague, Head Off. Jewish Natl. Fund [191-]

"This briefly describes the agricultural colonization of Palestine which has taken place under philanthropic organizations, individual private initiative, organized settlement companies, cooperative methods, and national programs, and notes colonization methods current in European countries. It discusses more in detail farming plans and estimates for the foundation and working capital required, annual outlay, and gross and net income on colonists' holdings of different sizes and types. Estimates are also given of the capital necessary for establishing and maintaining colonies of 100 families and more."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 42: 594. 1920.

(2473)

THE TASKS OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND. Address delivered on the 17th December 1917, at a conference held by the Jewish National Fund Commission for England. 16 pp. The Hague, Head Off. Jewish Natl. Fund. 1918.

Of workmen's dwellings the author writes (p. 8): "After the war there will be a need mainly of two categories of dwellings . . . (2) the erection of substantial blocks of family homesteads in conjunction with adequate allotments . . . the establishment of homesteads in the form of complete workmen's settlements adjacent to the colonies will have to constitute an essential part of the future scheme of settlement."

GRANOVSKY, ABRAHAM.

(2474)

COLONISATION PROBLEMS IN PALESTINE. Palestine and Near East Econ. Mag. 7: 78-82. 1932.

A discussion of the two main types of Jewish colonization in Palestine—mixed farming with grain growing as its basis, and plantations, and of the difficulties under which mixed farming must operate.

He says, "Experience has shown that this type of agriculture can scarcely be relied upon to secure even a modest subsistence minimum necessary for a European settler family. The question at issue is not—of returns in terms of agricultural yields, but of financial results, of the economic as distinct from the technical productivity."

(2475)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE. 224 pp. London, V. Gollancz, Ltd. 1930.

"Has also appeared in German and Hebrew." Translated from the German by M. Simon. Continuation of the author's "Problems of Land Policy in Palestine."—Preface.

Not available for examination.

(2476)

OUR COLONISATION PROBLEMS: MIXED FARMING AND THE PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY. Palestine and Near East Econ. Mag. 2: 210-212. 1927.

The author cites the advantages of mixed farming in the Jewish colonies in Palestine, but says ". . . it is obvious that the principle of the self-sufficient farm, which dominates our economy at the present time and which Ruppin wishes to establish as the keystone of the Zionist colonization system, is economically untenable and questionable from the national point of view as well. Our work ought to be based on the principle of national self-sufficiency . . ."

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(2477)

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION IN PALESTINE. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 10: 206-222. 1919.

Gives the history of Jewish colonization in Palestine and statistics relative to the colonies already established.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

(2478)

LAND DEVELOPMENT IN PALESTINE. Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. and Labor Inform. 39: 279-280. 1931.

A director of development has been appointed in Palestine to carry out the policy of land settlement recently formulated by the British government. His duties are outlined.

JOINT PALESTINE SURVEY COMMISSION. (2479)
REPORTS OF THE EXPERTS. 741 pp. Boston [Daniels Print. Co.] 1928.

Part I is devoted to agricultural colonization and contains the report of the advisory commission submitted by the chairman, Elwood Mead, and his associates, to the Joint Palestine Survey Commission. The report contains recommendations regarding colonization in Palestine and "reflects the views of the chairman on a proper agricultural program, based on his two visits to Palestine, and especially on the economic data gathered by Professor Adams", although all members of the commission contributed in its preparation. Appended to this report are supplemental reports submitted by members of the commission as follows:

Survey of Economic Data Relating to Jewish Agricultural Colonies, by Prof. Frank Adams (pp. 67-142); Soil Reconnaissance, by A. T. Strahorn (pp. 143-236); The Horticultural Possibilities as Especially Related to Agricultural Colonization, by Knowles A. Ryerson (pp. 237-397); Irrigation and Water Supply (pp. 399-418); Report on Education and Research by Prof. Jacob Lippman (pp. 419-430); Report on the Jewish Settlements, by Sir John Campbell (pp. 431-478); and Report on a Visit to Palestine, by Sir E. J. Russell (pp. 479-490).

Numerous illustrations as well as maps and tables are included.

MEAD, ELWOOD. (2480)
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN PALESTINE. A REPORT TO THE ZIONIST EXECUTIVE. 31 pp. London, Zionist Executive [1924].

Also published in Hebrew. This is a report on Jewish colonization in Palestine.

THE NEW PALESTINE. Amer. Rev. of Reviews 70: 623-629. 1924. (2481)

"The result of a special investigation [which the author] was invited to make of the movement to establish Jewish agricultural colonies in Palestine."

MEYER, M. A. (2482)
THE JEWISH COLONIES IN PALESTINE. Independent 54: 2347-2353 illus. 1902.

An account of the pioneer colonies, mainly of Palestine.

NAWRATZKI, CURT. (2483)
DAS NEUE JÜDISCHE PALÄSTINA. 232 pp. Berlin, Jüdischer Verlag. 1919.

The author discusses the origin and development of Jewish colonies in Palestine beginning with those established by Russian and Rumanian Jews and subventioned by Baron Rothschild.

OPPENHEIMER, FRANZ. (2484)
COOPERATIVE COLONIZATION IN PALESTINE. 16 pp. The Hague, Head Off. Jewish Natl. Fund.

— and ETTINGER, JACOB. (2485)
LAND TENURE IN PALESTINE. 31 pp. The Hague, Head Off. Jewish Natl. Fund [New York, Lipshitz Press. 1917?]

This booklet is the first of a series of popular scientific monographs, published by the head office of the Jewish National Fund, upon the problems of colonization in Palestine. It contains two articles, Collective and Private Ownership of Land, by Franz Oppenheimer which is "intended to expound the fundamental idea of the National Fund", and The Practical Advantages of Hereditary Lease, by Jacob Ettinger, which shows "the practical application of the principles of the Jewish National Fund."

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT. (2486)
REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE. By Lewis French. 112 pp. London, printed for the Palestine Govt. by the Crown Agents for the Colonies [1933?]

Contains the first report which was issued in December 1931 and a supplementary report, dated April 20, 1932. The following note is quoted from p. 59:

"1. The First Report . . . [deals] in the main with certain pre-requisites to a broad scheme of development, and also sets forth in detail the modern history of, and the existing situation in, the Beisan and Huleh areas.

"2. The Supplementary Report . . . discusses the measures which in the light of further and closer knowledge of the country appear to me possible for: (i) the re-settlement of landless Arabs, both in the near and later future; (ii) the facilitation of further Jewish colonisation; (iii) the prevention of certain obstacles to, and (iv) the promotion of certain aids to, the prosperous development of Palestine as a whole."

PALESTINE ECONOMIC CORPORATION. (2487)
ANNUAL REPORTS. 1-6, 1926-1932. [New York, 1927-1933.]

These are the annual reports of the board of directors of the investment and credit activities of the Palestine Economic Corporation. Assistance in land settlement is one of the activities of the corporation. The report for 1932 includes a report of the Haifa Bay Workers' Village, including an estimated financial plan of the settlement; the Kefar Brandeis, Shchunath Yaacov, and Tel Zwi agricultural laborers' settlements; and the new agricultural laborers' settlements which are planned. Some of these will follow the "gradual" settlement used in the above named settlements and others will follow the "full" settlement plan.

ROSENTHAL, H. (2488)
AGRICULTURAL COLONIES IN PALESTINE. Jewish Encyclopedia, new ed., v. 1, pp. 246-252. New York and London. 1925.

An account of the colonization of Palestine, first by Russian and Rumanian Jews, and its development under the encouragement of Baron Edmond de Rothschild. "At the end of 1899 those agricultural colonies in Palestine whose title lay in the name of Edmond de Rothschild passed over to the management of the Jewish Colonization Association of London. A list of colonies, with dates of foundation, population, and other details, is given."

RUPPIN, ARTHUR. (2489)
THE AGRICULTURAL COLONISATION OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION IN PALESTINE. Translated from the German by R. J. Feiwel. 209 pp. London, M. Hopkinson and Co., Ltd. 1926.

Section I of the book is entitled "The Beginnings of Zionist Colonisation"; section II, The Principles of the Zionist Colonisation Policy, includes these chapters: ch. 2, The Principle of Mixed Farming; ch. 3, The Personal Work of the Colonists; ch. 4, Equality of Rights as Between the Settlers and the Colonisation Company; ch. 5, The Internal Autonomy of the Settlers; and ch. 8, The New Style of Settlements (which comprise at least 60 and if possible 100 agricultural settlers).

Section III, The Present State of the Settlements, is devoted to costs of settlement, internal defects, statistics, etc.

Section IV, Points of Dispute, covers individual or group settlement; extensive *v.* intensive cultivation, settlement of immigrants with private means; the future system of administration for agricultural colonisation; agricultural and other occupations; and private initiative.

A retrospect and forecast is included and appendices give the procedure for granting a loan from the Zionist loan fund; and the Zionist colonial fund.

DER AUFBAU DES LANDES ISRAEL. ZIELE UND WEGE JÜDISCHER SIEDLUNGSARBEIT IN PALÄSTINA. 311 pp. Berlin, Jüdischer Verlag. 1919. (2490)

A study of the general characteristics of Jewish colonization work in Palestine and of its problems.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS. RESULTS COMPARED WITH PALESTINE: COST OF ESTABLISHING SETTLER IN PALESTINE NOT HIGHER THAN IN ENGLAND OR DOMINIONS; ALTHOUGH NOT SUPPORTED BY THE STATE, JEWISH LAND COLONISATION COMPARES FAVOURABLY; INVESTIGATION SHOWS THAT PROPER TRAINING OF SETTLER AND ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE HOUSEWIFE ARE MAIN ESSENTIALS TO SUCCESS. (2491)
Palestine and Near East Econ. Mag. 2: 258-261. 1927.

- RUPPIN, ARTHUR. (2492)
PALESTINE COLONISATION PROBLEMS. Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag. 7: 311-320. 1932.
"In an article published in nos. 4-5 of the Palestine & Near East Economic Magazine, Dr. Granovsky offers sweeping criticism of the colonisation policies hitherto followed by the Zionist Organisation.
"The burden of his argument is that Zionist colonisation could have achieved a far greater measure of success had it concentrated from the outset on the development of the citrus zone in the coastal belt and not on mixed farming of the type adopted in the Emek (the valley of Jezreel).
"As this is a view which has lately gained considerable currency in many quarters it may not be inopportune to subject his argument to a systematic examination in the light of historic facts and economic realities."
Mr. Ruppın refutes Mr. Granovsky's arguments in regard to mixed farming which he feels is a good system of farming for the Jewish colonies.
- RUSSELL, SIR JOHN. (2493)
PALESTINE'S AGRICULTURAL COLONISATION. Near East and India 37: 211. 1930.
Abstract of a speech by Sir John Russell before the Anglo-Palestinian Club on February 10.
- SCHLICHTER, A. (2494)
DER ARABISCHE AUFSTAND IN PALÄSTINA UND DIE JÜDISCHE LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE COLONISATION. Internatl. Agr. Inst. Moscow. Agrar-Probleme 2: 544-580. 1929.
After studying the social and political characteristics of the Jewish colonization of Palestine and the relations between the settlers and the fellahs, the author expresses a feeling of sympathy for the fellah whose land has been expropriated and his labor exploited. He sees in the uprising of 1929 the first stage of the Palestinian peasant movement and a step toward an anti-imperialistic agrarian revolution.
- SIMPSON, SIR J. H. (2495)
PALESTINE. REPORT ON IMMIGRATION, LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT . . . 1930. 185 pp. London, H. M. Stationery Off. 1930. ([Parliament. Papers by command] Cmd. 3686.)
An appendix containing maps has number Cmd. 3687.
Critical comments by A. Granovsky on this report in Palestine and Near East Econ. Mag. 5: 25-62, 1931.
An abstract of this report is given in Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labor Rev. 23: 239-247, 1931.
- SMELANSKY, M. (2496)
JEWISH COLONIZATION AND THE FELLAH; THE EFFECT OF JEWISH LAND SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE ON THE NATIVE RURAL POPULATION AND ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN GENERAL. Palestine & Near East Econ. Mag. 5: 146-166. 1930.
"Palestine's future development and return to its ancient level of fertility depends upon the influx of new energy, enterprise, and capital. All this is supplied by the Jewish people returning to their ancient home, not for economic motives, but drawn there by a national and spiritual impulse."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 3, item 1570. 1931.
- SOSKIN, S. E. (2497)
INTENSIVE CULTIVATION AND CLOSER SETTLEMENT. Palestine Econ. Soc. Bull. 2 (2): 59-86. 1926.
Also printed separately as Pamphlet 6 of the Publications of the Palestine Economic Society.
The following is an editorial statement from p. 59:
"Intensive agriculture—commonly known among Jews as the 'Soskin scheme' is now to stand its trial. The XIV Zionist Congress granted for the first Congress year a sum of L. E. 20,000 to be devoted to this purpose. An area of 2,500 dunams was acquired from the 'Haifa Bay Development Company' near Haifa, where the first colony based on the system of intensive cultivation is to be founded. The preliminary work has already commenced. Thus the scheme is passing from the spheres of theoretical discussion into that of practical reality. Dr. Soskin, asked by us to give for our Bulletin a detailed description of his scheme, gave us for publication his report to the Zionist Congress in an amended form."

SOSKIN, S. E.

(2498)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE. In Simon, Leon, and Stein, Leonard, *Awakening Palestine*, pp. 219-231. London, John Murray, 1923.

"A scheme for close settlement and intensive cultivation in Palestine is set forth. Working plans for State aid in land settlement, principally in Denmark and the State of Victoria in Australia, are set forth, and the need of a land settlement board for Palestine is urged."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 50: 792. 1924.

SOVIET UNION INFORMATION BUREAU.

(2499)

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION. *Soviet Union Rev.* 8: 23-24. 1930.

SZOLD, HENRIETTA.

(2500)

RECENT JEWISH PROGRESS IN PALESTINE. 158 pp. Philadelphia. 1915.

Discusses the population of Palestine, its elements and size; and the rural development during the first period of colonization (1882-99) and during the second period (1900-1914).

Life in the Jewish villages, and the possibilities of Palestine, economic, social, etc., are described.

THON, JACOB.

(2501)

BODENKAUF, PÄCHTERSCHUTZ UND SIEDLUNGSDICHTE IN PALÄSTINA. *Palästina* no. 3-4, pp. 81-96. 1931.

Not examined.

"The Jewish colonization societies met with the opposition of speculators who prevented the completion of proposed purchases. Nevertheless they have, in many cases, paid the high prices for land and in addition made a voluntary payment to the tenants who were on the land. The majority of the fellahs who formerly lived in the areas now settled by Jews have remained in agriculture. Their present economic situation is due entirely to their primitive methods and the world economic depression and has been somewhat alleviated by the Jewish settlers. The Jews have settled, in the main, in fertile valleys which formerly were sparsely populated and not intensively cultivated."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 3, item 19696. 1931.

WEITZ, JOSEPH.

(2502)

[SETTLEMENT IN THE MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS.] *Achduth Haavodah* 2: 383-392. 1931.

Not examined.

"Sir John Simpson in his 1930 report on Palestine criticized Weitz' opinion that there is much room for new settlements in the mountain regions of Palestine. Weitz shows that in addition to the 67,260 families now living in that region, there is room for 75,240 more."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 4, item 14213. 1932.

[WILKANSKY, YIZHAK]

(2503)

THE COMMUNISTIC SETTLEMENTS IN THE JEWISH COLONISATION IN PALESTINE, By I. Elazari-Volcani [pseud.] 140 pp. Tel-Aviv, Coop. Print. "Hapoel Hazair", 1927.

Also published as *Palestine Econ. Soc. Bull.* 2 (2): 1-139. 1927. "Translated from Hebrew."

The following is taken from the foreword:

"This essay has been pieced together from various chapters which appeared at various times from 1912 to 1923, some forecasting the future and some analysing the present. They are here arranged in a revised form with additional matter and new tables . . . The present essay deals chiefly with the social reactions of agricultural technique and economics and not with the technique and economics themselves."

(2504)

JEWISH COLONIZATION IN PALESTINE. *Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann.* 164: 84-94. November 1932.

Discusses reclamation and improvement projects; the colonization funds and the work they are doing (The Zionist Organization, and The Palestine Jewish Colonization Association); colonization in the plantation belt and in the mountain zone; agrarian industries; agricultural organizations, etc.

- [WILKANSKY, YIZHAK] ZEMACH, S., STERN, D., and SHKOLNIK, L. (2505)
 PLANS FOR SETTLEMENT IN IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED HEAVY SOIL ZONES.
 Palestine & Near East. Econ. Mag. 4: 485-499. 1929.

"After investigating representative farming units, both irrigated and non-irrigated, in the heavy soil zones; and considering only such farming systems and crops as had been demonstrated to be successful, a preparatory commission studying Jewish colonization in Palestine has recommended a minimum size of farm for each of several classes. Although 46 dunams are sufficient during the development period of a non-irrigated farm in the heavy soil zone, 130 or more are necessary for economic operation of an improved farm. The latter figure is based on the following estimated requirements; 85 dunams for 6 cows and some reserve calves, 20 to feed the working animals, 10 for a wheat field, 10 for the plantation (orchards, etc.), and 5 for buildings. Only 25 dunams are necessary for similar results in the irrigated heavy soil zones, 20 of which will support 8 cows. The factors considered in estimating the land required include: standard of living, assured sources of income, and equipment required for the fitting out of the unit."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 3, item 4938. 1931.

- ZAGORODSKY, M. (2506)
 PALESTINE'S AGRICULTURAL ABSORBING CAPACITY. Palestine Econ. Soc. Bull.
 2 (2): 21-38. 1926.

The subject is discussed under two main subtopics: Areas suitable for cultivation and the size of individual holdings and dense settlements.

- ZIONIST ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT OF COLONISATION, PREPARATORY
 COMMISSION. (2507)
 KEY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF VARIOUS ZONES IN PALESTINE. Reports.
 112 pp. Tel.-Aviv. 1929.

In four parts: Plans for settlement in nonirrigated and irrigated heavy soil zones; plans for soil amelioration and development of poultry on the farms; scheme for the establishment of small holdings in the plantation districts; conclusions of the commission for determining the unit farm area in Nahlat-Yehuda.

PARAGUAY

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2508)
 FORMATION AND CONSERVATION OF SMALL HOLDINGS. Internatl. Inst. Agr.
 [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 4: 322-325. 1926.

This is a discussion of small holdings in Paraguay.

- LAND SETTLEMENT. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and
 Social Intel. 12: 377-393. 1921. (2509)

The progress made in colonization in Paraguay is discussed.

- PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL COLONISATION IN PARAGUAY. Internatl. Inst. Agr.
 [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 7 (2): 135-137. 1916. (2510)

"On the 3d of May, 1915, the Parliament of the Republic of Paraguay passed a law authorising the Executive to sign a contract with Messrs. José Grassi and Olinto M. Martinoli for colonisation and conceding to them 25,000 hectares of State land."

The basis of this contract is given.

- INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. (2511)
 MIGRATION AND LAND SETTLEMENT POLICY IN PARAGUAY IN 1927. Internatl.
 Labor Off. Monthly Rec. Migration 3: 395-397. 1928.

PERU

- BELON, E. T. (2512)
 POLICY OF PERU IN IRRIGATION, AUTOCOLONIZATION, AND COLONIZATION OF THE
 COUNTRY IN THE LAST SIX YEARS. Pan Pacific Conf. Ed., Rehabil.,
 Reclam., and Recreation Proc. 1: 291-300, 1927; also published in Mid-
 Pacific Mag. 33: 541-550, 1927.

Includes description of the Imperial Pampas project, and the Olmos project, the methods of colonization used, legislation, etc.

- DOMINGO GONZALEZ, JOSÉ. (2513)
 EL PROBLEMA DE LA TIERRA EN EL PERU. Univ. Mayor San Marcos Rev.
 24: 639-734. 1930.
 The land problem in Peru.
 "Modern attempts at reform have been concerned with certain definite phases of the problem . . . San Martin abolished the tributes given by the Indians. Bolivar sold the State lands for the purpose of acquiring funds and with the idea of aiding the small landholder . . . Many large tracts of land at the present time should be in the hands of small property owners with limited holdings and proper protection. Community land should be limited to pasture land."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 4, item 11, 335. 1932.
- FREEBURG, V. O. (2514)
 "EL DORADO" REDISCOVERED. Forum 73: 474-485. 1925.
 Contains an outline of a plan to colonize the Peruvian domains east of the Andes.
- INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. (2515)
 LAND SETTLEMENT IN PERU. Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. and Labor Inform.
 29: 93-94. 1929.
 A brief statement about the Peruvian land-settlement scheme as outlined in the President's message of July 28, 1928.
- NEW REGULATIONS ON IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT IN PERU. (2516)
 Labor Off. Monthly Rec. Migration 2: 387-388. 1927.
 A summary of the more important enactments published in Peru since the beginning of 1927 concerning immigration and colonization.
- POLISH COLONISATION SCHEME IN PERU. Internatl. Labor Off. Monthly
 Rec. Migration 2: 428-429. 1927. (2517)
 "Two Polish missions have recently visited the eastern districts of Peru . . . to study the possibilities of colonisation by Poles. One of these missions has obtained . . . a concession consisting of two lots of virgin soil, with a total area of 350,000 hectares in the Departments of Huanuco and Loreto. By the terms of the Supreme Decree promulgated by the Peruvian Government in June 1927 . . . the concessionaire promises to place on the land, between the present time and the end of 1931, 930 European families composed of at least three persons each, of ages between 8 and 45 years, and in good health. In the course of 1928, 150 colonists have to be settled on the concession, and in return the Peruvian Government will hand over to the company a title for 50,000 hectares . . . The programme provides for a progressive increase in the number of colonists during the succeeding years."
- MANGER, WILLIAM. (2518)
 RECLAMATION PROJECTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PERU. Pan Amer. Union.
 Bull. 64: 439-446. 1930.
 Describes an irrigation project in the Imperial Valley (Cañete) which was immediately colonized and is a marked success, and other projects in northern Peru.
- SUTTON, C. W. (2519)
 LAND ECONOMICS AND RECLAMATION IN PERU. Jour. Land & Pub. Utility
 Econ. 5: 370-384. 1929.
 "The problem in Peru is not how to get idle crop land into production but how to increase the area of crop land and how to keep settlers off the lands being prepared for crops until lots are properly subdivided and staked out and irrigation works in shape to give proper service."
 Discusses the construction of projects under the agrarian policy, their colonization, etc. These projects are the Cañete project, 120 miles south of Lima, and the Lambayeque project in the north. The ability of the settler to pay, the rate being \$4.80 per acre, is also discussed.

POLAND

ANONYMOUS.

(2520)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND THE ORGANIZATION OF SMALL HOLDINGS. Polish Econ. 3: 235-237. 1928.

"The economic development of small holdings not exceeding 50 ha. is, in Poland, a problem of paramount importance as they cover about 53 percent of the productive land, including forest, and as their share in the agricultural production is large, amounting to 89 percent and 58 percent of the produce of animal and vegetable origin, respectively. The natural process of the disintegration of large landed estates into small peasant holdings which is aided by the gradual realisation of the Land Reform scheme comprising parcellation, liquidation of peasant privileges such as the collection of fire wood in forests belonging to large estates as well as unification of small-sized deteriorated peasant holdings, brings to the fore the necessity of teaching the small holders to employ modern methods of farming."

Describes the work done along this line by the department of agricultural economy for small holders, which is attached to the State Scientific Institute of Agriculture at Puławy.

(2521)

POLISH LAND REFORM. Polish Econ. 2: 470-476. 1927.

Polish land-reform laws are reviewed and classified by designations as follows: For the repeal of special privileges of the peasants; for the removal of the "chessboard" mode of ownership; and for the promotion of parcellation of excessively large estates. Figures are given showing the results obtained in each of these three up to January 1, 1927; also for density of population in Poland, percentage engaged in various occupations, and area available for land reform.

(2522)

THE PROGRESS OF LAND REFORM IN POLAND. Polish Econ. 3: 462-467. 1928.

"Agricultural reconstruction in Poland has brought important changes. Large landed estates have shrunk; unification of small holdings has made these holdings more productive. These facts result in a shift in exports from vegetable toward animal products. Economic conditions as well as the Land Reform Law are hastening 'parcellation', or the splitting-up of large estates into small parcels. The article deals chiefly with these conditions. The general outlook is promising."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 1, item 4163. 1929.

CONACHER, H. M.

(2523)

AGRARIAN CHANGES IN POLAND. Scot. Jour. Agr. 6: 441-446. 1923.

Discusses the legislation in regard to the expropriation of large estates in order to increase the number of peasant small holders. So far little progress has been made in the redistribution of land.

FERRARI, EGIDIA.

(2524)

THE RESULTS OF THE AGRARIAN REFORM. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 13: 684-692. 1922.

Results of the agrarian reform in Poland are given in this article which is based on material taken from the Revue Mensuelle de Statistique, published by the Central Statistical Office of the Polish Republic, v. 5, pt. 7, 1922.

GOLIŃSKA, Z. (D).

(2525)

LAND REFORM IN POLAND . . . Transl. by Harriette E. Kennedy. 57 pp. London and Edinburgh, S. Low, Marston & Co., Ltd. 1921.

Poland's land reform which resulted in the settlement of disabled soldiers and agricultural workers on small holdings is discussed.

HARNIER, ALEXANDER VON.

(2526)

ENTWICKLUNG UND ERGEBNISSE DER AGRARREFORM IN POLEN. 56 pp. Danzig, Druck von A. W. Kafemann, 1931.

Diss.—Technische Hochschule, Danzig. Literaturverzeichnis, pp. 55-56. The changes wrought by the agrarian reform in Poland and the distribution of the land among small holders are discussed.

HOLLMANN.

(2527)

DIE POLNISCHE AGRARREFORM. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 5: 125-138. 1926.

A brief review of land-reform laws in Poland since its reorganization as an independent state is followed by a critical discussion of the law of December 28, 1925. This law has features that are more in keeping with western European and American ideas than with those of central and southern Europe. The author says the law is not taken seriously by the large Polish landowners. He thinks that it is a political gesture and believes that the Polish people have not yet realized that their country is not a unity, but that it is made up of minority groups, and that it owes its existence as a nation to the idea of the protection of the small group.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(2528)

AGRARIAN REFORM IN POLAND. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 21: 157-174, 202-218. 1930.

LAGODA, I.

(2529)

REFORMA ROLNA W POLSCE. Kwartalnik Statystyczny 6: 1563-1658. 1929. Not examined.

"Statistical tables showing the parcelling out of agricultural properties and other legal measures applied to rural properties between 1919-27, in accordance with the Land reform law in Poland."—Social Sci. Abs. v. 2 item 7802. 1930.

LUDKIEWICZ, ZYGMUNT.

(2530)

LAND REFORM IN POLAND. Slavonic and East European Rev. 8: 315-330. 1929.

"An analysis of the statistics dealing with agriculture, land, and population quoted in this article reveals a condition of overpopulation. While a series of land reforms must be carried through in Poland, these will never prove successful unless new territories are found to which a part of the agricultural population may be transferred. The question of land reform is a highly complex problem involving a series of separate problems. First there is the problem of increasing the area suitable for cultivation by draining the marshes, and in some cases ameliorating the waste land. The second task is to organize internal colonization within regions already under cultivation. This is actually being done on a large scale. The third problem is the unification of holdings and generally assisting them to become separate individual units, capable of unhampered development. Fourth and last: the problem of finding employment for the excess population likely to remain after the agrarian reform on the above lines has been completed. Much progress has been made toward solving these problems, but they can not be solved in a short time, because great outlay of capital and a tremendous amount of technical achievement are necessary to achieve success."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 2, item 9197. 1930.

McMAHON, J. R.

(2531)

MAKING SMALL FARMS IN POLAND. HOW BIG ESTATES WILL BE DIVIDED TO PROMOTE WIDER OWNERSHIP. Country Gent. 85(5): 6-7. January 31, 1920.

PONIKOWSKI, WACLAW.

(2532)

POLISH AGRICULTURAL LAND ORGANIZATION SINCE THE WORLD WAR. Amer. Acad. Polit. and Social Sci. Ann. 150: 288-293. July 1930.

In the section devoted to the agricultural structure, the author says, "The greatest drawbacks to Poland's agricultural structure may be stated as follows: (1) an exceedingly large number of tiny farms, not self-supporting, which nevertheless afforded subsistence for peasant families; (2) the common custom, except in the western part of the country, of dividing farms among successors; (3) many farms not composed of adjacent land units; (4) obligations in kind of large landowners towards farmers; (5) common lands."

A discussion is included of the agrarian reform laws, the first of which was that of July 15, 1920. "This law was intended to break up the larger estates, fixing areas varying from three hundred hectares down to sixty hectares as the maximum for landed properties.

"To carry out the reforms provided by this law, the Ministry for Agrarian Reform was established in 1923, and a new law passed on December 22, 1925,

placed the whole question on a sounder basis. There are provisions in this law reducing larger highly productive estates to a total area of 550,000 hectares, identifying the dismemberment of large estates with the establishment of sound basis for formerly dependent agricultural units by making possible the unification of separate parcels of land and by liquidating existing obligations."

PONIKOWSKI, WACLAW.

(2533)

LA REFORMA AGRARIA EN POLONIA. Rev. Bimestre Cubana 28: 224-225. 1931.

Not examined.

"The agrarian law of Poland, 1920, had for its object the division of the large estates into smaller holdings of from 60 to 300 hectares. A department of agrarian reforms was established in 1923. In 1925, a new law was passed by which large estates were reduced to a total area of 550,000 hectares, the unification of small parcels of land was made possible, and existing obligations were liquidated. Until 1929 the Polish government was chiefly interested in keeping down the cost of living. More recently it has become convinced that the farmer needs protection and in 1928 import duties on farm products were introduced. The government also undertook to buy up grain to stabilize prices, but the world crisis has prevented the benefits of this policy from being realized."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 14939. 1932.

ROSE, ADAM.

(2534)

LE PROBLÈME AGRAIRE EN POLOGNE. 57 pp. Varsovie, Imprimé Pomorska Drukarnia Rolnicza S.A. Toruń. 1926.

"A brief discussion of the agricultural conditions at the beginning of reconstruction in Poland; of the measures taken between 1919 and 1925 to abolish servitudes on lands, to consolidate holdings, and to parcel out large holdings; and of the new agrarian law of December 28, 1925."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 57: 484. 1927.

(2535)

DER WIRTSCHAFTLICHE WIEDERAUFBAU DER POLNISCHEN LANDWIRTSCHAFT. Rev. Polish Law and Econ. 1: 409-426. 1928.

The author presents a picture of the difficulties both inherent and extraneous which stood in the way of Polish post-war reconstruction in general, and of the reconstruction of Polish agriculture in particular. Among the means used to remedy existing conditions he cites the establishment of schools of agriculture, of a State bank for the granting of short-term and long-term agricultural credit, and the efforts made by cooperative societies and the recently established chambers of agriculture to improve marketing conditions. The results of the agrarian policy of land distribution and of land reclamation are discussed. The author deplors the German opposition to the importation of Polish agricultural products, and expresses the opinion that a mutually beneficial policy of international trade between the two countries might be arranged.

SCHUBERT, ALBRECHT.

(2536)

DIE INNERE KOLONISATION IN DEN BEZIRKEN BIALYSTOK UND WARSCHAU. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 11: 467-477. 1930.

The author discusses the effect of the Polish agrarian reform on land settlement in the districts of Bialystok and Warsaw. The reform met with less opposition than in other districts because of the cooperation of the large landowners whose land was mortgaged at a very high rate of interest, and who had suffered severe losses of stock and buildings during the war.

The most notable accompaniment of the reform was the release of the peasants from servitude and the consolidation of scattered holdings. No extensive improvements were effected with the exception of a certain amount of land drainage for which cooperative societies, subsidized by the government, were responsible. Nevertheless the general condition of agriculture has sufficiently improved to make the life of the peasant easier for at least a generation.

STANIEWICZ, WITOLD.

(2537)

DIE AGRARREFORMARBEITEN IN POLEN IM JAHRE 1928 UND 1929. *Vrtljschr. Polnischen Landw.* 1(3): 5-52; (4): 13-62. 1930.

This article by the Polish Minister of Agriculture, under whose jurisdiction the Polish agrarian reform was planned and carried out, outlines the situation which made a reform program necessary and describes the measures decided upon and the means used to put them into effect. Agricultural overpopulation, insufficient development of industry and of cities, and limited market capacity due to poverty and to backwardness of agricultural development, necessitated the reconstruction of the domestic market as the main task of the agricultural program. The first means to this end was the consolidation of agricultural holdings, to which were subordinated the abolition of servitude and the introduction of improved conditions and methods of farming. The necessary legislation for the realization of the program, the measures taken to organize and finance it, and description of some of the actual work accomplished during 1928 and 1929 complete the first part of the article.

In the second part of the article, the functioning of the allotments system of land distribution is sketched from 1919 to 1929, and an account is given of the organization of new settlements and consolidated agricultural enterprises. State help in the form of loans, and the activity of the State agricultural bank are discussed. The author calls attention to the large field covered by the duties of the Polish Minister of Agriculture with their technical, economic, financial, and socio-political ramifications.

PORTUGAL

ANONYMOUS.

(2538)

SMALL HOLDINGS IN PORTUGAL. *Econ. Rev.* 3(8): 141. December 31, 1920.

"The *Diario do Governo*, Nov. 15, publishes a lengthy Decree for the division into lots and their allotment for farming purposes of waste lands belonging to the State, Municipalities, and Parishes . . . Heads of families of either sex experienced in the methods of farming of the particular district shall have the right to acquire such lots, preference being given to those having more than five years' residence in the district, and, other conditions being equal, to those having the largest number of children, and to those who have fought in France and Africa." Arrangements are made for leases and rent.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(2539)

ALIENATION AND DIVISION INTO LOTS OF UNCULTIVATED LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE AND ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES. *Internatl. Inst. Agr.* [Rome] *Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 12: 146-151. 1921.

Discusses the measure concerning the alienation and division into lots of land in Portugal, which was enacted in November 1920.

(2540)

BILL FOR GRANTING LAND TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS. *Internatl. Inst. Agr.* [Rome] *Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 11: 454. 1920.

A bill presented to the Portuguese Parliament provides for the expropriation of uncultivated land to establish small agricultural colonies of from 5 to 20 hectares to be managed by discharged soldiers.

RHODESIA

COLLINGS, B. I.

(2541)

LAND SETTLEMENT. *Rhodesia Agr. Jour.* 22: 586-587. 1925.

Mr. Collings makes a plea to farmers to assist in the land-settlement work by taking in settlers as pupils.

DARBY, H. C.

(2542)

SETTLEMENT IN NORTHERN RHODESIA. *Geogr. Rev.* 21: 559-573. 1931.

This article is devoted to the problems that the pioneer settlers of northern Rhodesia are compelled to face.

RHODESIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(2543)

NEW LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEMES. *Rhodesia Agr. Jour.* 25: 563-568. 1928.

Describes two new schemes which are to be launched. In the first, the basis of settlement is to be broadened. "It is felt that it is vital to the sound establishment of agriculture that more and more working farmers and agricultural craftsmen should be brought out." Suitable working overseers who have saved enough—£200—will have their fare to Rhodesia paid

and for 12 months will be given suitable training with £5 a month allowed them during that period. After that they will take up employment on the land until they have saved sufficient money to launch out on their own.

The second new scheme of settlement is called the "nomination scheme." Under this an established farmer can nominate a suitable man, preferably an agricultural worker at home, for a free passage out. The farmer must guarantee his nominee work at a satisfactory wage, and the idea is that by this means stockmen, foremen, country artisans and blacksmiths who are prepared to make their livelihood on the land in Rhodesia may be placed in situations straight away.

WISE, C. D. (2544)
REPORTS ON LAND SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA (1906-1907). 29 pp.
London, printed by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. 1907.

"On the basis of personal observations of the agricultural possibilities of the country, the author recommends a system of land settlement in brief as follows: The establishment of a central farm by the British South Africa Co. of not less than 5,000 acres to serve as an experimental and training farm for prospective settlers; the allotment of farms to settlers of from 1,000 to 1,500 acres in size with alternate blocks of similar size reserved by the company; the selection of practical farm hands only as settlers; the erection of temporary huts, with a view to the health and social intercourse of the settlers; the encouragement of diversified farming under irrigation wherever feasible; financial aid to farmers in a way to stimulate self-help and independent action; and supervision of the settlers' farms by the company's hired manager, with a view of giving advice where needed.

"The recommendations as to advances to settlers are made for the purpose of protecting the company while making repayment as easy as possible."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 19: 89. 1907.

RUMANIA

BERCARU, VALERIU. (2545)
LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE EN ROUMANIE. 91 pp. Paris, Librairie Univ. J. Gam-
ber, 1928. Bibliographie, pp. 90-91.

The evolution of land tenure in Rumania from the Roman conquest to 1917 is outlined. The causes of the agrarian reform which was instituted in 1917, the phases of the reform, and its consequences are discussed. One of the elements of the reform was the transportation of colonists to the more sparsely populated regions. These colonists were required to reimburse the State for the expense of their settlement within 40 years. But nothing had to be paid for the first 5 years.

CÉCROPID. (2546)
LA LOI AGRAIRE EN ROUMANIE ET SES CONSÉQUENCES ÉCONOMIQUES. 109
pp. Paris, "La Vie Universitaire." 1924.

Thèse—Univ. de Paris.

The author points out the disadvantages of an exaggerated policy of land expropriation and distribution in small holdings.

CONSTANTINESCU, ALEXANDRE. (2547)
THE RESULTS OF THE AGRARIAN REFORM [ROUMANIA]. Internatl. Inst. Agr.
[Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 13: 434-435. 1922.

Remarks made in the course of a speech during a reception in his honor at the International Institute of Agriculture, May 2, 1922. M. Constantinescu was Minister of Agriculture for Rumania.

CREANGA, G. D. (2548)
GRUNDBESITZVERTEILUNG UND BAUERNFRAGE IN RUMÄNIEN. v. 1. Leipzig,
Duncker & Humblot, 1907. (Staats- und Sozialwissenschaftliche For-
schungen; hrsg. von G. Schmoller und M. Sering, t. 129.)

The results of the provisions of various land-settlement laws, beginning with the law of 1864, are discussed.

EVANS, I. L. (2549)
THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION IN ROUMANIA. 197 pp. Cambridge, Univ.
Press. 1924.

"Attention is directed to the historical evolution of the agrarian problem in the old kingdom and in the territories which are now united in the modern Kingdom of Rumania. Geographic and economic phases of the agrarian

history of each of the important political divisions are discussed. Chapters are given further to agrarian conditions on the eve of reform, the new agrarian laws and their application, agricultural production since the war, economic and general consequences of the reform, and the historical perspective. A special statistical appendix is included.

"The general consequences of the reform from the point of view of production are considered to have been fairly satisfactory over the short period under review. A survey of the facts of production since 1919 does not appear to justify the assertion that agricultural productivity has been reduced. On the other hand, it is deemed reasonably certain that the reduction in the cultivated area in Rumania since the war would have been much greater but for the salutary psychological effects of the new legislation on the rural population."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 52: 94. 1925.

GERARDI, S. P. (2550)
THE AGRARIAN REFORM. Roumania 6(2): 34-39. 1930.

Not examined.

"From 1917 to the end of 1927, 3,629,824 hectares of land have been redistributed among 1,368,987 peasants. The state will eventually parcel out approximately 6,000,000 hectares. The smaller holdings resulting from this redistribution of the land have made the use of large scale machinery and efficient methods impossible and agricultural production has declined."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 2, item 14517. 1930.

GORNI, OLINDO. (2551)
LAND REFORM IN RUMANIA. Internatl. Labor Off. International Labor Rev. 22: 445-482. 1930.

"On previous occasions a series of articles devoted to land reform in several European countries have appeared in this Review. The present article dealing with land reform in Rumania continues the series. The author, who has studied the question on the spot, analyses the economic, social and political causes giving rise to the reform; he explains how and within what limits it has been applied, and finally gives an account of its early results."

Two footnotes on pp. 445-446 give a list of the articles referred to in the preceding paragraph and a list of some of the important publications dealing with agrarian reform in Rumania.

HITIER. (2552)
LES NOUVELLES LOIS AGRAIRES DE ROUMANIE. Soc. Natl. Agr. France Bull. 70: 501-516. 1910.

"The author describes the gradual lowering of the economic condition of the peasant class in Rumania from the period of emancipation in 1864 to 1907, which culminated in the agrarian revolution of that year, and discusses the main features of the law of 1907-08 relating to agricultural contracts, rural banks, and limiting the extent of farm holdings, which was passed for the purpose of correcting the abuses affecting the agricultural classes.

"The economic and social significance of these laws is pointed out, one of the most striking results being the formation of farm laborers' associations which rent or purchase large farms and conduct their operations."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 24: 89. 1911.

HOLLMAN. (2553)
DIE AGRARREFORM IN RUMÄNIEN. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 1: 39-55. 1923.

The author doubts the successful outcome of the agrarian reform in Rumania as planned. He would take the excess population from the mountainous districts and settle them on the plains.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2554)
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT FOR SMALL HOLDINGS IN ROUMANIA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 4 (2): 74-83. 1913.

Discusses (1) the agricultural and viticultural credit bank, (2) people's banks and the central bank of the people's banks and village cooperative societies.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(2555)

ROUMANIA, THE LAND REFORM AND ITS RESULTS UP TO THE PRESENT. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 5 (5): 120-134. 1914.

The land reform in Rumania is discussed. The agricultural situation previous to 1907, the reforms of 1907, and their results are described.

IONESCU, D. B.

(2556)

DIE AGRARVERFASSUNG RUMÄNIENS, IHRE GESCHICHTE UND IHRE REFORM. 132 pp. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot. 1909. (Staats-und Sozial Wissenschaftliche Forschungen. Heft 136).

A history of the settlement of the small farmer on the land and a discussion of the necessary measures to be undertaken on his behalf by the State.

KNIGHT, M. M.

(2557)

PEASANT COOPERATION AND AGRARIAN REFORM IN ROUMANIA. Polit. Sci. Quart. 35: 1-29. 1920.

Bibliographical note, pp. 28-29.

"The growth of the popular banks and of peasant cooperatives, mainly from 1895 to 1919, is dealt with, following a brief historical introduction on the general economic and social foundation upon which the situation rests. The so-called expropriation law of 1918, by which all cultivable Crown and institutional lands, those of all foundations, all lands of subjects who were aliens by birth, marriage, or naturalization, and all rural lands belonging to absentees as well as lands taken from private estates containing more than about 250 acres according to a graduated scale were paid for in government land bonds and given into the possession of peasant land associations to be parcelled out in lots of from about 12 to 50 acres, is described."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 43: 94-95. 1920.

LAZAR, LIVIUS.

(2558)

LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE EN ROUMANIE. 126 pp. Paris, A. Rousseau. 1924.

Thèse—Univ. de Paris. The functioning of the agrarian reform in Rumania.

MANTOU, G.

(2559)

L'EXPROPRIATION DE LA GRANDE PROPRIÉTÉ RURALE ET LA QUESTION AGRAIRE EN ROUMANIE. Jour. Econ. [Paris] (6) 63: 330-340. 1920.

"This gives a brief review of conditions leading up to legislation for the expropriation of cultivable public lands, rural holdings under the control of absentees, and those belonging to aliens, to be given in small holdings for peasant cultivation. It is said that further assistance in the matters of agriculture, credit and education are necessary for the social and economic independence of small proprietors so established."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 44: 488. 1921.

MIRANDA, DIEGO DE.

(2560)

RUMANIA. EL PROBLEMA DE LA TIERRA EN RUMANIA. Prog. Agr. y Pecuário 39: 626-627. 1933.

When Rumania was completing the expropriation of some of her lands, they were assigned first provisionally and then definitely. Under the Kingdom as formerly constituted, a local committee drew up the lists of persons eligible as grantees. These were turned over to the district commissions and afterwards reviewed by the agrarian committee. The preferred list included the war-wounded, war widows and orphans, and those mobilized in the war. Agricultural instruction was made obligatory to the grantees. Up to the date this article was written, over 20,000 properties had been expropriated, which means that some 6,000,000 hectares have passed from large to small ownership—from the wealthy landowner to the poor farmer. Since the reform movement, the number of holdings of 100 hectares has increased by 50 percent. Properties of over 100 hectares have been reduced in number by three-fourths.

MITRANTY, DAVID.

(2561)

THE LAND AND THE PEASANT IN RUMANIA: THE WAR AND AGRARIAN REFORM (1917-21). 627 pp. London, H. Milford, Oxford Univ. Press; New Haven, Yale Univ. Press. 1930.

Bibliography, pp. 594-611.

"This is one of the series of publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace dealing with the Economic and Social History of the World War. Part 1 deals with the agrarian problem in Rumanian society. Part 2 discusses the political history, nature, and general legislative provisions of the new land reform, beginning with the decree laws of 1918 and 1919. Part 3 includes chapters on the effects of the reform on the distribution of land property, the organization of farming, production, and rural economy; on the effects of the States' economic and financial policy upon the working of the reform; and on the social political effects of the reform. An introductory chapter is included on the effect of the World War upon the agrarian structure of Europe."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 63: 885. 1930.

NASTA, ALEXANDRE.

(2562)

LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE EN ROUMANIE. In *La Roumanie Agricole* 1929, pp. 51-65. Bucuresti, 1929.

A sketch of agrarian reform, as it affects the farmer in the different provinces. The expropriation and the redistribution of the land in small holdings are outlined.

NITESCU, P. P.

(2563)

CONTRIBUTIUNI ASUPRA REZOLVIRII PROBLEMEI AGRICOLE. *Analele Econ. si Statist.* (1-2): 127-133. 1931.

Not examined.

"The effect of the agrarian reform in Rumania has been to cut down agricultural production because of the too great cutting up of rural land ownership. The cultivation of larger areas is necessary for effective production on a scientific basis and a policy of grouping of the small parcels is necessary."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 4, item 2466. 1932.

ODOBESTIANU, ROMULUS.

(2564)

LA PROPRIÉTÉ AGRAIRE EN ROUMANIE. 120 pp. Montpellier, Impr. Firmin et Montane. 1925.

Thèse—Univ. de Montpellier. Agrarian reform in Rumania and the resulting redistribution of the land in small holdings are sketched.

OPREANU, SABIN.

(2565)

REGIUNI DE COLONIZARE IN ROMÂNIA. *Observatorul Soc. Econ.* no. 1, pp. 56-62. 1931.

Not examined.

"In the West zone of the Rumanian frontiers after the war, the government helped some 20,000 persons to establish new homes. In Dobruja about 60,000 people were colonized. The latter are almost all emigrants from Macedonia."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 4, item 13,741. 1932.

PENAKOV, I.

(2566)

LA LÉGISLATION SUR LA PROPRIÉTÉ RURALE DANS LA DOBROUDJA DU SUD. *Rev. Bulgare.* 1 (1-2): 33-43. 1928.

Not examined.

"Rumania has wished to acquire agricultural land for her colonists in South Dobrudja since the acquisition of that region in 1913. When attempts at purchase failed, she resorted to a series of laws, 1914-1924, based on the peculiarities of land titles under the Bulgarian system of law prior to 1913. A technical distinction between perfect and imperfect titles, although never regarded as important by Bulgarians, gives an excuse for expropriation of certain areas. The law of 1924 is discussed in detail."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 2, item 8165. 1930.

PETRINI, EMILE.

(2567)

THE AGRARIAN REFORM IN RUMANIA. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol.* 22: 67-108. 1931.

"The rural population of Rumania is more than four times the urban, and the main occupation is agriculture and livestock farming. Maize, wheat, barley, and oats are the principal crops grown and horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine are the principal kinds of livestock raised. More than 81% of the

population belong to the peasant class. Several laws during the past 50 years have provided for taking over large holdings by the state, surveying and dividing them into farms, and putting the new farms into the hands of peasant farmers. To date more than 6,000,000 ha. of land have passed from the hands of large land owners into those of nearly 2,000,000 small holders. This has resulted in higher standards of living, more wholesome diet, better living quarters, and establishment of schools."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 4, item 678. 1932.

- PEYRE, M. (2568)
L'APPLICATION DES LOIS AGRAIRES EN ROUMANIE. *Rev. Econ. Internatl.* 16. année, 4: 69-79. 1924.

Includes an account of the breaking up of large properties in Rumania resulting in an improved condition for the small landholder.

- TERRUZZI, PAOLO. (2569)
LA RIFORMA AGRARIA IN ROMANIA. *Gior. Econ.* 46: 304-312. 1932.

Not examined.

"The principles of the agrarian reform were carried out in four fundamental laws—for the old kingdom, Transylvania and the Banat, Bukovina, and Bessarabia. The expropriation of the lands, which for the great landed estates has taken place on the basis of assignment of indemnities partly at the expense of the peasants, has temporarily injured production and agricultural export, and has damaged the interests of the large owners besides those of other social classes; but on the other hand, has shown advantages of political character, and may constitute the basis for a future broad development of Rumanian agriculture."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 4, item 5629. 1932.

SAMOA

- WOHLTMANN, FERDINAND (2570)
PFLANZUNG UND SIEDLUNG AUF SAMOA. *Erkundungsbericht von Prof. Dr. F. Wohltmann . . . an das Kolonialwirtschaftliche Komitee zu Berlin.* 164 pp. Berlin, Kolonialw. Komitee. 1904.

Contains an account of white settlers in German Samoa and their work in cocoa production.

SIBERIA

- AMERICAN ICOR COMMISSION. (2571)
REPORT OF THE AMERICAN ICOR COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF BIRO-BIDJAN AND ITS COLONIZATION. 94 pp. New York [1929]

"While the Jews in the Soviet Union have displayed on the whole a deep interest and favorable attitude toward the colonization of Biro-Bidjan, opinion among Jews in other countries has been divided from the very beginning. The question of Biro-Bidjan has aroused many heated discussions with some strongly supporting the idea of Jewish colonization in this region and others equally strongly opposing it."

The report covers a discussion of the history and population of Biro-Bidjan, the geography and geology, climate, natural resources, agriculture, transportation, communication, etc. A summary and recommendations are given, pp. 78-84.

- FINK, VICTOR. (2572)
THE COLONIES ON THE TAIGA STEPPES. *Menorah Jour.* 19: 416-433. 1931.

Translated from the Russian by Leon Dennen.

The writer gives his impressions of Jewish colonization enterprise in Biro-Bidjan in Siberia which he says was conducted "without study and without plan."

Other numbers of the *Menorah Journal* contain articles on the Jewish colonization movement in Soviet Russia but were not available for examination.

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2573)
THE ECONOMIC RESULTS OF HOME COLONISATION IN SIBERIA. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 6(5): 96-114. 1915.

Includes discussion of the economic development of the colonies in Siberia; and the economic position of the colonists.

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2574)
HOME COLONISATION IN SIBERIA IN 1913. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome]
Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 6(3): 111-125. 1915.

Includes discussion of the general progress of State-directed colonization, legislation and regulation of colonization, measures for the welfare of the colonists, and measures for the extension of colonization.

SIERRA LEONE

- SIERRA LEONE LAWS, STATUTES, ETC. (2575)
CONCESSIONS. INFORMATION RESPECTING CONCESSIONS OF LAND IN SIERRA
LEONE AND THE RULES TO BE OBSERVED. 29 pp. Freetown, printed at
the Govt. Print. Off. 1925.

"The Ordinances which govern the granting of concessions in the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone are set out in full in this pamphlet. They deal with concessions for the purposes of cultivation, and with prospecting licenses and mining concessions. So far as these Ordinances relate to concession for the purposes of cultivation they are undoubtedly rather complicated, chiefly in consequence of so many exceptions having been made by amending Ordinances to the principles of the original Ordinance. All these Ordinances, however, are now in process of consolidation. The Secretary of State, moreover, has approved of an amending Bill which, although short, will have the effect of considerably simplifying both the law and the procedure for obtaining a concession for the purposes of cultivation."

SOMALILAND, ITALIAN

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2576)
LAND TENURE AND COLONIZATION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly
Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 8(3): 94-115. 1917.

Experiment and experience in colonization in Italian Somaliland.

- MEREGAZZI, RENZO. (2577)
L'AVVENIRE AGRICOLO DELLA SOMALIA. Economia 6: 357-362. 1928.

Not examined.

"The first attempt to colonize Somaliland made by Italian private societies goes back to 1901-1902. Cotton cultivation has become the main product of agriculture since its introduction in 1907. After the War large new concessions were created and cultivation of new products attempted. Irrigation is promoted and a network of channels surrounds the concessions. An Agricultural Office gives technical advice in agricultural matters."—
Social Sci. Abs. v. 1, item 10148. 1929.

SOUTH AFRICA

- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PARLIAMENT, HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION
SETTLEMENTS. (2578)
REPORT. 70 pp. Cape Town, Cape Times, Ltd. 1906.

This committee was appointed "to inquire into and report upon the condition of the communities holding lands at the several government irrigation works at Van Wyk's Vlei, Brand Vlei, and Douglas, with a view to the amelioration and development of those settlements."

- SELECT COMMITTEE ON LABOUR SETTLEMENTS FOR INDIGENT WHITES. (2579)

REPORT PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JULY, 1906. 71 pp.
Cape Town, Cape Times, Ltd. 1906.

This is the report of a committee appointed "to inquire into and report on the desirability of the Government establishing Labour Settlements for Indigent Whites, and especially as to the best means of placing such persons under supervision on the soil." The so-called "Labour Colony" at Kakamas is suggested as an object lesson as to what could be done.

- GOODFELLOW, D. M. (2580)
A MODERN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA. 267 pp. London, George
Routledge & Sons, Ltd. 1931.

Contains considerable information on land settlement prior to 1892, in the reconstruction period after the Boer War, and since the Land Act of 1913. "South Africa is one of the most difficult pieces of land which people have ever attempted to settle."

HALL, T. D. (2581)
FROM SETTLER TO SOUTH AFRICAN. *Farming in So. Africa* 4: 13-15. 1929.

"This article . . . relates some of the experiences of a well-known South African farmer who started farming, with humble financial assets, yet who has established himself despite many vicissitudes. It is a story of persistent endeavor and never-failing optimism, and its moral is inspiring."

[HARVIE, E. F.] (2582)
BRITISH MILITARY FARMS IN SOUTH AFRICA. *Fortnightly Rev.* 84: 294-301. 1905.

"A future for farmers in South Africa has been foretold, and plans for the encouragement of the pursuit of agriculture are in all the schemes for settlement; but—and this is the point it has been endeavoured to lay down here—farming by the British in South Africa is not up to date the problematical thing it is popularly supposed to be. Already under the British it has been essayed, and under the direction of the military authorities it has been proved a conspicuous success."

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2583)
THE LAND SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1912. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 6(4): 105-112. 1915.

This is a discussion of the Land Settlement Act of the Union of South Africa, including the main provisions of the act and proceedings under it up to December 31, 1913.

(2584)
LAND SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 9: 682-696. 1918.

Land survey, tenure, and occupation are discussed; statistics are given showing occupation of various lands.

(2585)
THE PROVISION OF SMALL HOLDINGS FOR MINERS AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS ON THE RAND. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel.* 5(7): 103-118. 1914.

"Under a Government Notice dated 17th July, 1912, the Governor General appointed a Commission to inquire into a problem of land settlement of peculiar interest, that of providing small holdings for miners and other workers in the Witwatersrand Area of the Transvaal, usually called the 'Rand' . . . the Commission finds that there is, among the workers on the Rand, a very real demand for small holdings which is at present unsatisfied; that there is a large amount of suitable and conveniently situated land available; and that the principal cause which impedes the utilization of such land for small holdings is the antiquated and inefficient system of land taxation in force in South Africa . . ."

KOCK, M. H. DE. (2586)
CROWN LANDS AND LAND SETTLEMENT. *In The Results of Government Ownership in South Africa*, pp. 119-136. Cape Town, Jute & Co., Ltd. 1922.

"Notes are furnished setting forth the administration of Crown lands and various land settlement schemes in South Africa and reporting the revenue therefrom."—*Expt. Sta. Rec.* 51: 91. 1924.

RENNEN, R. J. VAN (2507)
IRRIGATION AND SETTLEMENT OF IRRIGATED LAND IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. *Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol.* 21:1-7, 48-54. 1930.

SOUTH AFRICA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (2588)
SUCCESSFUL FARMING ON GOVERNMENT SMALL HOLDINGS, AN OBJECT-LESSON FROM THE HIGH VELD. *So. Africa. Dept. Agr. Jour.* 2:52-55. 1921.

The organization and methods of the holding owned by a "settler on the Government Settlement at Strypan, in the Pretoria District, who owns a holding of 94 morgen situated between the Germiston-Witbank and the Germiston-Breyten railways, land typical of thousands of acres suitable for the same class of farming in the high veld portions of the country."

SOUTH AFRICA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES. (2589)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE UNION: FUTURE OF RETURNED SOLDIERS. So. African Jour. Indus. 1:414-424. 1918.

"This article describes lands available for settlement, types of farming, terms of disposal, financial assistance, and experience and capital necessary, as well as conditions of settlement in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 39:89. 1918.

[SOUTH AFRICA DEPARTMENT OF LANDS] (2590)

LAND FOR SETTLERS. So African Jour. Indus. 2:1061-1069. 1919.

Reprinted from a pamphlet issued by the Department of Lands on the subject of the Land Settlement Act, 1917, and regarding land in the Union available for settlers.

Discusses stock farms; small holdings on irrigation settlements and on dry lands; tenure of holdings; assistance to settlers; purchase of private land selected by settlers; agricultural training; and schedules of land available.

SOUTH AFRICA SMALL HOLDINGS COMMISSION (TRANSVAAL). (2591)

REPORT. 149 pp. Cape Town, Cape Times, Ltd., Govt. Printers. 1913.

This committee was appointed to inquire into the necessity for providing land in or near mining and industrial centers for establishing small holdings and for the settlement thereon of persons engaged in mining or industrial occupations, the extent of land available for effective occupation, and the legislative changes for carrying out the scheme found to be necessary.

For part-time gardening or farming see pp. 13-15.

SWARDT, S. J. DE. (2592)

THE POTCHEFSTROOM SETTLEMENTS. 9 pp. Pretoria. 1930.

Reported from Farming in South Africa 5:233-235, 325-326, 339. 1930.

A summary of a report on three settlements on the Mooi River indicating the size of the farms, the capital investment, the type of farming, the net farm income, and the family cash income.

THOMSEN, HANS. (2593)

DIE VERTEILUNG DES LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHEN GRUNDBESITZES IN SÜDAFRIKA. [166] pp. Jena G. Fischer. 1927. (Probleme der Weltwirtschaft. Schriften.)

A discussion of the colonization policy of Holland, Great Britain, and Germany in South Africa.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OFFICE OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS. (2594)

OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK. no. 13, 1930-31. Pretoria, Govt. Print. and Stationery Off. 1932.

Contains a brief account of land settlement under the headings of legislation, purchase and tenure of Crown lands, allotment of Crown lands to applicants, advances to settlers, and purchase and tenure of privately owned lands. Earlier issues of the year book contain similar information.

SOUTH AMERICA

HIJAR Y HARO, L. (2595)

INFLUENCIA DE LA MIGRACIÓN EUROPEA EN EL DESARROLLO DE LOS PRINCIPALES PAISES DE SUD AMERICA. LA COLONIZACIÓN RURAL EN MEXICO. Soc. Mex. Geogr. y Estadís. Bol. (5 ser.) 11:1-116. 1924.

"Statistical and historical studies of the situation in each of the South American countries as regards the extent of colonization and the possibility of and the provisions for further settlement are brought together here, with a review of rural colonization in Mexico."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 54:185. 1926.

LUTZ, ADOLPHO. (2596)

PROBLEMS IN THE COLONIZATION AND SETTLEMENT OF TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICA. Amer. Phil. Soc. Proc. 66:135-157. 1927.

MCBRIDE, G. M. (2597)

LAND GRANTS (LATIN AMERICA). Encyclopaedia Social Sciences v. 9, pp. 39-43. New York. 1933.

"Land grants as rewards or subsidies are a more prominent factor in Latin America than in the territory settled by people of British descent, primarily because the Spanish and Portuguese established themselves in the

New World by means of conquest rather than private colonization enterprise . . . The grant, known in the Spanish colonies as a *merced* (a grace, or favor), occupied by far the most conspicuous place in the carefully prepared land distribution system followed by the Spaniards in the establishment of their rule in America."

Discusses the methods followed in Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, etc.

- PAN AMERICAN UNION. (2598)
MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS TO SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES. Pan Amer. Bull. 63:12-23. 1929.

Part I, Settlement Schemes in Brazil, includes discussion of Japanese, Polish, and Austrian colonization; the immigration and settlement policy in the State of São Paulo, 1927-1928; and interstate migration.

Part II is entitled "Migration and Land Settlement Policy in Paraguay in 1927."

SPAIN

- ANONYMOUS. (2599)
LEY DE BASES PARA LA REFORMA AGRARIA, APROBADA DEFINITIVAMENTE POR LES CORTES CONSTITUYENTES. Prog. Agr. y Pecuario 38:681-688. 1932.

Text of the law providing for expropriation of land in Spain and indemnity therefor.

- NEW SPANISH LAW EXPECTED TO INCREASE FARM OUTPUT. U.S. Daily 7(203):6. November 9, 1932.
Agrarian reform bill.

- [REFORMA AGRARIA]. Prog. Agr. y Pecuario 37:741-766. 1931. (2601)

This special number devoted to agrarian reform contains the findings of the parliamentary agrarian commission created to investigate the government bill on agrarian reform in Spain as well as articles on its social, judicial, and economic aspects.

- ALCARAZ, ENRIQUE. (2602)
THE PROBLEMS OF HOME COLONISATION IN RELATION TO CREDIT AND CO-OPERATION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 3(12):175-194. 1912.

The problems of Spanish home colonization are discussed in their technical, legal, social, and economic aspects. The law of August 30, 1907, on home colonization is reviewed. The kinds of settlements are described—intensive cultivation settlements of which there are two (La Algaida in the Province of Alicante); extensive cultivation settlements (Castillo de Locubin, Los Alisos, and Las Navas in the Provinces of Jaen and Ciudad Real) in which the lots vary from 30 to 40 hectares; and settlements for cultivation of an intermediate character (Els Plans, and Sierra Salinas de Villena both in the Province of Alicante).

- CAMPANS, P. (2603)
LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE ESPAGNOLE. Vie Agr. et Rurale 20:214. 1931.
A brief account of the recent agrarian reform in Spain.

- CAÑO, RAFAEL DEL. (2604)
REFORMA AGRARIA DE ESPAÑA. Rev. Nac. Econ. 32:569-583. 1931.
Not examined.

- CARRIÓN, PASCUAL. (2605)
LOS LATIFUNDIOS EN ESPAÑA; SU IMPORTANCIA, ORIGEN, CONSECUENCIAS Y SOLUCIÓN. Prólogo de D. Fernando de los Ríos. 439 pp. Madrid, Gráficas Reunidas. 1932.

The author prefaces his study of the latifundia in Spain with a historical and critical survey of almost 4 centuries of effort on the part of economists, sociologists, and politicians to find a solution for the problem of land tenure in that country. He finds the crystallization of some of their ideas with regard to the necessity of distributing the land among the poorer citizens instead of allowing it to remain in the hands of the few in the colonization project sponsored by the Count of Aranda in 1766. The work of colonization started in Sierra Morena, La Parrilla, and Moncloa, progressed rapidly

for a few years. Several million people were settled in the most sparsely populated parts of the country, between Madrid and Andalusia. Forty-four group settlements were established which later became municipal centers. Land was given to each family sufficient for its upkeep, with seed and livestock, and each settler had a lot on the hillside on which to plant vines or olive trees. He could feed his livestock on the common pasture land. Unfortunately, wars and internal strife hindered the expansion of such land settlements. A review of the book may be found in *Agricultural Economics Literature*, v. 7, no. 10. 1933.

- CARRIÓN, PASCUAL. (2606)
LA REFORMA AGRARIA; PROBLEMAS FUNDAMENTALES. 138 pp. Madrid. 1931.

A discussion of the basic problems of land reform in Spain.

- CASTILLO, H. GONZALES DEL. (2607)
LA REFORMA AGRARIA Y LA COLONIZACIÓN ESPAÑOLA. I-V. *Prog. Agr. y Pecuario* 38:821-823, 881-883, 1932; 39:221-224, 281-283, 541-544, 1933.

The author indicates that the primary aim of Spain's recent law on agrarian reform would be one of colonization and repopulation, settling through the entire country numerous owners of small holdings. The advantages of colonization highways (*carreteras colonizadoras*) along the lines suggested by R. Unwin's Ribbon Development and Sporadic Building in Greater London are discussed. The author also discusses the garden city movement and suggests three types: the satellite city, the radial city, and the lineal garden city.

- COMPañIA MADRILEÑA DE URBANIZACIÓN, (2608)
LA CIUDAD LINEAL, FÓRMULA ESPAÑOLA DE CIUDAD JARDÍN COMO SISTEMA DE ARQUITECTURA DE CIUDADES Y DE COLONIZACIÓN DE CAMPOS. Memoria presentada al XIII Congreso internacional de la habitación y de urbanismo. 115, 123 pp. Madrid. 1931.

A study in Spanish and German of the Spanish conception of the garden city as distinguished from that of other countries. A number of maps are included.

- GUÍA DE LA CIUDAD LINEAL, 1930-31. 108 pp. [Madrid. 1930.] (2609)

A guide to Madrid's garden city. It is pointed out that it is the result of a rational and scientific conception with a definite moral, social, and political aim.

- EZA, L. M. Y. M. (2610)
ESPAGNE. LA COLONISATION EN ESPAGNE. Congrès Internatl. Agr. 14th. Bucarest, 1929. [Proc., Prelim. issues] 1st sess., Contrib. 6, 28 pp.
Statistical accounts of expenditures and receipts of several land settlements established in Spain.

- LA REFORMA AGRARIA EN ESPAÑA. 110 pp. Madrid, Impr. Sobrinos de la Sucesora de M. Minuesa de los Ríos. 1931. (Soc. Prog. Social. Grupo Nac. Español Asociación Internacional del mismo nombre, Pub. 22). (2611)
Land subdivision and settlement in Spain are discussed.

- FERRARI, EGIDIA. (2612)
REORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR LAND SETTLEMENT AND REPOPULATION OF SPAIN. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 3: 142-143. 1925.

- GARCÍA DE LOS SALMONES, NICOLÁS. (2613)
LA REFORMA AGRARIA. *Prog. Agr. y Pecuario* 38: 21-26. 1932.

This is a discussion of six proposals made recently in Madrid in connection with agrarian reform and looking to the improvement of agricultural conditions in Spain. One of them provides for settling within the nation families deprived of a livelihood or capital for meeting the necessities of life; reducing emigration, populating the country districts, and cultivating unimproved or insufficiently exploited lands, placing under cultivation what is now unproductive, and improving the seemingly routine work. It is proposed to provide with land those peasants who have none, and to place peasants

on those lands lacking in what is necessary for rational and profitable operation.

A table on the cereal crop of 1931 is shown, giving in metric quintals, for 50 Provinces, figures covering barley, oats, rye and corn. In each case the total for 1931 compared with the previous year shows somewhat of a decrease.

GORNI, OLINDO.

(2614)

THE PROBLEM OF RURAL SETTLEMENT IN SPAIN. Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labor Rev. 19: 829-858. 1929.

Includes a historical survey, attempts at rural settlement, a discussion of the distribution of land and the systems of farming, the methods and problems of rural settlement; State action; etc.

"To sum up, we find in Spain a very active ferment at work which is gradually bringing about a change in the agricultural organisation of the country. Labour and capital are turning more and more towards the land and this new tendency is the determining factor in the complex phenomenon of rural settlement. The land is steadily being taken up and the peasant class is continually growing in numbers and in power as it frees itself from all dependence on the former large land-owners, speculators and money-lenders. Favourable local conditions, a ready flow of credit to assist the peasants, ability of the peasants to organise strongly and effectively for the defence of their interests—these are the factors on whose presence or absence depends the greater or less rapidity of this process of disintegration of the large landed estates."

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(2615)

GOVERNMENT ACTION TO PROMOTE HOME COLONIZATION AND REPOPULATION.

Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 11: 442-452. 1920.

A discussion of home colonization in Spain.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

(2616)

AGRARIAN REFORM IN SPAIN. Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. and Labor Inform. 40: 407-408. 1931.

"A bill for agrarian reform has been introduced in Spain providing for the expropriation of land with compensation to the owners . . . the expropriated lands will be handed over to peasants in the form of holdings in perpetual ownership rented from the State. The new owners will be allowed to choose between adopting an individual or collective method of cultivating the land put at their disposal."

ITALO.

(2617)

À PROPOS DE LA RÉFORME FONCIÈRE EN ESPAGNE. Res Publica 2 (2): 172-193. Apr., 1932.

A Government bill, recently introduced in Spain, provides for the expropriation by the State in the southern Provinces of the country of landed property, with the exception of communal land, private land cultivated by the owner with a considerable stock of leased cattle, land used for an agricultural industry or for specialization in livestock raising, and land to be used for forestation, an indemnity to be paid in kind or in Government securities. The author discusses the basic principles of agrarian reform, showing the influence on it of land, labor, and capital. He stresses the importance of the intensification of agricultural production as a basic principle of agrarian reform. He outlines the change in Spain from the preponderance of latifundia to the breaking up of the large estates by the leasing of land to the small farmers, in many cases merely for their own support in regions distant from the beaten path of traffic. Ownership of these small farms and enterprises would seem to be the next logical step. This is provided for in the agrarian reform bill, and the author expresses the hope that the Spanish Government will extend its scope so as to make it apply to the whole country.

MARTINEZ DE BUJANDA, E.

(2618)

AGRARIAN REFORM IN SPAIN. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Agr. Econ. and Sociol. 24 (4): 113-130. 1933.

MARVAUD, ANGEL.

(2619)

LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE EN ESPAGNE. Jour. Écon. [Paris] 103: 511-522. 1933.

A summary of the results of Spain's agrarian reform including the settlement of the peasant farmer on the land.

MARVAUD, ANGEL.

(2620)

LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE EN ESPAGNE. Rev. Écon. Internatl. 25. année 2: 563-592. 1933.

The importance of the agricultural question in Spain, attempts to remedy conditions prior to the recent law of September 21, 1932, the provisions of that law and some of the difficulties of putting it into operation are discussed.

POPELIN, CLAUDE.

(2621)

LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE EN ESPAGNE. Rev. Polit. et Parlementaire 40(459): 330-337. February 10, 1933.

Reviewed in Agricultural Economics Literature 7: 187-189. 1933.

An account of the expropriation of landed property in Spain based on the agrarian reform law of September 21, 1932. The author points out an original feature of the Spanish reform in that the expropriated lands are not to be distributed to individuals but to peasant communities for administration. The peasants to be settled in the communities are to be recruited from four groups, namely, field workers, legally constituted workers' associations, owners paying less than 50 pesetas of land assessment, and farmers cultivating less than 10 hectares of dry or irrigated land. When the community has been established a vote of the majority of its members will decide whether they will proceed on an individual or a collective basis. In either event the community will be responsible for the lands intrusted to it. It will regulate admissions or departures of peasants and will indemnify them for work done or penalize them when necessary. The communities will not own their lands but will pay rent to the State. The land may be exploited by communities of peasants while the process of expropriation is still in progress. In that case the owners will receive from the State for a period not exceeding 9 years a rent of not less than 4 percent of the value attributed to the estate. This allows for the immediate settlement of unemployed peasants and gives the Government time to take stock of the results achieved and to act accordingly, even to back out should it seem expedient.

RITTER, KURT.

(2622)

SPANIEN. DIE NEUE LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHE ENTWICKLUNG. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 16: 157-166. 1932.

A study of agricultural conditions in Spain with special reference to agrarian reform and its accompanying establishment of small holdings.

ROJAS, JOSÉ DE ROJAS ARRESE.

(2623)

LA SOLUCIÓN DEL PROBLEMA AGRARIO. Prog. Agr. y Pecuario. 390: 664-666, 685-686. 1933.

A discussion of Spain's agrarian problem, the author's plan for solving which is to construct peasant homes along existing and future highways, providing them with adjoining parcels of land which, when they had multiplied sufficiently, would form what is termed a "lineal or longitudinal city." In bringing the country near the city, the former would participate in the advantages of the latter. The parcels of land adjoining the dwellings could be exploited to great advantage.

SPAIN DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ACCIÓN SOCIAL Y EMIGRACIÓN.

(2624)

LOS REYES Y LA COLONIZACIÓN INTERIOR DE ESPAÑA DESDE EL SIGLO XVI AL XIX. (CONTRIBUCIÓN A LA EXPOSICIÓN GENERAL ESPAÑOLA DE SEVILLA.) 148 pp. Madrid, Impr. Helénica. 1929.

A sketch of the colonization of a number of depopulated regions in Spain from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Included are the colonies of Sierra Morena, La Parilla, and La Moncloa.

SPAIN INSTITUTO DE REFORMA AGRARIA.

(2625)

BASIC LAW FOR THE AGRICULTURAL REFORM. 47 pp. Madrid, Inst. Reforma. 1932.

A translation of the text of the law of September 15, 1932. Provision is made for distribution of land to settlers and peasants' organizations, and for the creation in the suburbs of "peasants' homes", including a home and an adjacent truck garden.

SPAIN JUNTA CENTRAL DE COLONIZACIÓN Y REPOBLACIÓN INTERIOR. (2626)
BOLETÍN. AÑO 2-7, no. 5-7, 9-19, 21-28. Madrid, 1920-25.

These bulletins, of which the library of the United States Department of Agriculture has an incomplete set, contain articles on various phases of land colonization in Spain, with descriptions of individual colonies and legislation providing for their establishment.

NOTA INFORMATIVA DE LA COLONIZACIÓN INTERIOR DE ESPAÑA. 59 pp. Madrid, Impr. Helénica. 1925. (2627)

Attention is called to the law of August 30, 1907, the aim of which is to provide land for the families of the unemployed and the destitute, to diminish emigration, to increase the rural population and to cultivate waste land. Several examples of agricultural colonies are given with illustrative statistical tables.

SUCINTA INFORMACIÓN DE LAS COLONIAS AGRÍCOLAS INSTALADAS Y EN PERÍODO DE ESTABLECIMIENTO O ESTUDIO QUE PUBLICA LA JUNTA CENTRAL DE COLONIZACIÓN Y REPOBLACIÓN INTERIOR CON MOTIVO DE LA EXPOSICIÓN UNIVERSAL E INTERNACIONAL DE COOPERACIÓN Y OBRAS SOCIALES DE GANTE, 1924. 66 pp. Madrid. 1924. (2628)

Details of a number of agricultural colonies in Spain are given.

SPAIN UNION NACIONAL ECONÓMICA. (2629)

LA REFORMA AGRARIA. Ciclo de conferencias acerca del proyecto presentado al Parlamento por el Ministro de agricultura, industria y comercio, D. Marcelino Domingo. 266 pp. [Madrid, Gráfica Administrativa.] 1932.

A series of lectures on the proposed agrarian-reform measure which later became law.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. (2630)
COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SPAIN. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis., Monthly Labor Rev. 25: 788-791. 1927.

This article is based on an article by Charles Gide entitled "Certains Aspects Originaux du Mouvement Coopératif en Espagne" in *Revue des Études Coopératives*, avril-juin 1927, pp. 209-230. Approximately half of the article is devoted to colonization societies, provision for which was made in a law passed in 1907 which had for its purpose "the internal colonization of Spain and the repopulation of the country." The scope of the work is said to be limited to the amount of land available for the purpose. Bills were introduced in 1911, 1914, and 1921 but were not passed.

SWEDEN

[ÅBERGSSON, A.] (2631)
ALLOTMENT MOVEMENT. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. 18: 419-420. 1927.

This is an abstract of the author's *De Svenska Städernas Trädgårds Kolonier och Möjligheten Av Deras Inläggande i Stadsplan*. Särtryck ur *Svenska Stadsförbundets Tidskrift* issued in Stockholm in 1926. It gives a brief account of workmen's allotments in Sweden, their size, cost, number, etc.

FROST, J. (2632)
LANDWIRTSCHAFTLICHES SIEDLUNGSWESEN IN SCHWEDEN. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 10: 443-449. 1929.

Sweden's land policy, at first based on the need for money and soldiers but more and more dictated by changing social and economic conditions, is outlined since its origin in the sixteenth century. The present-day system of land settlement as a necessary economic measure to preserve the agricultural integrity of the country and to stem the tide of emigration is discussed.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2633)
THE ORGANISATION OF CREDIT TO SMALL LAND-OWNERS FOR THE WORKING OF THEIR FARMS. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 6 (9): 21-30. 1915.

The problem of credit to small land owners in Sweden is dealt with. The local agricultural credit institutes, the central agricultural credit institutes, and the work of both are described.

PETERSSON, W. I.

(2634)

THE FORMATION OF SMALL HOLDINGS IN SWEDEN. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 2: 215-230. 1924.

"It was formerly held that the area of land occupied was a matter of minor importance, as the small holders and the members of their families would find employment in industry at times when they were not occupied in agricultural work. They would thus supplement the inadequate income derived from the cultivation of too small an area. Later it was demanded that small agricultural holdings should have a certain average area, however costly it might be for the purchaser, and that they should be sufficient to provide sustenance for the whole family of the occupier."

SWITZERLAND

BERNHARD, HANS.

(2635)

L'ENCOURAGEMENT PAR LA CONFÉDÉRATION DE LA COLONISATION INTÉRIEURE. Ann. Agr. Suisse 22. année, fasc. 1, 48 pp. 1921.

"A report is made by the Swiss Association for Home Colonization and Industrial Agriculture to the Federal Department of Public Economy defining home colonization, and noting the need for and outlining a proposed plan to improve the land and finance the settlement. The text of a proposed law is given, with comment."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 45: 493. 1921.

(2636)

ERGEBNISSE DES KATASTERS FÜR INNENKOLONISATION IM AARGAUER JURA. Schr. Schweiz. Vereinigung Innenkolonisation u. Indus. Landw. no. 41, 63 pp. 1930.

Not examined.

"The results of the government census of internal colonization in the Jura Mountains of Aargau, the hilly and mountainous land between the Aar and Rhine. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in farming in which grazing, particularly the fattening of cattle, predominates. Fruit culture, and local vineyards are important. Factories are situated in the outskirts of the region. The region is not prosperous, but the indebtedness is less and the people are more industrious than the average in Switzerland. Small-scale farming prevails (47.7% less than 3 ha., 75% less than 5 ha.) farms averaging 30 a. in size. Only 8% of the land is in estates. Most of the farms are worked by their owners (97.8%). The region is crossed by only one commercial route, which has furnished no great economic stimulus. The interior valleys are withdrawn from the influence of commerce. Areas totaling 1600 ha. (1/3 of the total), could be improved by irrigation. Poor meadowland and the cultivated lands at high altitudes (700 ha.) should be converted into pasture. The forest (32% of the area), usually community or state owned, cannot be curtailed, therefore the greatest results are to be expected from a more effective consolidation of meadowland, the building of meadow roads, and a change to large-scale farming. Because of comparatively dry climate, the cultivated area could be doubled (8,000 hectares or 20% of the productive area), an achievement made easier because the price of grain is guaranteed by the state. Vineyards could be increased to 350 ha. Industrial development may occur in the form of home or factory work, or through iron mining. Four maps (1: 75,000) show relief; distribution of level and sloping land, land settled by peasants, and the areas capable of agricultural improvement."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 45. 1932.

(2637)

GESCHÄFTSBERICHT DER SCHWEIZERISCHEN VEREINIGUNG FÜR INNENKOLONISATION UND INDUSTRIELLE LANDWIRTSCHAFT IN ZÜRICH FÜR 1928. Schr. Schweiz. Vereinigung Innenkolonisation u. Indus. Landw. no. 40, pp. 1-21. 1929.

Not examined.

"A report on the aims and development of the society during the first 10 years of its existence. Colonization of extensive waste lands has been one of its chief interests and results have been gratifying in spite of many difficulties. Other associations have become interested in the project of interior colonization, but the chief purpose of the society remains the selection of regions which offer a possibility of colonization, to take the initiative in carrying through the plans for colonization there, and to provide practical examples of its various forms. Other tasks include the fight against depopu-

lation of the rural districts, development of soil culture through nonagricultural occupations, etc. (Business and financial reports.)"—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 1688. 1932.

BERNHARD, HANS.

(2638)

DIE INNENKOLONISATION DER SCHWEIZ. Ztschr. Schweiz. Statis. und Volksw. 54: 423-434. 1918.

Abstract in Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 10 (5): 311-319, 1919. The abstract is divided into nine parts: General character of the problem; area planted with foodstuffs; the problem of housing accommodation; settlement on uncultivated lands; transference of agriculturists; alpine and rural economy; gardening by the industrial population; industrial land settlement; fulfillment of the program of land settlement, the agencies and the work accomplished.

(2639)

DIE RANDBEWohnerFRAGE BEIM STAUWERK AM ETZEL. Schweiz. Landw. Monatsh. 9: 179-194, 195-221. 1931.

This is a long and comprehensive discussion of the proposed Etzel Dam in the District of Einsiedeln, Switzerland, and the simultaneous creation of a lake some 1,103 hectares in extent.

Part of this area is now owned by land corporations; part is private property. Between 300 and 400 agricultural properties will be affected, and in a number of cases operations will have to be transferred elsewhere. Tangible compensation is provided by the construction of 60 new settlements on reclaimed waste land. This recolonization work is well in hand.

A slightly longer digest is available in the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics library.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(2640)

THE PROBLEM OF LAND SETTLEMENT IN SWITZERLAND. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 10: 311-319. 1919.

Two aspects of the problem of land settlement in Switzerland are discussed, the intensification of cultivation and enlargement of the cultivated area, and the question of housing accommodation. "The most conspicuous and valuable task which Swiss land settlement is called upon to accomplish is connected with the victualing and housing of the industrial and urban population . . . It is necessary that in the policy of housing and of planning urban centres the principle prevail that every family not following the trade of agriculture have the use of a house of its own, and that this house, in accordance with the size, trade and means of the family inhabiting it, either have attached to it a few acres of land to be cultivated or have dependent on it a regular agricultural holding."

KELLY, EDMOND.

(2641)

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE UNEMPLOYED. Century 76: 470-474. 1908.

The Swiss farm colonies are instanced as an example of a successful method of dealing with unemployment.

SCHWEIZERISCHE VEREINIGUNG FÜR INNENKOLONISATION UND INDUSTRIELLE LANDWIRTSCHAFT.

(2642)

[DESCRIPTIVE ANNOUNCEMENT. 40 pp. Zurich? 1925?]

This association was organized by Swiss industrial enterprises in 1918 to assist in the reclamation and cultivation of waste lands. To this aim was added that of systematic land settlement. Colonies of small houses for workmen have been created in the neighborhood of towns. Dispossessed peasants have been established on new farms and the association has assisted in the establishment of Swiss emigrants abroad. Forty-six publications relative to its activities have been issued to date.

(2643)

SCHRIFTEN. Zürich [etc.], 1919-33.

Numbers 2, 5, 7-10, 12-34, 36-46, dealing with problems of land settlement, are in the library of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Most of them are by Hans Bernhard.

TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA

- ANONYMOUS. (2644)
A PROPOSITO DI COLONIZZAMENTO AGRICOLO IN TRIPOLITANIA. Agr. Colon.
[Italy] 11: 133-137. 1917.

"This report recommends the appointment of a special commission to study methods of placing soldiers on the land and the ascertaining of the regions most favorable for agricultural development."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 37: 791. 1917.

- CILLIS, E. DE. (2645)
GLI ASPETTI E LE SOLUZIONI DEL PROBLEMA DELLA COLONIZZAZIONE AGRARIA IN TRIPOLITANIA. Nuova Antologia 338 (1351): 105-115. July 1, 1928.

The work of colonization in Tripolitania and its results are discussed.

- FORNARI, GUIDO. (2646)
I NOMADI E LA COLONIZZAZIONE DELLA CIRENAICA. Vita Ital. 20 (232): 60-68. 1932.

"Conditions of life among these nomads, composed of Arabs and Berbers, can be modified through their closer contact with European culture. The Italian government is in a position to carry out this object by an appropriate policy. In the first place it is necessary to proceed to a distribution of land along the sea shore, fit for colonization, among the nomads. Special cultivable land should be reserved for European settlers."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 21645. 1932.

- G., C. (2647)
UN ESPERIMENTO DI COLONIZZAZIONE AGRICOLA IN TRIPOLITANIA. Vie Ital. 35: 671-676. 1929.

Not examined. A discussion of the De Micheli concession near Azizia.

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2648)
LAND SETTLEMENT IN TRIPOLITANIA AND CIRENAICA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. 19: 345-348. 1928.

- INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. (2649)
CONCENTRATION CAMPS FOR NATIVE LABOUR ON THE COAST OF CYRENAICA. Internatl. Labor Off. Internatl. Labor Rev. 26: 410-416. 1932.

" . . . a summary of the information concerning the living and working conditions of these former nomads and semi-nomads as given in the reports on the estimated expenditures of the [Italian] Ministry for the Colonies for 1932-1933 . . . "

There are five of these camps, planted at intervals to the south of the town of Benghazi and along the Gulf of Sidra. The organization of the camps, the agricultural work in which the inhabitants are engaged, the measures to encourage stock raising, etc., are reported upon.

- LEONE, GIUSEPPE. (2650)
LA COLONIZZAZIONE AGRARIA DELLA TRIPOLITANIA SETTENTRIONALE NEL SUO PRIMO VENTENNIO. 131 pp. Roma, Tipog. Senato. G. Bardi. 1933.

An account of land settlement in northern Tripolitania.

TUNISIA

- ARÈNE, ÉMILE. (2651)
LA COLONISATION FRANÇAISE EN TUNISIE. Rev. Écon. Française 50: 255-274. 1928.

"Under French encouragement mining, agriculture, fisheries and manufacturing have prospered. France is doubly interested in the growing of cotton in Algeria and Tunis, first for the sake of colonial agriculture and to free French cotton industry from dependence on the American supply. Foreign trade is analyzed and a customs union discussed. Colonization measures are twofold: the settlement of natives nomadic by nature and the installing of immigrant families from Europe. Colonization induces a problem of naturalization with special difficulties which concern Britishers and Italians. Syndicalism, communism, and nationalism are movements of some importance in Tunis affecting the development of the colony."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 1. item 5778. 1929.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(2652)

ASSIGNMENTS OF SMALL SETTLEMENT LOTS TO PROFESSIONAL FARMERS, MEN DISABLED IN THE WAR AND REFUGEES WHO HAVE SUFFERED BY THE INVASION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 11: 299-300. 1920.

This discussion of the assignment of small settlement lots in Tunis is based on material taken from *La Main d'Oeuvre Agricole*, Paris.

(2653)

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL COLONIZATION IN TUNIS, SUMMARISED FROM THE MOST RECENT DOCUMENTS. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 3 (1): 205-221. 1912.

The type of colonist found in Tunis, the colonization companies, small and large estates, and the conclusions drawn from the study are discussed. It is found that practically all of the peasants who go to Africa remain there, most of them to become land owners.

SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉTUDES ET D'INFORMATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES.

(2654)

LA TUNISIE ET LA CRISE. Soc. Études et Inform. Écon. Bull. Quotidien, July 7, 1933, sup. Mém. et Documents. 43 pp.

Land colonization in Tunisia is sketched as part of a study of economic conditions as they have been affected by the depression.

SULTAN, ÉDOUARD.

(2655)

ESSAI SUR LA POLITIQUE FONCIÈRE EN TUNISIE. 376 pp. Paris, Dalloz. 1930. Bibliographie, pp. 367-369. A study of France's colonization policy in Tunisia and its economic results.

TURKESTAN

CASTAGNE, JOSEPH.

(2656)

LA RÉFORME AGRAIRE AU TURKESTAN. Rev. Études Islamiques 3: 361-399. 1928.

Not examined.

"The first 10 pages are an introduction, and the remainder a translated article by A. Nemtchenko from *Nowy Vostok* Moscow, no. 19, pp. 121-140. 1927.

"The Central Executive Committee of the Commissaries of the People of the Republic of Turkmenistan issued a decree on September 24, 1925, adopting principles for reform in the distribution of cultivable land and water for irrigation in the districts of Merv and Poltoratsk (Ashkabad). 'From this day the land and the waters . . . are the exclusive property of the agricultural laborers.' All lands not directly cultivated were expropriated for redistribution. As a result of original occupation by nomads tribally organized and the introduction after the Russian conquest of capitalism with opportunities for export and import, great inequalities had arisen. The control of mulk lands accumulated in the hands of rich peasants, merchants, and hereditary beys. Sanachik or tribal lands were allotted annually under inelastic rules. Both systems impoverished and discouraged the dekhkhans or cultivators. The Russian revolution helped little at first. After the decree of 1925, Communist authorities working through peasant committees aided first the landless peasant and next those with too little land. In the two districts the number of holdings increased from 85,332 to 102,850. There were 2,289 confiscations and 15,271 diminutions. Over 32,000 new allotments were made, amounting to 18% for Merv and 29% for Poltoratsk."—*Social Sci. Abs.*, v. 1, item 1874. 1929.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

ANONYMOUS.

(2657)

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE SOVIET UNION. Russ. Rev. 3: 399,400. 1925.

The farming capabilities of the settlers in the Jewish collective farming projects in the Soviet Union are discussed. Groups mentioned are those of Lvov, Novo-Poltavka, and Kamyanka in Kherson Province, and in the Crimea Ikor in the district of Eupatoria, "Akhdas" in Jankoy District, "Kadim" near Jankoy and "Osnova" ("Foundation") near Simferopol. "On August 29 the Jewish Agricultural Committee ("Komzet"), attached to the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union completed the first year of its activities.

"During this year the Soviet Government has set aside 100,000 dessiatins of farming land in the South for agricultural colonization by the Jewish working masses. The majority of the new Jewish farmers are located in the Kherson district, where 80,000 settlers are living in 45 colonies."

ANONYMOUS.

(2658)

WORKERS' GARDENS. U.S. Dept. Agr. Daily Digest 51 (72) : 1. December 27, 1933.

"A Soviet government decree ordering the allotment of individual vegetable gardens for 1,500,000 Soviet workers was made public yesterday, says an Associated Press report from Moscow. The decree specifies that huge vacant land areas shall be made available for this purpose during the coming year, in order to enable the most deserving workers to increase their food supply."

BATURINSKI, D.

(2659)

DIE LANDANSIEDLUNG DER WERKTÄTIGEN JUDEN IN DER SOWJETUNION. Internatl. Agrar. Inst. Moscow. Agrar-Probleme 2: 610-640. 1929.

The author outlines three unsuccessful attempts to establish Jewish agricultural settlements in Argentina, in Palestine, and in Czarist Russia. He describes the miserable and hopeless conditions of the Jews in Russia both before and immediately after the World War. It was not till the end of 1924 and the beginning of 1925 that an organized attempt was made to establish Jewish land settlements. From the time of the downfall of the Czarist regime the Jews were recognized as citizens with full political rights. But their economic condition could not be so easily rectified. It was not till after the complete triumph of the Soviet Government in the Ukraine and in White Russia that a new era began in the life of the Jews in those regions. Their establishment in colonies on free land was undertaken by the Komzet, a State organization which adopted as its goal the settlement of 100,000 Jewish families on the land in the next 10 years. To assist in this program a nonofficial society, the Ozet was organized early in 1925. It was entrusted with the task of selecting the settlers and establishing them on the land, supplying them with the necessary means of production and with credit, and gaining the goodwill and cooperation of the peasant population. Up to 1928 the Jewish land settlements were concentrated in the Ukraine, White Russia, and the Crimea. On March 28, 1928, the territory of Biro-Bidjan in the Far East was taken over for settlement purposes. It is separated from Manchuria by the Amur River, and is traversed in the north by the Trans-Siberian Railway, so that it has excellent outlets to markets. It is capable of supporting 200,000 people and can produce a variety of crops. In 1928 only 300 people settled there. So in 1929 measures were taken to minimize the difficulties of settling in a strange land with a climate to which the settlers are unaccustomed. The land was prepared and plowed, roads were built, many technical improvements were made, and machinery was provided.

BILIMOVICH, A. D.

(2660)

THE LAND SETTLEMENT IN RUSSIA AND THE WAR. In Antsiferov, A. N., and others. Russian Agriculture During the War, pp. 301-387. New Haven, Yale Univ. Press [etc., etc.] 1930.

Contents: Ch. I, The Defects of Russia's Agrarian Organization before the Reforms of 1906; ch. II, The Land Reform of 1906-1913; ch. III, The War and Land Settlement; ch. IV, The Revolution and Land Settlement (March-December 1917); ch. V, Conclusions.

CHASLES, P.

(2661)

LES RÉFORMES AGRAIRES ET L'ÉVOLUTION DES CLASSES RURALES EN RUSSIE. Rev. Écon. Internatl. 10. année 4: 55-85. 1913.

"This article discusses and illustrates the significance of various agricultural questions in Russia as, for example, the work of the rural bank and its relation to emigration in Russian Asia, the growth of rural estates, transition from agricultural collectivism to individual property, the redistribution of land and the breaking up of the village community, the results of agricultural organization, and the progress of rural agriculture during the last few years."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 30: 192. 1914.

CZECHOWICZ, PAUL.

(2662)

RUSSLAND. DIE INNERE KOLONISATION IN DEN JAHREN 1923 BIS 1928. Wirtschaftsdienst 14: 1908-1910, 1954-1959. 1929.

The author discusses the solution of the problem of overpopulation in some parts of the Soviet Union by means of the establishment of new settlements in other less developed regions. The Government policy in this connection is outlined and discussed.

DIETZE, CONSTANTIN VON.

(2663)

STOLYPINSCHES AGRARREFORM UND FELDGEMEINSCHAFT. 89 pp. Leipzig und Berlin, B. G. Teubner. 1920. (Osteuropainstitut in Breslau. Quellen und Studien. 1. Abt. Recht und Wirtschaft. 3. Heft.)

Verzeichnis der benutzten Literatur, pp. 88-89. Measures taken to encourage internal colonization in Russia and to encourage settlement in Siberia.

ELY, R. T.

(2664)

RUSSIAN LAND REFORM. Amer. Econ. Rev. 6: 61-68. 1916.

"This article consists of a brief description of the significance of the Russian land reform movement and comments by various authors regarding this movement."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 35: 392. 1916.

GROUSKY, P. P.

(2665)

AGRARIAN REFORMS OF GENERAL WRANGEL'S GOVERNMENT. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 11: 751-754. 1920.

This brief discussion of the reforms proposed by General Wrangel on April 8, 1920 are taken from a note by Professor Grouskey, published by the Agence Économique et Financière, September 7, 1920.

GUBSKY, N.

(2666)

LAND SETTLEMENT OF RUSSIA. Econ. Jour. 31: 472-481. 1921.

A historical account of land settlement in Russia beginning in 1907 after the first Russian Revolution and continuing to 1918.

HOFFMANN, PAUL.

(2667)

DIE DEUTSCHEN KOLONIEN IN TRANSKAUKASIEN. 291 pp. Berlin, Dietrich Reimer. 1905.

An account of German colonization of Transcaucasia, and of the social, industrial, and agricultural life of the colonists.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

(2668)

AGRARIAN REFORM AND THE PEASANTS' LAND BANK. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 2(4): 261-277. April 1911.

Discussion of the Imperial Ukase of November 22, 1909, which authorized the passing over of collective property in Russia into the individual possession of the peasants. This is considered the most important legislative act since the beginning of the twentieth century. The progress made by the land banks is reviewed.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE NEW RUSSIAN LAND REFORMS. Internatl. Inst.

(2669)

Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 4(11): 119-134, 1913; 5(1): 132-160, 1914.

THE GREAT AGRARIAN REFORM OF 1907-1914 AND ITS RESULTS. Internatl. Inst.

(2670)

Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 6(6): 103-116; (7): 97-117. 1915.

A discussion of the agrarian reform in Russia during the period 1907 to 1914 and the results achieved by it, which, it is felt, are still very slight, in comparison to the amount to be done.

HOME COLONISATION IN THE CAUCASUS FROM 1908 TO 1912. Internatl. Inst.

(2671)

Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 5(10): 125-139. 1914.

Discussion is included of the first attempts at Russian colonization of the Caucasus, area of land suitable for colonization, results of colonization between 1908 and 1912, measures for the promotion of the economic welfare and education of the colonists, etc.

- INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2672)
 LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEMES IN THE U.S.S.R. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome]
 Internatl. Rev. Agr. (n.s.) 18: 1067-1072. 1927.
-
- THE RESULTS OF THE NEW AGRARIAN REFORM. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome]
 Monthly Bull. Econ. and Social Intel. 7(12): 116-131, 1916; 8(2): 89-107.
 1917.
 The results of the agrarian reform in Russia from 1907 are set forth.
- KONŦKOV, I. A. (2674)
 O RASSLOENII KREST'ĬANSKIKH KHOZĬAISTV KUBANI. 80 pp. Krasnodar.
 1928.
 Not examined. The splitting up of peasant farms in Kuban is discussed.
- KRETSCHMANN, J. G. (2675)
 LA QUESTIONE AGRARIA IN RUSSIA PRIMA E DOPO LA RIVOLUZIONE. 330 pp.
 Piacenza, Fed. Ital. Consorzi Agrari. 1926.
 Translation by Theodor Holm in Library of the United States Bureau of
 Agricultural Economics. The collective ownership of land and the position
 of the peasant landowner after the agrarian reform of 1861 and after the
 Russian Revolution are discussed.
- MIRTOFF, J. A. (2676)
 RECLAMATION POLICY IN RUSSIA. U.S. Dept. Int. Bur. Reclam. New
 Reclam. Era 19: 63. 1928.
 Discusses the area and location of unoccupied land, settlement plans, and
 colonization expenses.
- OHNESSEIT, W. (2677)
 DIE DEUTSCHEN BAUERNKOLONIEN IN SÜDRUSSLAND VON IHRER GRÜNDUNG
 BIS ZUR GEGENWART. Preuss. Jahrb. 206: 169-179. 1926.
 An account of the establishment of German farm colonies in the Ukraine
 and of their economic and political development.
- PAVLOVSKY, GEORGE. (2678)
 AGRICULTURAL RUSSIA ON THE EVE OF THE REVOLUTION. 340 pp. London,
 G. Routledge & Sons, Ltd. 1930.
 The Agrarian Reforms: Enclosures (1907-16), ch. V, pp. 115-145;
 Internal Colonization and Emigration Beyond the Urals, ch. VI, pp. 146-184.
- ROSENBERG, J. N. (2679)
 FORWARD-TO-THE-SOIL. THE REGENERATION OF RUSSIAN JEWRY UPON THE
 LAND. Rural Amer. 7(5): 9-10. 1929.
 An account of the colonization of Jews upon the land in Russia, under the
 direction of Joseph A. Rosen.
 "What happens to the Jew who takes up agriculture? First, he secures
 a permanent means of making a living, the most precious of all things.
 Second, he becomes independent and no longer has to work for others.
 Third, the Jewish farmer is a full-fledged citizen of the Republic, whereas
 the Jewish trader is 'declassed' as a middleman. The political and civil
 rights of the middleman in Russia are abridged. And fourth, the Jewish
 farmer becomes self-supporting within a few years and is able to repay his
 indebtedness."
- ROSENTHAL, H. (2680)
 AGRICULTURAL COLONIES IN RUSSIA. Jewish Encyclopedia, new ed., v. 1,
 pp. 252-256. New York and London. 1925.
 Two eras in Jewish colonization in South Russia are distinguished, the
 one beginning in 1806 and the other in 1835. An account is given of condi-
 tions in the colonies of Kherson and Ekaterinoslav, and a table contrasts the
 conditions of the colonies in 1851 and in 1865. A law enacted in 1866 pro-
 vided for the cessation of Jewish colonization. Progress up to 1899 is
 indicated.
- RUBINOW, I. M. (2681)
 ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA. U.S. Dept. Com. and Labor,
 Bur. Labor Bull. 15: 486-583. 1907.
 Agricultural colonies, pp. 506-516.

RUSSIA GLAVNOE UPRAVLENĖ, ZEMLEUSTROĖSTVA I ZEMLEDĖLIĀ. (2682)
 TRAVAUX DES COMMISSIONS AGRAIRES. 2 V. (1907-8) (1907-11). St. Petersburg.
 1909-12.

"The duties of this commission in Russia as prescribed by law are as follows: (1) To enable peasants to free themselves from the cumbersome and uneconomic methods of cultivating their holdings, which are now cut up into extremely small narrow strips; (2) to assist those peasants who possess only a very little land to increase it to an average-size holding by funds secured through the agricultural peasant bank or by the purchase of government land. The need of such a commission for relieving the agrarian situation in Russia is shown by the fact that in many villages part of the peasant land ('nadiel') received at the time of emancipation by each peasant has been subdivided into many lots, sometimes as high as a hundred, of insignificant narrow strips, and in others so scattered that sometimes some of them are situated more than six miles from the peasant's dwelling house. The detailed work of the commission during the two years is described and illustrated in this report."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 23: 92. 1910.

RUSSIAN INFORMATION BUREAU. (2683)
 THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA. 38 pp. Washington, D.C. 1924.

Contents: Agrarian conditions in pre-revolutionary Russia; the peasants and the revolution; redistribution of the land; the new economic policy; the famine of 1921 and measures of relief; present agrarian and agricultural policies; the single tax on agriculture.

The section, Redistribution of the Land, contains this statement:

"Apart from the material increase of land holdings the November Revolution bestowed by far its greatest boon on the peasantry when it obliterated all the survivals of serfdom, the scattered holdings and the other disabilities which had kept the great mass of the peasantry in a state of bondage to the landowners. The abolition of private ownership in land had placed the soil in the hands of the toiling elements of the country.

"The absorption of the landowners' lands by the peasantry was complete; yet the process of redistribution went on. Numerous land committees and rural councils throughout the country were at work, constantly regulating and leveling the holdings of the peasants in thousands of rural districts, increasing the number of small holdings at the expense of the size of the large holdings . . . The net result is that at the present time the small holdings of less than 8 dessiatins constitute nine-tenths of the total holdings of the peasantry."

SCHKAFF, EUGÈNE. (2684)
 LA QUESTION AGRAIRE EN RUSSIE (CONTRIBUTION À L'HISTOIRE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ FONCIÈRE.) 336 pp. Paris, Rousseau & Cie. 1922.

Russia's land policy is traced from the ninth century to the present day when the socialization of the land is emphasized.

SOVIET UNION INFORMATION BUREAU. (2685)
 ALL-UNION COLONIZATION COMMITTEE ORGANIZED. Soviet Union Rev. 11:
 194-195. 1933.

"The opening up to colonization of some of the fertile but little populated sections of the U.S.S.R. is seen in the organization, announced on August 16, of an All-Union Colonization Committee under the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the U.S.S.R., with Alexander Muralov as chairman. The step was taken in answer to many requests that have been received from collectives and collective members for government aid in reestablishing themselves in other districts. Among the functions of the newly organized committee will be to work out a definite plan of colonization including selection of the places where it would be most advantageous to have the population somewhat thinned out, selection of the groups to be transferred and of the places to be colonized. The transfer of the colonists and service to them en route will be in charge of the committee as well as direct aid in getting established in the new districts, preliminary land surveys and clearing, the organization of collectives, and machine and tractor stations."

SOVIET UNION INFORMATION BUREAU. (2686)

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS. Soviet Union Rev. 6: 147-148. 1928.

Shows the changes in the Jewish agricultural population in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a result of the promotion of settlement on the land of Jewish families.

TCHERKINSKY, M. (2687)

SETTLEMENT OF FAR EASTERN RUSSIA. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 4: 572-573. 1926.

Possibilities of settlement in this region are discussed and recommendations made as to aid to be extended to settlers.

TOBENKIN, ELIAS. (2688)

JEWS IN EASTERN EUROPE BECOMING FARMERS. Current Hist. 22: 386-391. 1925.

An account of the migration of Jews from cities to the land in Soviet Russia. In response to the demands of the communistic reigning powers, Jewish farming is primarily group farming. Land and machinery are owned in common, the work is carried on cooperatively, but profits are distributed individually.

TSCHOTCHIA, SCHALWA (2689)

AGRARVERFASSUNG UND LANDWIRTSCHAFT IN GEORGIEN. 130 pp. Bornaleipzig, R. Noske. 1927.

A history of land tenure in Georgia culminating in the agrarian reforms of 1918-21 and 1921-24.

URUGUAY

BACKHAUS, A., and MACCHIAVELLO, J. (2690)

LOS FACTORES DE LA PRODUCCIÓN AGROPECUARIA EN EL URUGUAY. Inst. Agron. Montevideo Rev., no. 5, pp. 9-55; no. 6, pp. 71-117. 1909.

"This is a detailed account, with statistics, of land areas, character of soils, size of holdings . . . and other features bearing on the economic life of the rural population of Uruguay.

"Natural conditions are said to be highly favorable for great wealth production, but the lack and poor quality of agricultural laborers are the chief obstacles to economic progress. Various suggestions are made for improving present conditions, including better systems of primary education . . . the erection of more comfortable dwellings for farm laborers, the encouragement of land owning among laborers, the regular payment of wages, and the encouragement of all forms of agricultural cooperation, but the cutting up of large holdings and the establishment of colonization schemes are particularly emphasized as the best means for improving the conditions."—Expt. Sta. Rec. 23:395. 1910.

FERRARI, EGIDIA. (2691)

THE MORTGAGE BANK OF URUGUAY AND THE MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND SETTLEMENT. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Internatl. Rev. Agr. Econ. (n.s.) 2:458-462. 1924.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE. (2692)

NEW TYPES OF AGRICULTURAL LOAN MADE BY THE MORTGAGE BANK FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF COLONIZATION. Internatl. Inst. Agr. [Rome] Monthly Bul. Econ. and Social Intel. 12:672-674. 1921.

This discussion relating to Uruguay is based on material taken from the Boletín de la Comisión Nacional de Fomento Rural, June and July 1921.

YUGOSLAVIA

HOLLMAN, A. H.

(2693)

AGRARVERFASSUNG UND LANDWIRTSCHAFT JUGOSLAWIENS. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 30. Sonderheft, 136 pp. 1931.

A historical and critical study of agricultural conditions and the results of the agrarian reform in Yugoslavia.

(2694)

DIE BAUERNBEFREIUNG UND AGRARREFORM IN BOSNIEN UND DER HERZEGOWINA. [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 10: 413-425. 1929.

A historical outline is given of the fate of the peasant in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the time of his enslavement under Turkish rule, through the more or less fruitless attempts to secure his freedom under the dominion of Austria-Hungary, to its final attainment by the agrarian reform of Yugoslavia in 1919. The immediate result of this reform and the various decrees which followed it was a period of unrest during which the former landowners fought for as large a measure of compensation as possible, and the peasants were unwilling to exert themselves in cultivating land of the possession of which they were not definitely assured. After a final settlement was brought about agricultural conditions improved. The author believes that the development of new settlements in both Bosnia and Herzegovina would help to solve many problems.

(2695)

KOLONISATION UND ENTWICKLUNG DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT IN SÜDSERBIEN (MAKEDONIEN). [Germany] Reichsmin. Ernähr. u. Landw. Ber. Landw. (n.F.) 8: 269-294. 1928.

In the author's view, Yugoslavia has an opportunity, by developing agricultural settlement in southern Serbia, to make up for the fiasco of her attempted agrarian reform in the northern Provinces.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.

(2696)

AGRARIAN REFORM IN YUGOSLAVIA. Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. and Labor Inform. 40: 100-101. 1931.

A recent act provides for the application of the agrarian reform in Yugoslavia to large properties.

(2697)

AGRARIAN REFORM IN YUGOSLAVIA. Internatl. Labor Off. Indus. and Labor Inform. 46: 18. 1933.

"A bill to amend the Agrarian Reform Act has been submitted to the Yugoslav Chamber of Deputies. . . [It] deals with the application of the reform to large estates and contains regulations for fixing the maximum area for such estates and for payment for expropriated lands; the Chartered Agricultural Bank is at present in charge of these operations. Payment is to be made in the form of State bonds similar to those already issued for the same purpose in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Southern Serbia. The Bill also contains measures to promote settlement of the Southern districts."

LARNAUDE, MARCEL.

(2698)

UN VILLAGE DE COLONISATION EN SERBIE DU SUD. Ann. Géogr. 39: 320-324. 1930.

Not examined.

"The division of large estates and the repopulation of disinherited lands of Southern Serbia is now in process. By the end of 1927, 19,889 families had taken possession of their new lands. The minimum allotted an individual is 5 hectares, with additional amounts for each dependent. In ten years the ownership becomes complete. Land is distributed gratuitously, the state pays the costs of transporting the colonists, builds schools, and provides public works. Milosevo, 12 kms. northwest of Pristina, furnishes an example of the newly established villages. It was created between 1921 and 1923 and is strictly modern in construction. This land reform is comparable, on a smaller scale, to that in Grecian Macedonia."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 3, item 10409. 1931.

MATL, JOSEF.

(2699)

DIE AGRARREFORM IN JUGOSLAVIEN. 137 pp. Berlin und Breslau, H. Sack. 1927. (Osteuropa-Institut in Breslau. Quellen und Studien. Abt. Wirtschaft (n.F.) Heft. 8.)

A study of agrarian reform in Yugoslavia with a section on land settlement as regulated by the land settlement laws of September 24, 1920, and May 20, 1922.

NÉMETH, JOSEF.

(2700)

JUGOSZLÁVIA BIRTOKREFORMJA ÉS MEZŐGAZDASÁGA. Mezőgazdasági Közlöny 4: 217-229. 1931.

Not examined.

"There are considerable differences in methods of cultivation and in crop yields between the regions formerly a part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and those in the original Kingdom of Serbia. The average is very much lower in the original kingdom. The effect of land reform on production in agriculture is very bad, for now there are no models of farming methods such as those formerly afforded by the large estates. The redistribution of the land has also affected live stock breeding unfavorably."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 4, item 3976. 1932.

SLIJEPEČEVIĆ, PERO.

(2701)

LAND SETTLEMENT IN JUGOSLAV MACEDONIA. Slavonic & East European Rev. 9: 160-176. 1930.

"Under Turkish rule, Slav Christians left South Serbia in masses. Now since the World War they are returning in such numbers that of those clamoring for land only a part have received it. Time is needed to prepare the land for colonization since much of it has never been worked and must be cleared, drained or supplied with water. Money for this is necessary but lacking. Colonization is densest around Skoplye, Peć, and Kosovo. The legal rights of the new and former owners of the large estates which have been expropriated have not been settled. Previous to 1927 chaotic methods brought great hardships to colonists, but a new personnel, fresh credits, and the adoption of the principle that new settlers must not be placed until boundaries are fixed, legal formalities concluded, and drainage made where necessary have brought a marked improvement. Great progress has been made in hygienic service. Every colonist must be a member of an agrarian co-operative society. In spite of all the blunders, colonization has brought cultural and agricultural progress to South Serbia."—Social Sci. Abs., v. 3, item 8174. 1931.



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